

THE
ENCYCLOPEDIA
OF TEXAS

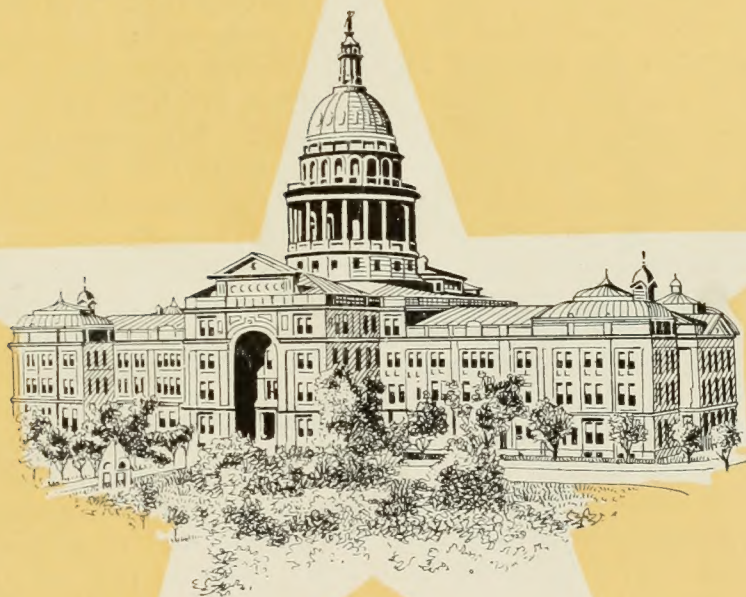


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The ENCYCLOPEDIA *of* TEXAS



Compiled and Edited by
ELLIS A. DAVIS AND EDWIN H. GROBE

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FOREWORD



TEXAS comprises a vast area with a wide diversity of soil, climate and industries and a wealth of resources, products and opportunities which make the Lone Star State an empire within itself. The History of Texas, the only State of the Union that has lived under six flags, is rich in traditions and filled with picturesque lore that thrill with romantic interest.

In the preparation of the Encyclopedia of Texas, our aim has been to make it a publication of practical utility that will be educational, interesting and attractive to the greatest possible number of people. In addition to a History of Texas and Historical sketches of the leading cities, we have compiled and tabulated the principal facts of interest regarding every city, town, county and district of the State, which we have alphabetically arranged and carefully indexed. ¶In view of the many topics of interest on which it is important that full and reliable information should be published, we have secured the collaboration of many eminent Texans and Texas Organizations who have contributed articles covering subjects on which they are recognized as competent authorities. So that this volume is not a work of any one man or group of men, but the product of a great number of the most capable men of Texas, a work of Texans, by Texans and for Texans, as well as a source of information for the people throughout the world who are interested in the Great Southwest. ¶The work is illustrated with appropriate pictures showing scenic beauties, types of architecture, panoramic views, street scenes, public buildings, and views representative of Texas industries. Maps of railroads, electric lines, public highways and geographical and political divisions of the State, accompanied by an index to all towns and counties, are an attractive feature of the work.

We offer this volume to the reading public, not only as a Historical and Pictorial Review of the Lone Star State, but as a Standard Reference Encyclopedia for Public and Private Libraries, Banks, Business and Professional Offices, Schools, Hotels, Newspapers, Civic, Social and Publicity Organizations and all others seeking reliable information upon Texas.

THE EDITORS.

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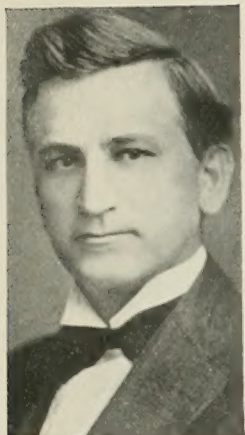
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TEXAS, THE LONE STAR STATE

By PAT M. NEFF

Governor



TEXAS, popularly known as the Lone Star State, occupies a vast area of over a quarter of a million square miles, has perhaps a greater diversity of climate, soil, industries and products than any other state in the Union.

Texas measures eleven hundred miles from east to west. Its greatest distance from north to south is nine hundred miles. Although a state with every variety of industry, the most important is agriculture. The surface of Texas is mountainous in the northwest and rolling

prairies and lowlands. The soil consists of fertile black land, red land and sandy loam. In parts of West Texas irrigation is necessary to get the best results from the soil. In the eastern, central and southern portions, there is sufficient rainfall for any kind of agricultural produce. The climate is so varied that it is not so unusual in the winter time for ice to be found at Amarillo, while fresh strawberries are being picked at Alvin.

Texas leads all states in the production of pure bred live stock. It also has a long lead as a cotton producing state. The total value of agriculture, according to the 1921 census was \$727,400,000, while its nearest competitive state, Iowa, had but \$459,191,000. In 1921 Texas also led all states in the production of oil and the undeveloped oil fields no doubt still holds possibilities of a greater production than any other state. Texas also leads in the output of refineries. More than one-fourth of the oil consumed in the United States is being refined here. The income from Texas oil fields alone amounts to nearly five billion dollars.

Texas is rich in mineral deposits, leading the Union in the production of sulphur and second to California in the production of quicksilver. Large deposits of lignite and brown ore lie in central and east Texas.

The state ranks high in the lumber industry. There are seven hundred saw mills producing upwards of three billion feet of lumber annually. Ten

per cent of the yellow pine timber of the United States stands within its borders.

Although fundamentally an agricultural state, Texas has more rapidly growing cities than any of her sister states. The wide area of west Texas, no doubt offers greater inducements for prospective settlers than any of the northern states.

Although Texas, through her extensive areas and large population has led in aggregate total of agricultural products, there is a large opportunity for greatly increasing the output and much can be done by the application of scientific principles of farming and the education of those who live upon the soil to enhance the value of their farm products, thus increasing the prosperity of the farm district. This can be done by the practice of greater diversified farming and rotation of crops. The agricultural department of Texas has done much and in the future will do a great deal more in the education of the farmer to get the most possible from his land. The chief fault, if it may be called a fault, of the Texas farmer is, to stake too much on one product. In the rich cotton raising areas it has been the habit to devote his entire time and available land to raising nothing but cotton. In the cattle raising districts, to raising nothing but cattle, in the wheat raising districts, to raising nothing but wheat, etc. This system has many drawbacks, as in case of a large crop of cotton, the price of the product might be too small to give much of a profit. The same principle will apply to the other products. In case of an over production, of low price or entire failure of a crop of any particular kind, it leaves the



THE STATE CAPITOL, AUSTIN

Built in a Park on a Hill, Surrounded With a Luxuriant Growth of Trees and Herbage is the Largest and one of the Finest State Capitols in the United States

farmer with little, if any profit for his labors. With a systematic study of the kind of products that each district can produce and a diversity of the crops upon each farm, the land owner will always be assured a fair profit for his labors.

The variety of soil, climate and rainfall in the different districts of the state has naturally made possible the different kinds of produce. In East Texas great emphasis has been given to the fruit and vegetable industry. A wide area in this section is devoted to tomatoes, which has possibly been the greatest vegetable crop. Peaches are also an important crop in this area while sweet potatoes and watermelons are raised in abundance.

In Southern Texas small fruit and vegetables predominate. Strawberries in the late winter and early spring are an important crop. Alvin is one of the leading centers. Farther south, near the Mexican border, the Bermuda onion, cabbage, cucumbers and watermelons have brought the farmer handsome returns. Laredo, on the border, is one of the principal centers for these products.

The lower Rio Grande Valley, with its ample rainfall and mild winter climate has become a profitable section for citrus fruit. Grape fruit and oranges of exceedingly delicious flavor are raised in abundance in this area and the acreage devoted to this product is being greatly increased. Canteloupe raising is another profitable industry. Pecans, the fruit from the most popular Texas tree, has long been a profitable industry and the cultivation of pecan trees has brought this delicious nut to the foreground in agricultural districts throughout the state. There is a boundless opportunity for a great increase of the pecan growth on land which has hitherto been considered unproductive. The value of pecans as a food is becoming more and more appreciated.

Texas is well provided with transportation facilities. Railroads penetrate all the rich agricultural and oil regions with transportation accommodations to the local as well as foreign markets. Electric roads radiate from the leading cities to the interior towns. The city of Dallas is the center of more miles of electric lines than any other city of its size in the United States. Public highways are being rapidly improved and a veritable net work of paved automobile roads will surround the leading cities and connect the larger centers with the most modern means of travel.

Texas is composed of a progressive and energetic people. The refined culture and hospitality, characteristic of the southern people, tempered with the enterprise and broad vision of the western type, make a distinct personality which characterizes the true Texan, who radiates that charming quality, known as the Texas Spirit, giving the Texan the deserved reputation of being the greatest people of the greatest state of the Union.

A great deal has been written about the great area of Texas and the state has been generally

known throughout the North and East as a great unbroken range and many of the descriptions of Texas express distances and terms of miles and even hundreds of miles and the great ranches of the West in terms of thousands of acres. This, of course, has appealed to the imagination and lent a great amount of romantic interest to those who are attracted by the spirit of adventure. These descriptions have in the past been accurate to a more or less degree but in a treatise of the conditions as they are today, consideration must be given to the development which has taken place during the last few years. In large sections, where recently countless herds of cattle roamed over the unbroken range, large ranches have been divided into smaller ranches, the soil which is capable of producing cereals has been planted to small grains and the raising of wheat, oats, rye, kaffir corn, cotton and other profitable farm products have taken the place

of stock raising. Altho it must be admitted there are still large districts of Texas where the rainfall is too small and the land too barren to become productive for the raising of grain or even for grazing, yet there are still large areas that are capable of being made far more productive than they have been in the past and if the population of the productive areas were as dense per square mile as the states of Missouri and Iowa, the state of Texas would have more than double its present population.

Possibly one of the greatest opportunities for the increasing of productivity of Texas,

would be in the conservation of the water supply and the irrigation of large tracts of land which could thereby be brought under close cultivation and the production vastly increased. This opens up a great field for the investment of capital. Dams could be built on many of the Texas streams and reservoirs maintained which would fill up during the rainy seasons and conserved for a time when the water is needed for the crops during a season when there is a lack of rainfall. An example of this kind may be seen in Wichita County and through the activity of enterprising citizens, the county has been bonded for four and a quarter million dollars for the building of a dam on the Wichita river where a reservoir will be maintained, which will irrigate an area of one hundred and fifty thousand acres of rich Wichita Valley land, thus bringing non-productive districts into a rich and intensified farming area. This plan could be duplicated in many of the districts of North and West Texas, where the amount of rainfall is scant and large districts be brought under cultivation, thus increasing the productivity and hence the value of the lands.



Executive Mansion, Home of Texas' Governors, Austin

HISTORY OF TEXAS

By ELIZABETH H. WEST

State Librarian



SPANISH discoveries and discoveries of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, notably those of Columbus, Pineda, Cabeza de Vaca, Coronado and De Sota, formed the basis of Spanish claims to the country which is now Texas.

Remembering that the Spaniard has ever been a better dreamer than a doer, one is not surprised that the elaborate plans of Spain to occupy the North American mainland were but slowly put into effect. New Mexico, the first settled part of our present Southwest was per-

manently occupied almost a century, Texas almost two centuries after Columbus' discovery.

The Spanish were temporarily driven out of New Mexico by the Indian uprising of 1680. The fugitives gathered into a settlement which formed the beginning of El Paso del Norte, or Paso del Norte, now the Mexican City of Juarez. This settlement, which was kept up after the reoccupation of New Mexico, in time overflowed to the Texas side of the Rio Grande thus furnishing a nucleus about which grew the present city of El Paso, Texas.

The occupation of Texas by official intent was the outcome of long years of investigation and planning on the part of the Spanish Government. Back of it lay economic, religious and political motives. The economic motive was the desire, which had led to plans and royal orders to settle a colony on Matagorda Bay, for a port closer to New Mexico than was the port of Vera Cruz, which was needed to shorten the long expensive overland trade route for goods imported from Spain. The religious motive was the desire to Christianize the Indians. The political motive was the desire to hold the country against foreigners, especially the French.

The first permanent settlement was also the direct outcome of a Frenchman's entry into Texas, the Frenchman in this case being Louis de Saint Denis, who in 1715 came in from Louisiana to the Rio Grande in the interest of French trade.

This easy, albeit peaceful invasion showed the Viceroy of New Spain the need of prompt action towards carrying out Spain's long cherished plans for the occupation of Texas. Accordingly an expedition was sent out in 1716 under Domingo Ramon and St. Denis, which resulted in the founding of a group of Missions and presidios in the vicinity of the present Nacogdoches and St. Augustine. Save for the brief period between 1719, when the Spaniards were driven westward by a French invasion and 1721 when they were brought back by the Marques de Aguayo, this mission group was kept up as a Spanish frontier outpost until 1762 when the cession of Louisiana to Spain making an Eastern outpost less important, the settlement was broken up by the Government.



Surrender of Santa Anna, April 22, 1836, to General Sam Houston
After the Battle of San Jacinto

Seventeen years later, however, some of those colonists impelled by longing for their old homes, came back under the lead of Antonio Gil Ybarbo, and founded Nacogdoches, which in turn became an important Spanish outpost when the United States acquired Louisiana in 1803.

At the close of the eighteenth century Nacogdoches, Goliad and San Antonio constituted practically the net result of the various Spanish experiments in the colonization of Texas.

Goliad was the settlement clustered about the third site of the Spanish missions which had originally been established on the site of La Salle's attempted colony.

San Antonio or San Antonio de Bexar, had, so far as official records go, begun in 1718 with the removal thither of Rio Grande missions which, officially known as San Antonio de Valero, has come down in history as the Alamo, and the Marquis de Aguayo had completed its official establishment in the course of his entrada of 1719-1722. The settlement consisted of the civil establishment, San Fernando de Bexar, and the group of missions in and about San Antonio, which still remain.

All the other mission buildings, those in East Texas, those near Rockdale, near Menardville on the

In the early years of the nineteenth century, the infiltration of republican ideas that Spain had dreaded brought about a revolt which beginning in 1810 with the sounding of the GRITO by the poet-priest Hidalgo, ended in 1821 with the separation of Mexico from Spain.

Spain was powerless to prevent the incoming of Anglo-American ideas.

The intruders came as filibusters, notably under Philip Nolan, who led several expeditions, the last in 1800, under Augustus Magee and under James Long, both of whom came in to co-operate with the Republican forces.

They also came in as settlers. Little is known of this phase of early nineteenth century history; unpublished documents however indicate that from 1800 on there was considerable unofficial activity in this direction. Officially, so far as published history goes, the Anglo-American colonization of Texas began in December 1821, when Stephen F.

Austin brought in the First Anglo-American colony. The grant had been made by the Spanish government in 1820 to Austin's father, Moses Austin, after the father's death the grant was passed to the son; and it was confirmed by the Mexican government which succeeded the Spanish.

Far from trying to keep foreigners out, Mexico at first held out liberal inducements to encourage foreign

immigration. Austin took out several other colonization contracts, as did other empresarios. By 1835, it is estimated, there were at least 25,000 Americans in Texas, who, being energetic and resourceful, had made an excellent beginning in developing the resources of Texas.

At first the centers of government were too far away for the Texan to feel much governmental restraint in everyday affairs. Under the Mexican government developed early in the Anglo-American period, Texas with Coahuila formed the state of Coahuila and Texas the state governor and legislature were at Saltillo, the state capitol. Closer to the individual colonists was the departmental governor, the closest of all was the local government.

There was at first only one Texan department, that of Bexar, in 1834 there were three with political chiefs at San Antonio, San Felipe de Austin and Nacogdoches. The principal local officer was the ALCALDE, and there was a local municipal council known as the AYUNTAMIENTO.

The average Anglo-Texan then, came into little direct contact with Mexican officials and took little thought of Mexico. With the United States, on the other hand, the Anglo-Texan had very strong ties.



Battle of San Jacinto, April 21, 1836, at which Texas Secured Liberty from Mexico. Gen. Sam Houston with Eight Hundred Texans Attacked Gen. Santa Anna with an Army of Thirteen Hundred Mexicans and Killed or Captured the Entire Command.

lower Trinity, on the Coast, have long since crumbled into ruins and disappeared.

The readjustment which in 1763 followed the French and Indian war divided the Mississippi Valley, or Louisiana, between Spain and England, Spanish Louisiana lying West, English Louisiana east of the Mississippi River. The readjustment, which in 1783 followed the American Revolution made Eastern Louisiana a part of the United States of America.

Spain was much disturbed at the close neighborhood of a republican government, fearing a demoralizing influence in Texas and the Floridas. This concern was deepened when in 1803, only three years after Spain had returned Western Louisiana to France, the latter conveyed it to the United States. Clashes occurred in the early nineteenth century in the Floridas and on the Texas-Louisiana frontier which threatened serious trouble. So far as the Texas-Louisiana boundary was concerned the trouble was temporarily settled in 1806, by an agreement between the United States and Spain designating a frontier strip as the neutral ground, and permanently settled by the treaty of 1819, which definitely fixed the boundary.

In the United States were his friends and kindred, with the United States he had trade relations, to the United States if anywhere he sent his children to be educated.

Although the Mexicans in the first flush of their victory over Spain in the War of Independence had shown a very liberal policy toward Americans, it was not long before the old distrust founded upon inter-racial misunderstanding flamed up again and grew worse until it finally culminated in the Texas Revolution of 1835-36.

The Fredonian Rebellion of Hayden and Benjamin W. Edwards in 1825, President Guerrero's emancipation proclamation of September 15, 1823, the Decree of April 6, 1830, the Texan Rebellion of 1832, the imprisonment of Austin in 1834 and 1835, in the course of his mission to Mexico City to urge the separation of Texas from Coahuila, marked successive stages in the growth of this mutual distrust.

Finally General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna by a succession of tyrannical acts, notably the occupation of Texas with Mexican soldiers and the attempted arrest of a number of prominent Texans, brought the difficulty to a head.

Austin upon his return from Mexico in September 1835, issued a call to the colonists to arm themselves for the inevitable conflict. In less than two weeks after this call the Revolution actually began with the battle of Gonzales, October 2, 1835. Shortly after this trouble Austin was made commander-in-Chief. In November, however, the Consultation which met at San Felipe de Austin elected General Sam Houston as Commander-in-Chief and sent Austin with Archer and Wharton as commissioners to the United States.

The war lasted seven months. Its most outstanding events were the battle of Gonzales, October 2, 1835, the capture of San Antonio by the Texans in December 1835, the capture of the Alamo by the Mexicans on March 6, 1836, and the massacre of the handful of Texans under William Barrett Travis who had heroically defended it against overwhelming numbers; the massacre of Fannin and his command at Goliad on Palm Sunday; three weeks later; the eastward flight of the non combatant Texans, known as the "Runaway Scrape," and the battle of San Jacinto on April 21, 1836, which ended the war.

The Texans began by fighting not for independence but for their rights under the Mexican Constitution of 1824. As time went on however, the course of events made independence inevitable and the Convention which assembled on March 1, 1836, passed a Declaration of Independence and later adopted a constitution.

Under this constitution an independent republican government with David G. Burnet as provisional president replaced the provisional state government consisting of a governor and council set up by the Consultation of November 1835, whose dissensions had done much to weaken the Texan cause and invite disaster.

Texas remained an independent Republic for ten years, its independence being recognized by the United States and several European powers. Mexico did not trouble Texas for about six years following the battle of San Jacinto. The two Mexican invasions of Texas in 1842 were partly in retaliation for Texan aggressiveness, notably the Santa Fe Expedition of 1841, and partly to emphasize the fact that

Mexico had never recognized the independence of Texas. Following these came the unfortunate Mier expedition, which ended the fighting between Mexico and Texas.

The annexation of Texas by the United States in 1845, however, angered Mexico so that the Mexican war, 1846-1848, resulted.

This war ended by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, February 2, 1848, which gave to the United States for \$15,000,000, not only Texas, but the country which is now California, Nevada, Utah, Ari-



The Alamo, the Historic Place where Heroic Texans Fought and Died for Texas Liberty

zona, part of New Mexico, Colorado and Wyoming, the Rio Grande being agreed upon as the Western boundary of Texas.

The question which soon arose between the United States and Texas as to the latter's boundary threatened serious trouble for a while; it was finally settled by Henry Clay's Omnibus Bill which gave to Texas its present boundary and ten million dollars for giving up its claim to the rest of the territory acquired by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

Sixteen years after annexation the Civil war broke out. Despite a strong union sentiment in Texas, the chief exponent of which was Governor Sam Houston, Texas seceded from the Union and became one of

the Confederate States of America. Because Texas was on the extreme western edge of the Confederacy there was little actual fighting within the State. Galveston was captured by the Union forces in October, 1862, and recaptured by the Confederates in New Year's day, 1863. Sabine Pass was attacked but not taken by the Federals, and Brownsville was occupied for a short while. That was all.

After the collapse of the Confederacy, Texas was occupied by the Federals in 1865, the slaves were declared free, and a provisional government was established by President Johnson. In 1866 a popular election restored the regular state government.

In 1867 however, Congress rejected the President's plan of reconstruction and put the South back under military rule. From this time until 1872, the state was in a very turbulent condition. The dominant political party, the Radicals, enfranchised the negroes and disfranchised many of the whites. In 1869 they

For the most part the basis of party alignment has been personal loyalty. Of late, however, the predominance of principle over personalities has added dignity to Texas politics. The chief specific issue has lately been prohibition; viewed in its broader aspects, however, the struggle has been between progressive and conservative ideas. The progressive element is now in the ascendancy and has enacted into law a number of progressive measures, notably statewide prohibition and the primary ballot for women. The influence of this party has also led to the ratification of the Federal amendment granting women full suffrage.

The election of 1918, while a sweeping victory for the progressive group, headed by William P. Hobby, who was elected governor, has been pronounced nothing short of a political revolution, the most important in Texas history since the election of Coke. Governor Hobby's opponent in this campaign

was ex-governor James E. Ferguson, who the year before the election had been impeached, convicted and removed from office.

The Terrell election law has been in use ever since 1906.

The constitution under which we are now living was ratified by the people in 1876. In the number of its details, in the rigidity of its checks upon official action, it reflects the popular distrust born in the unsatisfac-



The Fall of the Alamo, March 6, 1836. In this Battle the Complete Garrison of One Hundred and Eighty-Two Texans were Annihilated. The Alamo was Defended by this Little Force of Texans Under the Command of Col. Travis, Assisted by Crockett and Bowie. An Army of Several Thousand Mexicans, Commanded by Santa Ana, Surrounded and Attacked the Texans, Killing the Entire Force.

formed a new constitution and elected Edmund J. Davis Governor.

The antebellum ruling class naturally resented this reversal of the old order; they resented the harsh radical legislation; they resented the place of prominence assumed by the Negroes, they resented the difficult conditions of life naturally growing out of the abnormal state of things subsequent to the war.

One channel through which this resentment found utterance was the Ku Klux Klan, a secret organization formed for the purpose of holding down the lawlessness of the Negroes. Its first effect seems to have been genuinely on the side of good public order, unfortunately however it fell into the hands of men who took advantage of the opportunity which it afforded them to play the brute.

In 1870 Texas was restored to the Union. In 1872 the Democratic party gained control of the Legislature and in 1873 elected Richard Coke governor; it has been the dominant party in Texas ever since.

The political history of Texas for almost half a century has therefore been practically the history of factional contests within the Democratic party.

tory conditions under the reconstruction state government.

In the course of the past half century violence and fraud have gradually been suppressed. Public order has gradually become better. The state finances have improved steadily since Governor Roberts the "Old Alcalde" put into effect his famous "Pay as You Go" policy. The state debt has been almost wiped out.

The state has practically quintupled its population in the generation following Reconstruction, while its wealth has increased about fifteen fold.

In the foreign part of its cosmopolitan population German and Mexican elements predominate.

One notable characteristic of this period is the rapid growth of cities and their progress in government and public work.

The economic development of Texas since conditions have become more stable has been very rapid. In the eastern part of the state farming and lumber industries especially important; in the central western and southern, farming and stockraising are growing in importance. Manufacturing industries are also steadily developing.

The oil fields, both the southeastern group discovered about thirty years ago and the northern and western groups discovered within the last few years, are becoming increasingly important in the industrial life of Texas and are bringing to the front social problems, especially labor questions, which bid fair to become more progressive in the course of time.

When all is said and done, Texas still remains primarily a farming state. Fruit and truck growing have long been predominant in the east and the south, cotton growing in most of the lower river valleys. Rice growing in the coast country is a notable development of the past quarter century. Large areas in the West are being changed by irrigation projects from grazing to farming land; the Rio Grande Valley especially, is becoming increasingly important in truck growing. Cotton farming interests have suffered greatly of late years from the Mexican boll weevil, the eradication or control of which has constituted a serious public problem. The pink bollworm is another pest which has lately developed; this constitutes so grave a problem as to engage the attention of the United States Department of Agriculture and to have forced the convening of the Legislature in special session to provide for its handling.

The railroad development of Texas is as yet incomplete, large areas being still remote from rail ways, even though the state ranks first in railway mileage.

The building of railroads began before the civil war, the period of most rapid progress being between 1879 and 1893. Private contributions, gifts of city and county bonds, loans from the state schools, and grants of public lands were means used to encourage railway development.

As time went on and the need of regulation in the public interest becoming apparent, the Railroad Commission was in 1891 created at the instance of Governor Hogg. Its first chairman was United States Senator John H. Reagan, former Postmaster General of the Confederacy.

In addition to the boundary disagreement with the United States which was settled in 1850, Texas has had two boundary controversies with Oklahoma. The first was settled by the decision of the United States Supreme Court in 1896, awarding Greer County to Oklahoma. The other which concerns an important oil field on the Red River, is still pending.

Texas has suffered a number of public disasters from fire and flood and pestilence. Notable among these have been the epidemic of cholera and yellow fever, in the fifties and seventies; of meningitis in 1913-14; of influenza in 1918-19, the Brazos Floods of 1899-1902-1914; the Coast storm of 1900, 1916 and 1919; the West Texas drought of 1916, 1918; and the burning of the Capitol in 1881.

Nature, science, and human will power and resourcefulness however, have turned these disasters to account in making for better things.

Yellow fever at least has practically been conquered. Galveston Island has been fortified with a seawall, and has out of its disaster evolved the commission form of government, which has proved so an improvement over the older form of municipal government as to impel cities far and wide to adopt it. Corpus Christi has in large part recovered from storm damage and is working to fortify itself against future disaster. The Brazos farms have

been productive enough in the good years to make up for the losses in the flood and drought. The West Texas drought was broken by the rains of 1919; the old capitol has been replaced by a new one, larger and more substantial, which has been in use since 1888.

The growth of the State's educational system while yet far from complete has been another outstanding fact in recent state history. Though the foundation was laid in the time of the Republic by the setting aside of public lands for the provision of revenue for the educational purposes and though attempts at actual installation were made before the Civil War the present system has practically grown up since the Civil War, and especially since the period of reconstruction.

The public educational agencies are the free public schools, the institutions of higher education, and the free public libraries.

The free public schools comprise schools for normal children, for handicapped groups the institutions for the blind and the deaf and dumb, for delinquent groups, the State training schools for boys and girls.

The institutions for higher education are the Normal Colleges, the Grubbs Vocational College, the John Tarleton College, the College of Industrial Arts and the Agricultural and Mechanical College, and the University. Most of the Institutions of higher education and the institutions for the handicapped and delinquent groups are supported wholly by legislative appropriations except in so far as some of them are benefitted by Federal appropriations under the land grants acts and the later Smith-Hughes and Smith-Lever Acts; the free public schools and the University have endowments derived from the sale and lease of public land set aside by the Republic; the free schools also have special state and local taxes, some of them also have a certain amount of state aid from legislative appropriations, the University has regularly a legislative appropriation for maintenance.

In 1915 a compulsory attendance law was passed, which, notwithstanding its imperfections, is a step forward in educational progress. Following this and growing logically out of it was the enactment of the free text book law, which went into effect in 1919.

The growth of the higher institutions has of late been phenomenally rapid; especially is this true of the College of Industrial Arts, the Agricultural and Mechanical College and the University.

There are also a number of private and church institutions, the wealthiest of which is Rice Institute at Houston. Baylor College at Waco, Southwestern at Georgetown and Austin College at Sherman are the principal church colleges.

The free public library system of Texas, though one of the most vital parts of the educational system of any state, is only beginning. The period of most activity in the establishment of city libraries was between 1900 and 1915; it is only within the past ten years that developments tending to the welding of the whole into one articulated system have become significant.

The most important piece of legislation looking to this end has been the law creating a library commission, passed in 1909 and amended in 1919, and the county free library law, passed in 1915 and amended in 1917 and 1919.

PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM OF TEXAS

By ANNIE WEBB BLANTON

Supt. Department of Education



PROVISION for public education in Texas was included in the State Constitution framed by a convention which met at Austin in 1845. Not only were vast areas of land set aside as provision for a state permanent fund for public schools but lands to form the basis of a county school fund was allotted to such counties as had not already received from the Republic of Texas their quantum of land for the purpose of education. The state permanent school fund is now estimated to be \$72,865,496, a sum for which

for the scholastic year of 1918-19 produced an income of \$10,252,619. The unsold school lands approximate 800,000 acres. The county permanent school fund, including the value of unsold lands, totals \$12,751,493.

In addition the state levies for public free schools and for the purchase of free text books, a tax of three and one-half mills, and appropriates also for this purpose one dollar of each poll-tax collected. For the scholastic year of 1919-20 the state provides a per capita apportionment of \$7.50, totaling \$9,-253,440 for the 1,233,792 Texas children of scholastic age.

In addition, the state makes a special provision for the aid of rural schools by appropriating from the general revenues \$2,000,000 per year. This is appointed to the weak schools, in proportion to their needs, special allowances being made for school districts which will replace old buildings with new, erect teacherages and purchase additional equipment and suitable libraries. Aid from this fund for the transportation of pupils and for increases of salary for rural teachers who will take additional courses of study and who will remain in the same position.

The value of public school property in the state, including buildings, grounds and equipment, is approximately \$50,000,000. There are about 16,000 school buildings in Texas, 6,000 of which are of one-room type. About 500 teacherages have been erected within the last few years.

In the public school service about 30,000 teachers are employed. The average annual salary, exclusive of remuneration paid to superintendents, principals, and other school officers, is approximately \$500 per year. A campaign for substantial increases of salary is now under way.

A number of state colleges with which most of the public high schools are affiliated afford excellent opportunities for higher education. The main branch of the University of Texas is situated at Austin, with the Medical Branch at Galveston and the School of Mines at El Paso. The University is co-educational in all of its branches. In the central part of the state, at Bryan, is the Agricultural and Mechanical College for young men, which institution is also a military school. The Grubbs Vocational College at Arlington and the John Tarleton College at

Stephenville, both ranked as junior colleges, are branches of the Agricultural and Mechanical College. The College of Industrial Arts, for young women, is situated in North Texas, at Denton. The state has made provision for the establishment of eight normal colleges of the first class. Six of these are now in operation: The Sam Houston Normal College, Huntsville; the North Texas Normal College, Denton; the Southwest Texas Normal College, San Marcos; the West Texas Normal College, Canyon; the East Texas Normal College, Commerce; and the Sul Ross Normal College, Alpine. The other normal schools will be situated at Nacogdoches and at Kingsville, respectively.

The State University, the Agricultural and Mechanical College, the College of Industrial Arts, and the system of Normal Colleges have respectively, their own governing boards consisting of from six to nine members for each board, one-third of the membership of each board being appointed biennially by the governor.

The state schools for the Blind and Deaf and Dumb are located at Austin. The state has also provided schools for delinquent boys and girls. The training school for boys being situated at Gatesville, and that for girls at Gainesville, Texas.

For vocational education under the Smith-Hughes Act, Texas will spend in 1919-20, \$120,198.45, which sum is duplicated for Texas by the United States appropriation. A special state appropriation of \$25,000 is made available for vocational education in rural schools, to aid these schools in securing the benefit of the Smith-Hughes funds.



Group of Buildings at Baylor University, Waco, one of the Oldest Institutions of Higher Learning in Texas

The state superintendent of public instruction has general supervision over the public schools. From the state department of education are distributed blanks for school reports, teachers' registers and various supplies. The statewide system of free textbooks is administered by the state superintendent, and the affiliation and classification of schools is carried out under the direction of the State Department of Education. The state superintendent is responsible also for the state course of study and has in charge the direction of summer normal institutes and of the certification of teachers.

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

By DR. ROBT. E. VINSON

President



THE idea of a University for Texas was conceived in the minds of the fathers of the state about a century ago. Having thrown off Mexican domination because, among other unbearable citizens, Mexico had refused to provide educational facilities, the citizens of Texas immediately took steps to establish a public system which should include a university as the highest of its branches.

The Congress of the Republic in 1839 made goodly appropriations for the purpose of the university education, and in 1858 the state legislature made an enormous addition to this appropriation.

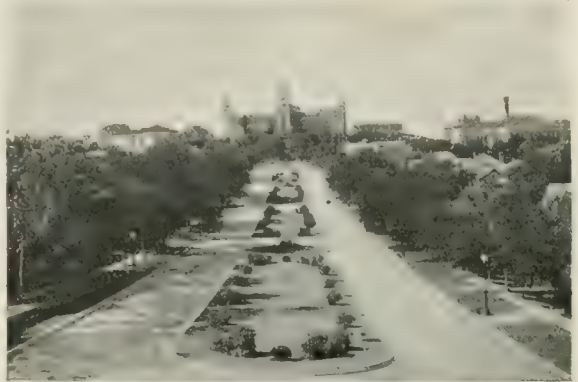
The legislature of 1858 also passed an act whereby a university should be established, which university should be "an institution of learning—so endowed, supported and maintained as to place within the reach of our people, whether rich, or poor, the opportunity of conferring upon the sons of the state and through education."

The Constitution of 1876 further provided specifically for the establishment and organization of "the University of Texas." In 1881, by popular vote, the University was located at Austin; two years later its formal opening was held.

In the thirty-six years of its existence, the University has grown in every direction. Beginning with the Academic and Law Departments, it has been added unto it the Departments of Engineering, Extension, Education and Medicine, and the Graduate Department and Summer Schools. The original University of Texas was housed in one building, which, incidentally, is now the west wing of the main building. Since that time the physical plant has grown until it includes nine large permanent buildings and numerous temporary frame structures.

Since the University was created by the state primarily for the State, it is the privilege and responsibility of every citizen of Texas to make himself acquainted with the facts as to whether the State University has lived up to its principals and whether the results that it accomplishes are worthy of the institution which its originators meant it to be.

The University of Texas was from the beginning meant to be "a means whereby the attachments of



Looking North on University Avenue from the Capitol Toward the University of Texas. The Main Building is in the Center

the young men of the state to the interests, the institutions, and the rights of the state and the liberties of the people might be encouraged and increased." These words may be considered as an expression of the goal toward which the institution has striven and is striving. To the same degree that its functioning has been perfect has it attained the purpose set for it. Moreover, the worthiest possible compliment to be given the institution is that its (students and through them other Texans) should feel an increased responsibility and love for the interests, institutions and rights of the state. The severest criticism would rightly devolve upon it if there should be no evidence of this intensified feeling in those who come under the influence of its teachings.

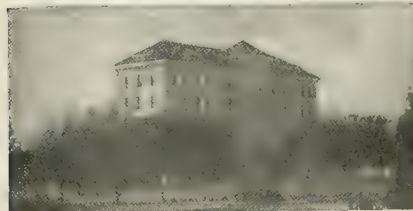
This brings us as loyal Texans to the question: Are the students of the University of Texas by means of their attendance there more closely attached to the interests of the state? It is possible to tell only by observing the positions of trust creditably held by ex-students of the University and by noting the response made by them when their support is needed to preserve some former benefit or secure a new good for the state and its citizens. Actual statistics are impossible to be had on so intangible a subject, but it is a self-evident fact that men and women who have been students in the State University have keener visions and are more capable and more eager than they otherwise would have been to promote the interests of the state.



Texas Women's College, Fort Worth, one of Texas' Institutions for Higher Education

The large majority of ex-students in public or private positions stand for "clean" politics, in the commonly accepted sense of the term. Their worthy and effective devotion to the interests of the state has been felt in more than one political struggle.

Is the University of Texas faithful to its trust in regard to upholding and maintaining the institutions of the state? Are its students distinguished for their increased attachment to these institutions? In answer to these questions let us first consider that functioning of the University which has to do with the educational system of the state. Standing as it does, at the head of education in the state, the University has been the means of encouraging and promoting scholarship in the public schools. In order that their students may be capable of entering the University, the big schools of the state must maintain a certain standard of instruction. This



University of Texas. Upper: Main Building
Lower: Women's Dormitory

standard, set by the University of Texas is said to have had more influence than any other factor in the development and growth of the schools of Texas.

Another important service rendered by the University is the supply of teachers which comes

annually from its class rooms. In large measure has it been through them that the demands of the public schools have been filled and the prescribed standard kept up.

Nor is school teaching the only profession which has a bulwark of strength in the University of Texas. An educated bar is rapidly becoming a thing of certainty, thanks largely to the Law Department of the University. The practice of Medicine is, as a whole, on a much higher level on account of the Medical Department, and the graduates who go out from it every year. Engineers and scientists of all descriptions are prepared in the State University so that they may go out and give their service to the people of the state.

It is hardly appreciated by the average citizen taxpayer in the State of Texas, what the University of Texas stands for as an institution to promote the education and progress of the state. What in reality does the University consist of? It is not merely a teaching mill, it is an assemblage of a body of men of science and learning provided with the facilities for the work of education and research, with which they share with the students who are to become the first citizens of communities throughout the state. Such an institution depends upon the co-operation and confidence of the taxpayers throughout Texas, for which it is created to serve.

The church, while not an institution of the state in the true sense of the word, is another of the institutions within the state which possesses a staunch

ally in the University of Texas. Sectarian teachings being forbidden in the school, a broadness of vision is fostered which encourages the student to know his faith and why and whence it came. That the University is not lacking in its spiritual character is testified by the numbers of young men and women who have gone out from it in religious and social service work at home and in foreign countries.



Engineering Building

The founders of the University of Texas further desired that it should be a means whereby the liberties of the people should be increased. Whatever may have been their ideal when they wrote these words, the University has not failed in this respect. Exemplifying and standardizing democracy on its own campus, it honors the millionaire and the self-supporting student. Opportunity for an education lies in it for all. And its teaching opens other doors to greater liberty that comes with a well informed and understanding mind.

"That the liberties of the people might be increased." The men who wrote these words builded greater than they knew. It was not possible for them to conceive of the service which their University should give toward increasing the liberties of the people of Texas and the world.

The significance of the University is a part of the educational system in this state, to be fuller understood by mention of its varied activities: First, there is the Academic Department offering to students the foundation subjects, Classic Literature, History, Ancient and Modern Languages and Sciences. The departments of Jurisprudence and Medicine where the embryos of our future physicians, lawyers and judges are prepared for their professional careers. The University works hand in hand with the elementary schools to which they supply the teachers and where from the high schools throughout the state, its own classes are recruited.

It would be trite to rename those many things that the University did and made possible during the recent World War. One story cannot describe the University of Texas as it was in 1917-20. There were the various military schools, the enormous sums of money spent for their maintenance, the special classes in the University proper that made the men and women better fitted for the responsibilities thrust upon them. There were the inspiring examples — among the personnel of the University of those who gave greatly for the sake of others. And there was, and is, the gigantic service flag with its thousands of stars, hundreds of which are white ones.



University Library

The University can progress only to the extent that the public encourage and support by instructing their representatives to provide financially for its support and send their children there to be educated.

PROGRESSIVE LEGISLATION IN TEXAS

By W. P. HOBBY

Ex-Governor



WITHIN the last few months the population of Texas has greatly increased, our industries have grown and our commerce has expanded. Along with this development there has been a great change for the better in some of our ideas along economic, industrial and educational lines. New conditions have created new demands, and public opinion has become crystallized into statutes to make possible the achievement of things now essential.

Among the list of laws enacted since 1912, we find a number that indicate the new conditions on the one hand, and the important changes in public opinion on the other. The largest group of these progressive measures is that effecting labor. Among the most important of these is the Workmen's Compensation Law. A commission was appointed in 1911 to study and investigate the subject of workmen's compensation. Legislation followed in 1913. However, the act was practically re-written in 1917 to provide, among other things, (1) increased compensation for specific injuries with a greater number of injuries coming under this class; (2) increased powers of the Board in enforcing its decisions and administering the law; (3) the requiring of insurance companies to enter suit after an award has been made where they refuse to pay the compensation as awarded and the employee is forced to bring suit; (4) the overlapping system of the Board, which increases the term of office to six years. (Gen. Laws, Reg. Sess. 35th Leg., 1917, Ch. 103.)

It may be doubted whether any other subject of labor legislation has gained such general acceptance in the United States for its principals in so brief a time as workmen's compensation, and Texas was one of the earlier states to recognize the necessity of guarding against and compensating for industrial accidents.

Women and Children in industry have received especial attention at the hands of the legislature with a view to preventing the exploitation of the present generation at the expense of the future manhood and womanhood of Texas. Women have assumed a new status in our industrial life; and in recognition of this new status and of the new dangers to herself and to society thereby entailed, it has been provided that she shall not work more than fifty-four hours a week (Gen. Laws, Reg. Sess., 34th Leg., 1915, Ch. 56) and that she shall receive minimum wage. (Gen. Laws, Reg. Sess., 36th Leg., 1919 Ch. 160). The Legislature furthermore has created a special woman's division in the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the sole purpose of guarding the interests of women and children as wage-earners. (Gen. Laws, Reg. Sess., 36th Legislature., 1917 Ch. 106). Provision has also been made for mothers' pensions (Gen. Laws, Reg. Sess., 35th Leg., 1917, Ch. 120).

Closely allied to the movement to protect children in industry is the enactment of the compulsory education law. (Gen. Laws, Reg. Sess., 34th Leg., 1915 Ch. 49.) This legislation, as well as that prohibiting the employment of children of tender years in certain employments, (Gen. Laws, Reg. Sess., 32nd Leg., 1911, Ch. 46), looks to a more highly educated and more efficient democracy.

As supplementing the foregoing laws in the interest of child welfare is the Free Text Book law. The State constitution was so amended in 1919 as to make it possible for the State to provide school books free within prescribed limitations, and the Text Book Law, making operative the amendment, was passed in 1919. (Gen. Laws, Reg. Sess., 36th Leg., Ch. 29.) During the past six years, Texas has appropriated eight million dollars to be spent in improving her rural schools with a view to giving children in the rural districts the educational advantages enjoyed in the urban centers.

As looking further to the conservation of young manhood and womanhood, the legislature in 1919 provided for the establishment and maintenance of a Home for Dependent and Neglected White Children. (Gen. Laws, Reg. Sess., 6th Leg., 1919, Ch. 159).

Texas has not only given legal recognition to woman in industry, but is making rapid strides to-



An Attractive Bit of Scenery Near the City of Austin

ward extending to her full rights and privileges under the law. The married woman's property rights act gives married women the same property rights as those possessed by a femme sole, (Gen. Laws, Reg. Sess., 33rd Leg., Ch. 32), marks one of the first steps toward equal rights for women. To elevate further the legal status of married women, the legislature, in 1919, passed a law permitting them to become stockholders in corporations. (Gen. Laws, Reg. Sess., 36th Leg., 1919, Ch. 132). Equal suffrage in primary elections and conventions was

recently conferred upon women by an Act of the 4th called session of the 35th Leg., (Ch. 34), and the Act was sustained by the Supreme Court in a majority opinion handed down January 28, 1920, in the case of *Rot vs. Schneider*, not yet reported. Following close upon this reform was the ratification of the federal suffrage amendment at the last special session of the legislature.

The legislation outlined pertaining to women represents hard-won victories in the state, making for her political emancipation.

Another sharply contested battle extending over many years culminated in 1918 in the adoption of a prohibition amendment to the state constitution (Gen. and Sp. Laws, both called Sess., 35th Leg., 1918. H. J. R. 1, p. 200) closely allied reform measure is the law abolishing pool halls passed by the legislature in 1919. (Gen. Laws. Reg. Sess., 36th Leg., 1919 Ch. 14).

Probably the most far-reaching administrative legislation in Texas in recent years is the Board of Control law enacted at the last regular session of the legislature. (Gen. Laws, Reg. Sess., 36th Leg., 1919, Ch. 323.) Aside from its extensive consolidation features, it discharges in a measure the functions of a budget commission, and those of an auditing department. It looks generally to a co-ordinated and economic administration of the affairs of the

eleemosynary and other institutions. The passage of the Bill marks the beginning of a new era in the financial policy of Texas.

As important in the state's financial policy two other measures have been recently passed; the first, the Act providing for the investment of surplus funds in the treasury in short-time U. S. Certificates, passed in March, 1918; the second, the Depository Law of 1919. The former, which was passed as a co-operative war measure, has yielded the State a return of \$289,936.79; the latter brings in a revenue of \$30,000 per month, representing an interest item for the use of State funds.

Other laws indicating progressive legislative tendencies are the Uniform Negotiable Instruments Act and the Uniform Warehouse Receipts Act, both passed in 1919. These seem to have been an effort to make this legislation uniform in character with that of various states in the Union.

Our absentee voting law, although limited in scope is probably a precursor of future legislation in line with the absentee voting laws in force in some of the other states.

The war measures are not included in this article. It is sufficient to say they were vigorous, thoroughly American in spirit, and framed with a view to full co-operation with the National Government in the prosecution of the war.

THE TEXAS JUDICIARY

THE RELATION OF THE LAWYERS TO THE COURT

By THOMAS W. GREENWOOD

Associate Justice Supreme Court of Texas

A review is sought in the Supreme Court each year of from five hundred to six hundred of the decisions of the nine courts of civil appeals. The oldest application awaiting the court's disposition in October 1920 was filed in June 1919. Three months work will be required to again get the docket to where the applications will relate to decisions rendered within the previous ninety days.

Hearing so much of the Supreme Court's delay, I am not certain that the people generally realize that about three out of every four appeals, which are contested to the utmost, are finally disposed of by the Supreme Court, not after years and years of distressing and vexatious waiting for action, but after a maximum delay of some fifteen months. It is nevertheless true that writs of error are granted on only about twenty per cent of the applications, consequently, of all the causes, in which the decisions of the courts of civil appeals are not accepted by the parties as final, some three fourths are made final by the action of the Supreme Court within the rather brief periods already indicated.

Many lawyers think that the Supreme Court should make greater use of the Act of March 15, 1917, empowering justices of the courts of civil appeals to act on applications for writs of error. In its actual operation the Act develops almost as much work on the judges of the Supreme Court, in passing on applications, as is involved in their unaided determination. The reason lies mainly in the law's requirement that the Supreme Court alone shall act in every cause where there has been a dissent, or where there is a conflict between the holding complained of and a holding of another court of civil appeals or of the Supreme Court, or where a statute is held void.

Nor is this the only impediment to the successful operation of the Act. The really numerous applications alleging errors of importance to the jurisprudence of the State cause another impediment, for the legislature has further provided that before writs should be granted to correct errors of importance to the jurisprudence of the State the errors must be of such importance as "in the opinion of the Supreme Court to require correction." Thus action is again required from the Supreme Court judges, and on the whole, the difference in time required for the Supreme Court judges to perform their duties under this Act and to determine the applications, without assistance, has not been thought of late to justify the hampering of the courts of civil appeals by the withdrawal from their work of three of their members.

There is one thing entirely within the control of the lawyers, which is a real aid to the Supreme Court, and that is the reply to the application, authorized by Supreme Court Rule 5. The Statutes and rule, in effect, invite counsel for the defendant in error to furnish the court a plain, clear and concise refutation of the grounds of jurisdiction or the grounds of error, or both, as set forth in the application.

Why do counsel commonly fail to reply to an application for writ of error?

Perhaps the omission is due in part to the idea that the briefs in the courts of civil appeals may suffice. But that idea overlooks the essential purpose for the reply, which is to point out why the action of the court of civil appeals be held final or should be sustained. There is so much to be gained from a carefully prepared reply to an application that I do not think counsel would so often

forego its filing were it not that the time allowed, viz: ten days, is so short. The Statute ought, it seems to me, to be amended so as to allow the same time for the filing the reply as is allowed for the preparation of the application, that is, thirty days.

Under subdivision 6, of article 1521 of the Revised statutes, as amended in 1917, the Supreme Court will grant a writ of error, upon an assignment that the Court of Civil Appeals erred in its conclusion that there was or was not any evidence to call for the determination of an issue by the court or jury, only in the event that the Court of Civil Appeals can be fairly regarded as so flagrantly wrong as to amount to a virtual denial and abrogation of the established rules of law which in the one instance, enjoin upon the trial court the exercise of its essential function, and in the other preserve the right of jury trial. Notwithstanding the fact that rarely will such errors occur, the duty is nevertheless imposed upon the court to examine all assignments raising questions of that kind, and at least their supporting statements, to see if they entitle the applicant to the writ. So errors of this kind are assigned in amazing numbers, and covering endless pages. It seems logical that where the return for such an amount of work is so slight that the Court ought to be relieved by the Legislature of this really considerable burden.

The total number of causes on the Court's trial docket, on the last Saturday in June 1920, wherein judgement had not been entered was 274. Of this number submission to the Supreme Court; 89 had been referred to the Commission of Appeals, and 173 remained on the trial docket, neither referred nor submitted. At the end of the Summer term the court determined 90 cases, without referring them to the Commission. The Court determined 138 cases, which had been referred to the two sections of the Commission; the aggregate of causes on the trial docket thus being 228.

Many people, including lawyers, seem to have the habit of estimating the delay on the Supreme Court's trial docket by figuring the time which has elapsed since the docketing of the oldest undisposed of cause. By this method of calculation, one can prove that the Court is at least five and a half years behind on its trial docket. It happens, however that there is only one unsubmitted and undisposed of cause, which was entered on the trial docket in the year 1914, and none whatever in the year 1915. Of causes entered on the trial docket in the year 1916, only five remain, undisposed of and not transferred to the Commission, and only two of the 1916 causes which were transferred to the Commission remained undisposed of. This makes only 8 cases, referred and unreferred, to be submitted, which reached the trial docket before the year 1917.

There are 96 unreferred and unsubmitted cases in the Supreme Court preceding the last case referred to the Commission, in which the writ of error was granted on March 19, 1919. If its work were confined to the oldest cases, the Supreme Court, in one term, could more than dispose of these 96 causes, if it acted on no more Commission cases during the term than the 89 already referred. It seems demonstrable, therefore, that it is neither accurate nor true that the Court's trial docket is five and a half years in arrears.

And yet, with 274 cases remaining undecided on the trial docket of the Supreme Court, including cases referred to the Commission of Appeals, and with 450 pending applications for writs of error and with the increased volume of litigation attendant on the marvelous development of the States matchless resources, no lawyer ought to be heedless of the obligation to do all within his power to relieve the burden on the Court.

I have not the least doubt that the people will ultimately enlarge the Court and make it possible for a large part of its business to be determined by sections.

TEXAS LIBRARIES

By ELIZABETH H. WEST

State Librarian

ACCORDING to the latest figures available, there are in Texas forty-two libraries wholly or partially supported by the state; fifty free public libraries, forty-eight supported wholly or partly by municipalities, two by endowments; thirty-six subscription public libraries, and twenty-four libraries in colleges or universities not supported by the state.

State Supported Libraries: The state supported group comprises twelve governmental libraries, seventeen educational, eight in homes and hospitals, and four penal or correctional. The twelve governmental libraries are the State Library, the Supreme Court Library, and the libraries of the Court of Criminal Appeals. The seventeen educational libraries are those of the University, main, departmental and extension; the Agricultural and Mechanical College, John Tarleton College and Grubbs Vocational College; the six normal colleges; the College of Industrial Arts; and the three schools for the Blind and Deaf. The libraries in homes and hospitals and those of the two Confederate Homes, the Orphan's Home, the Tuberculosis Hospital, and

the three hospitals for the Insane. The libraries for the state prisons at Huntsville and Rusk and of the two state training schools, constitute the penal and correctional group.

The State Library has approximately 40,000 volumes, 30,000 pamphlets, 100,000 manuscripts and transcripts. Its appropriation for the current biennium is \$20,112 for the first year, \$22,298 for the second. It is housed in the State Capitol in quarters which it is rapidly outgrowing, having in 1909 been assigned not quite half of the space occupied previously by the Supreme Court Library alone; its public documents are shelved in the basement, for want of available space elsewhere.

It has, since 1909, been a separate state department under its own governing board, the Texas Library and Historical Commission. In the previous years of its existence it had for the most part been only a division of some other department state, 1839-66, insurance, statistics and history—later agriculture, insurance, statistics and history—1876-1909.

Under the provisions of the law of 1909, creating

the Texas Library and Historical Commission, as amended in 1913-1919, the library performs the usual functions of a state library in serving the executive departments and the legislature especially through its legislative reference division; it also has a custody and care of historical material already acquired, official material to be transferred from other departments, and other future acquisitions. It is authorized to print its collections, and sell such printed copies. It is also authorized to serve as the distributing agency for state documents.

Among the most important sections of the law are those which provide for the qualification of the State Librarian Staff. The State Librarian must have had at least one year's library school training and three years' experience as head of a free public or institutional library, or as an assistant of high rank in such library; all assistants above the rank of clerks and laborers are required to have technical library school training, heads of departments being required to have in addition at least one year of experience in library work prior to appointment. The commission consists of five members, to be appointed by the governor for six-year overlapping terms. It is empowered to act as a governing board for the State Library and to "give advice to such persons as contemplate the establishment of public libraries, selection of books, cataloging and library management, conduct library institutions, and encourage associations." The State Librarian must in connection "ascertain the condition of all public libraries in the state, and report the results to the commission."

The State Library, therefore, has the legal authority to help materially in the development of the free public library system of Texas. It has heretofore been able to do little in the way of library extension, because of insufficient funds. It has published an excellent quarterly bulletin, "Texas Libraries," when it has had the money to do so; and it has instituted a traveling library service, which has proved exceedingly useful so far as it has been able to function at all under its financial limitations. It has also in the present biennium inaugurated a statewide service for the blind.

The Supreme Court Library, established in 1854, is under the direct control of the Supreme Court; the deputy marshal of the court acts as librarian. As stated above, it divides its quarters with the State Library. It is strictly a reference library, its books not circulated outside the Capitol building.

It contains approximately 21,000 volumes; its special strength lies in its collection of Federal and State reports. Its appropriation for the current biennium total \$3,400 for the first year, \$3,000 for the second.

The libraries of the Courts of Appeals have for the current biennium appropriations ranging from \$100 to \$750 each year of the biennium, the total for the ten being \$5,150 for each year. The latest available statistics indicate that their size ranges from approximately 1,200 to 6,000 volumes. Each is under the care of the clerk of the court.

Of the state supported group, of all the libraries of the state, in fact, the main library of the University is the largest, and for scholarly use the most important. When it was opened in 1883, it was housed in a single room in the main building, and the librarian devoted only a part of his time to its care; the first full-time librarian was appointed only

in July, 1897. From this small beginning it has grown into a library of approximately 136,000 volumes and 36,000 pamphlets, with a building of its own, with seven departmental branches, with a librarian and a staff of twenty-seven assistants.

The rapid yet healthy growth of the University Library in general and special collections is going far toward bringing the University of Texas to the goal set by the fathers—"a University of the first class."

In addition to direct scholarly service rendered to the university community by the main library and its departmental branches, the university is giving important statewide library service. This is rendered to a limited extent through direct loans from the main library to individuals, groups or libraries; to a far more important extent through the library schools, the Extension Loan Library, and the Library of the School of Government.

A library training class was conducted in 1901-1902, 1903-1907. In the fall of 1919 a regular library school was installed. The district holds the rank of adjacent professor; the assistant, that of instructor. Junior standing is required for admission, and courses are counted towards the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The school has begun with only courses in cataloging and classification; others will be added from year to year.

The Extension Loan Library is a package library under the Department of Extension. It lends directly to individuals and groups packages of material on subjects of timely interest, a typical package containing about twenty clippings and pamphlets and one or two books. It is especially useful to debaters of the interscholastic league, to high school students, and to adult groups studying questions of current importance. It draws freely upon the resources of the main library but is an independent library.

The Library of the School of Government bears a closer relation to the main library than does the extension loan library. Its collections consist of live books, pamphlets, periodicals and typewritten materials on topics of present interest to students of government. Its statewide service is especially helpful to municipal officials and other persons interested in civic affairs. It is intimately connected with the work of the Bureau of Municipal Research and of the League of Texas Municipalities.

The items of the current appropriation specifically designated for the various library activities of the university total \$23,550 for each year of the biennium.

Appropriations for the other libraries maintained by the state are as follows: Agricultural and Mechanical College, \$7,500 for each year of the current biennium; College of Industrial Arts, \$710; Sam Houston Normal, \$720, including textbooks; North Texas Normal, \$3,421; Southwest Texas Normal, \$8,100, including textbooks; East Texas Normal, \$5,400; Sul Ross Normal, \$1,400; John Tarleton College, \$2,400; Grubbs Vocational College, \$2,700; Institution for the Blind, \$1,125; School for the Deaf, \$500; Orphans' Home, \$300; Girls' Training School, \$300. The Epileptic Colony and the hospitals for the insane have each a fund for literature and amusement ranging from \$300 to \$1,500 for each year of the biennium.

The Agricultural and Mechanical College, the College of Industrial Arts, Sam Houston, North Texas, and West Texas Normal Colleges have each a li-

brarian and assistant librarian; Southwest Texas Normal College has a librarian and two assistants. The other Normal Colleges, John Tarleton, Grubbs and the Institution for the Blind have each a librarian only. The other institutions, other colleges and university libraries have no specific provision for library service.

Of the colleges and universities not supported by the state, the largest libraries are those of Baylor University, Waco, which has approximately 31,000 volumes; Southwestern University, Georgetown, approximately 16,000; Austin College, Sherman, approximately 10,000. Both Baylor and Georgetown have full time librarians; the Baylor librarian has four staff assistants, and a varying number of student assistants; the Georgetown librarian has only student assistants. The library of Austin College is administered by student assistants under the direction of one of the faculty.

Subscription Libraries: Of the thirty-six subscription libraries of Texas some have their own quarters, while others are kept in stores, banks, school houses, private residences, dental parlors, club houses, Masonic Lodges, city halls or court houses.

They are mostly kept open only a few hours each week, and administered by volunteers; in many cases they are kept up by the efforts of club women. Fees range from 50 cents to three dollars a year.

This group of libraries is doing good in meeting, even though inadequately, a strong felt need for library service; and, judging from past history, they are likely to serve a useful purpose in laying the foundation for free public library service.

Free Public Libraries: The establishment of the free public libraries of Texas in their present form is in the main the work of the last twenty years.

Many of them have back of their present organization a history of years of struggling effort and small things; one, the Houston Lyceum, now merged with the Carnegie Library, dating back to 1848. Some are still leading a more or less hand-to-mouth existence, kept from death only by the persistent efforts of a devoted group of women. Their incomes range from the amounts that can be secured from contributions by interested individuals, or groups, sometimes with a small appropriation from the municipal government, to \$22,000, the sum announced in the press as the appropriation for the Houston Lyceum and Carnegie Library for the present fiscal year.

Twenty-six library buildings have been donated by the Andrew Carnegie Corporation, to which Mr. Carnegie, in his later years, turned over his work. The conditions of the gift were in each case the furnishing of a site by the city and the promise of a yearly maintenance fund from the public revenues at least equal to ten per cent of the amount granted.

Statistics for 1917, the latest comparative statement available, indicate that the incomes of this group range all the way from nothing at all in the way of public support to \$19,500, the amount derived from the library tax in Dallas. Incomplete statistics gathered since that time indicate a decided advance, several of the municipalities which had fallen below their original library maintenance, having lately come up to, or even beyond the amount stipulated. One city, for instance, has recently placed in its charter a provision for an annual levy of five cents on the hundred dollars valuation.

The cities that have continued the originally stipu-

lated support have, according to these later reports, changed places in the income scale. El Paso, for instance, has in its revised charter a provision for a library tax levy of 3½ mills on the dollar; which tax was levied for the first time in 1919. The income for this levy will approximate \$21,000 for the current year, practically the same as the estimated income of the Dallas Public Library, which in 1917 has the largest tax-derived income in the state. Houston is now the leader in this respect, the city commission of Houston having voted for 1920 an appropriation of \$22,000. Dallas and El Paso consequently will drop to second or third place.

The Rosenberg Library, Galveston, the Nicholas P. Sims, Waxahachie, and the Kemp Public Library, Wichita Falls, are the three notable gift libraries of the state. The two first are supported by endowments; the third, by city taxation.

Rosenberg Library has the largest income of all the free public library group—approximately \$30,000 annually.

Besides the usual service of a public library it has for years maintained a free public lecture course.

Other public libraries, notably San Antonio, have in the past also rendered this service.

Special Collections: The most notable special collections are in the state supported group of libraries. The State Library has a valuable history collection, including the King collection, the Lamar and Regan papers, the Diplomatic, Consular and Domestic Correspondence of the Republic of Texas, the Spanish and Mexican official records known as the Nacogdoches papers, the original ratification copies of the Foreign Treaties of the Republic of Texas, etc. The University has a large and growing Southern history collection of manuscripts, books, pamphlets, newspapers and periodicals purchased by the Littlefield Fund. The Wrenn collection of rare books, largely Shakespearian and of literary manuscripts, also presented by Major George W. Littlefield; the Palm Library; the Ashbel Smith Library; the John H. Regan Library, etc.

The public libraries have in most cases made a point of collecting local history material.

The General Situation: A glance at the library map of Texas shows that the great majority of the libraries serving the public are situated to the east of the 100th meridian; that in the whole vast region to the westward are only four free public libraries, two of them only partially supported by their municipalities, and three subscription libraries. It is obvious therefore that the Texas public is but meagerly supplied with libraries, and a study of these libraries' workings show that the service rendered by the most of the existing libraries is inadequate to the needs of their communities.

An examination of statistics of the libraries in state institutions, educational, eleemosynary, penal and correctional shows that these have also a long way to go before the people of Texas can be said to have really adequate library service; that is to say, adequate library service within the reach of every man, woman and child in the state.

A strong system of county free libraries, adequate appropriations for the state supported group, especially provision for state library field workers are the desiderata.

Much is hoped for in this connection from the educational work of the American Library Association's Enlarged Program.

HISTORY OF TEXAS BANKING

By JUDGE W. F. RAMSEY

Federal Reserve Agent



THE history of banking in Texas is both peculiar and interesting. In the early history of the state most of the banks were unincorporated private institutions. Some of these were without any considerable experience or adequate capital. Others were controlled by men of large vision and experience and a few of them exist this day.

In the early history of the state, banks were incorporated under the authority of our laws with very large and unusual powers. A few of these charters still exist,

and one or two of our large banks are still operating under their authority. There had been experienced such a lack of success in incorporated state banks, that under the constitution of 1875 the organization of banks under the state charter was absolutely prohibited. The result was, of course, that the only banks in existence for many years were those granted under the authority of the old laws, private banks and those chartered under the authority of the National Bank Act. For a long time, no national bank could be chartered with a capital of less than \$50,000. Considering the newness of the state and the sparseness of its population, the National Banking System in this state for a long time did not flourish, as it has done since. The minimum amount of capital required for national banks was a severe handicap for a small community. Further consideration and discussion finally developed an intelligent public opinion which found expression in a constitutional amendment, duly voted by the people, authorizing the creation of state banks. Conforming with this amendment, the legislature of the state passed, about 1905, a comprehensive law authorizing the organization and regulating the conduct or operation of state banks. A little later a law was passed, guaranteeing non-interest bearing deposits in state banks and making provision for the creation and collection of a guaranty fund which was deemed to be sufficient to make ample provision for the payment of deposits in such state banks as might fail. While stoutly opposed in many quarters, the guaranty of deposits feature of the state bank law had succeeded and endured to this day, and it is approved not only by a great many bankers, but by a large body of intelligent public opinion generally.

The rapid growth in the state since 1905, and the fact that state banks could be organized with a minimum capital of \$10,000, at once had the effect of encouraging the establishment of many state banks all over the state. Other features of the law, among others the authority to lend a greater portion of capital and surplus than the National Bank Act permitted, induced the establishment of many fairly large banks in most of the larger cities and more important towns of the state. The same growth, prosperity and increase in population have also brought about the establishment and organization of

many national banks. This result was particularly encouraged by the reduction of the minimum capital required in the organization of national banks to \$25,000.

In a general way, it could be safely said that we have a sound, safe and workable banking law in this state, and it is every where conceded that the management and supervision of these banks of the State Banking Board and Commissioner of Banking has been of the highest order and intelligence. The virtues and merits of the National Banking Act and the vigor and vigilance of the supervision of these banks is known to all men.

The best opinion in this state is that there is ample need for both national and state banks, that there is no necessary conflict between them, but there is and should be only an attitude of generous competition between the two systems.

The growth in number and increase in resources of banks, both state and national, is but an exemplification and evidence of the growth, development and prosperity of the state. There are today in operation in this state 549 national banks, with a combined capital and surplus account of \$94,366,000 and with deposits of \$572,106,000. There are in actual operation in the state 923 state banks, with a combined capital and surplus of \$50,379,541, and combined deposits of \$238,920,170. It will thus be seen that there are, altogether, 1,472 banks in the state, and combined capital and surplus of all banks, state and national, amounts to \$144,745,541, and their combined deposits amount to the sum of \$811,026,170.

These figures take no account of the capital and surplus are the deposits of the private banks in suc-



The Federal Reserve Bank Building, Dallas, Built in 1920

cessful operation in the state. Any statement as to these figures applying to private banks would be a mere estimate, but I think it a fair approximation of the facts to say that the capital of the private

banks in this state would exceed \$5,000,000, and that their deposits would probably go well beyond \$25,000,000.

It is a matter of congratulation that in this state in the last several years there have been comparatively few failures in national banks, and ultimately a very small amount in losses to depositors. I haven't any exact figures before me, but based on a pretty fair consideration of all the facts, I think it may be stated that the per cent of loss, based on actual deposits, is practically inconsequential.

It is a matter of congratulation also that there have been, since the organization, comparatively few failures in state banks, and in case of such failure as applying to non-interest bearing deposits, these have been taken care of by the guaranty fund.

It will have been noted by the careful observer that in many sections of the state there has been in the last year an immense growth in deposits of

all the banks. That has been particularly true in those portions of the state where oil has been discovered. The most notable examples of such increases in the larger cities are Dallas, Fort Worth and Wichita Falls. In the last named city, deposits have more than quadrupled within a year, and now stand at approximately \$40,000,000 a wonderful growth for a city of that size.

While there has been some expansion of credits beyond the limitations which the wisest consideration of safety would have suggested, these credits for the most part have been occasioned by the needs of the several communities. The situation is intrinsically sound, and with wise management and conservatism, it is not doubted that the credit structure of the country will be preserved, nor that the banks will not only continue their condition of entire solvency, but that they will also be in a situation to take care of, in an orderly and adequate way, the needs of the several communities.

THE LUMBER INDUSTRY OF TEXAS

By JOHN H. KIRBY

THE Lumber Industry, with all that it includes from the initial stage of logging to the finished product, constitutes the third greatest manufacturing activity of the United States and also ranks third among the industries of the Lone Star State. Though Texas as the largest state in the Union has more forested area than any other state, she has a "stand" much smaller than that in several other territories. One estimate gives 40,000,000 acres of wooded land, but this is inaccurate and, in fact, it is practically impossible to make an exact estimate for much wooded land is unfit for commercial lumbering. As our state varies greatly in climate and physiography, practically the whole range of forest trees found in the temperate zone is within our borders. Four general lumber belts may be mentioned—East Texas, greater than all the others combined, the Grand and Black Prairies, Edwards Plateau and territory west of the Pecos River.

The distribution of lumber producing trees may be given as follows: In the coast plain, along swamps and sluggish streams, pines—the most valuable—tupelo, magnolia, sweet gum and other species; in the alluvial bottoms, are the hardwoods—the oaks the most important in quantity and value—ash, hickory, gum, holly and other hardwood species; in the interior of the coast plain the loblolly pines and hardwoods abound, while pines are also on sandy ridges and hardwoods in the half-swampy flats. The Hardin County "Big Thicket" of hardwoods is famous as being almost impenetrable. North and east of this area are the long leaf pines. And Texas has the last large stands of the long leaf pines for which our state is famed far and wide. Between this area and the Red River westward to the Black Prairies are the short leaf pines and accompanying hardwoods. The Grand and Black Prairies, bounded by the Brazos and Nueces Rivers and the Coast Plain, abound in Live Oaks. The Edwards Plateau, mostly west of the 98th meridian, has hardwoods in canyons and about streams with post oak, mountain oak, and cedar brakes of extensive area on hills and bluffs. Over the whole of West Texas the Mesquite is fastly spreading and gives promise to become a valuable tree.

Practically all logging and saw mills are in East Texas—from which it is again seen that East Texas comprises all the most valuable forests of the State, forty-eight counties in number. There are no publicly owned lands here. Three holdings alone include 22.1 per cent of the total stand of which six-sevenths is the long leaf pine—an enormous concentration, and eighty-one largest holdings of the State have 55.3 per cent of the total stand or 72.2 per cent of the most valuable woods. The total stand for East Texas is estimated as 66,000,000,000 board feet, of which the long leaf pine leads with over 22,000,000,000 board feet with the short leaf pine close on to it. It is estimated that the annual cut is 2,099,130,000 board feet or 3.2 per cent, at which rate, not allowing for reforestation, it will require about thirty-one years to exhaust the timber supply of Texas. Reforestation may come from either or both of two forces—artificial effort—at which nothing is yet done in Texas, and by Nature which is active. The rate of this latter force, Nature, however, cannot easily be estimated except by expert foresters who would have to give this subject careful consideration.

Eleven and eight-tenths per cent of the total volume of Texas manufactured output are from the lumber mills and wood using plants, while 33.5 per cent of all wage earners in the manufacturing industry of Texas are engaged in the manufacture of lumber or lumber products, working in 799 plants.

To summarize then, the Texas lumber business has 799 manufacturing plants employing 33.5 per cent of all manufacturing employees of the State, putting out 11.8 per cent of the total of the Texas manufactured output; the distribution of timber varies from the tupelo and cypress of the swamps of the East and Southeast to the Cactus on the high dry western plateaus with 150 varieties of valuable timber producing trees between; the annual "cut" is about 3.2 per cent of the total "stand" which is estimated as 66,000,000,000 board feet in which the long leaf pine leads with about 25,000,000,000 board feet, six-sevenths of which are owned by three holdings while eighty-one holdings have 72.2 per cent of the most valuable woods, and America's last large stands of the famed long leaf pine are in the State of Texas.

PUBLIC HEALTH IN TEXAS

By DR. C. W. GODDARD

Ex-State Health Officer



THE discussion of public health can not be brought to our attention but that the first and foremost thought that comes to our minds is: There should be no preventable diseases and no preventable deaths. Therefore, we shall deal with these groups alone:

Typhoid fever is endemic in Texas at all times, to the extent of about five thousand cases a year, resulting in nearly five thousand deaths. Tuberculosis in some form or other effects some 30,000 people, and was responsible for the death of over five

thousand people last year. Pneumonia in all its forms kills on an average of 3,000 people a year, or about one in six of those who have this disease. Smallpox, which is so easily prevented, was in evidence in 154 counties of the state in 1919, there having been reported some 2,600 cases, and of scarlet fever, 12,500 cases. Diphtheria is one of the diseases which has lost some of its prestige in the last few years but was responsible for about 250 deaths last year, out of a total of 3,200 cases. Mumps, measles and whooping cough have also been reported and measles alone was responsible for nearly one thousand deaths. Anthrax has been found in six human beings in the last few months, no fatalities.

Pellegra took a total from Texas of over five hundred people last year.

The greatest reaper health authorities have had to contend with has been influenza, which was responsible for so many people dying in the winter of 1918-19. Only about 2,500 cases have been reported this winter, and the death rate for 1920 had decreased. Other diseases that have been reported in varying numbers during the past year are epidemic meningitis, "infantile paralysis," rabies, leprosy, beri beri and dengus fever. Venereal diseases were found to be more prevalent than all other communicable diseases combined, there being 58,000 of which practically all were preventable.

The saving of forty thousand persons a year who die of these unnecessary and preventable diseases, would, if calculated in dollars and cents, amount into millions, to say nothing of the increase of human life that would spring from the neglected infants who are destroyed before they become of value to society from a financial standpoint.

The indexical health survey which has just been finished shows among other valuable facts that on account of sickness during one year, school children lost 4,790,901 days from school; also that there were lost 17,356,771 days from labor, which counted in day's work alone, giving no consideration to the suffering and expense of caring for patients, cost Texas the enormous sum of \$52,070,315 in one year's time.

Thus, the above figures show that with a population of more than five million of people, the percentage of deaths from these preventable diseases

is only thirteen. And the percentage of diseases is only fourteen and six-tenths.

Texas, with her broad plains, her balmy gulf breezes, her productive fields, her grazing grounds, her mineral resources, her congenial citizenship, a progressive race, touched with a climate that produces anything that the heart could desire, a climate condition that from its very beginning has produced and continues to produce such wonderful surprises has within her borders everything that can be desired both as a winter resort, for persons seeking relief from the continued and extreme cold of the northern states, and the cooling summer winds that furnish relaxation, a refreshing sleep for the tired and weary, and never a doubt but that somewhere in this vast tract of land, a condition that is suited to any purpose that may be desired by an ever progressing civilization.

With more than 256,000 square miles of territory she is a state that you might surround with an impregnable wall and there would be produced within her borders anything that her citizenship would desire, not only for his comfort and well being, but for luxurious enjoyment of his leisure time. Her coastal cities furnish a decided advantage over other pleasure resorts for summer enjoyments and pleasures; her southern inland cities furnish a retreat from the cold of the northern states, so that the person who is seeking a retreat from extreme climatic conditions in order to nurse himself back to health and happiness finds that which he most desires and needs within her borders.

As an agricultural state she is unsurpassed. Her mineral resources have not yet been developed to the limit of their capacity. New oil fields are being opened almost daily, and with this discovery of oil in regions that were once thought to be worthless, her riches have increased one hundred per cent during the past three years. With iron ore, and coal fields, there is nothing to prevent the production of enough iron to supply her own needs. Her productive cotton fields, the sheep from her grazing grounds, can more than supply the needed clothing for her inhabitants. Her rice farms, her wheat fields, her cattle ranges, with chicken ranches, in fact anything in the supply of food for sick or well, her fruit regions of East Texas, the timber lands of the same region, her building stone, with all of this, an impregnable wall could be constructed enclosing her from the outside world and her residents would never know the difference.

But with new people come new ideas, and with new ideas come progress, thus civilization develops, and with that hospitality that has won fame abroad as southern hospitality, the hearty handclasp of the native born Texan for the stranger within her midst, has shown that her citizenship is ever ready to divide that which is good, and for which he holds the key, is ever ready to welcome the stranger within her borders bidding him enter, select his stamping ground, and produce that which will bring happiness to him and to his neighbor.

In time of distress, in one region, another is prosperous beyond its own needs, while possibly a neighboring region may fall heir to some misfortune, and in this instant there is ever a helping hand from one

section to another, and no sooner has the disaster befallen, than the one extends a helping hand to the other, it is righted and all is well for a prosperous and progressive future.

It is through the activity of the Health Department of Texas, that plans are made and carried out to prevent contagious diseases from becoming rooted in many localities being a menace to the citizens. The Health Department of this state is equipped with laboratory for research work and for the preparation of chemicals to exterminate the germs of disease. By co-operating with the Health Department in the various counties throughout the state, giving the constitutors and authorities proper assistance, they are able to have an important part to play in the bettering of the health conditions in the various communities. It is by the co-operation of this department with the authorities in various sections, that epidemics may be prevented.

The Health Department of Texas has spent large sums of money, long and careful research in all sections of the state, in order to have at hand full information in which sections contagious diseases are most prevalent, and which counties are most free from contagion. Probably the greatest work of the department is that devoted to education. There is no limit to the extent of good that can be accomplished in this particular department of the work, for the education of many people or communities to use hygienic methods will be the greatest asset to the promotion of health.

There is nothing more essential to the happiness or prosperity to the individual or community as that of good health, for wealth and prosperity, prevail little without good health. In the extent to which this department succeeds in educating the citizens up to methods which prevent diseases, just that much is the department a success.

The Medical and Health Authorities in the various sections of Texas, find this department a very helpful refuge in any time of need.

Thus it is that her citizenship through a desire to build up a system that none might equal has seen fit through her law makers to provide means for a continual warfare upon preventable disease and by preventable the other meaning of the word might be substituted, unnecessary disease, and this unnecessary prevalence of disease the State Board of Health is helping every section of the state to overcome. First remove the cause, thus removing the disease and this plan is succeeding in no small measure. For that purpose the Board of Health was formed, and its work is being pursued with all the skill that modern science lends to the aid of mankind so that there is noticeable a decreasing number of the diseases from year to year, and which will continue through the time the state with her millions of people shall last.

To combat this unnecessary loss of life, there have been established four new bureaus, in addition to the original bureaus established as follows:

1. Bureau of Child Hygiene, which is to provide county public health nurses, in co-operation with the Red Cross; to establish child health centers; to give pre-natal and anastretical care and advice concerning infants and young children; to give bedside care to the sick in their own homes by public health nurses, under regulations adopted by the State Board of Health and approved by the County Medical Society; to distribute leaflets on pre-natal, infant and

child care; to arrange child health conferences in co-operation with the Child Welfare Division of the Home Economics Department of the University of Texas; education and training. Supervision, instruction in ophthalmia neonatorum and infant hygiene. Investigation of unlicensed midwives; to urge complete registration of births; to establish the following clinics: Pre-natal, well baby, sick baby, pre-school child; to make physical inspection of school children.

2. Bureau of Communicable Diseases, whose program is as follows: To supply the City and County Health officers with information about communicable diseases; instructing and directing such officers in carrying out the laws regarding reportable and qaurantinable diseases; enforcing the above mentioned laws and establishing general quarantine when necessary; receiving, tabulating and recording all reports on communicable diseases; formulating plans for the prevention of epidemics and the eradication of preventable diseases; investigating and assisting in the control of epidemics; preparing and supplying literature on the following subjects: List of communicable diseases, list of "Reportable" diseases, importance of promptly reporting communicable diseases, disease "carriers," what they are and how controlled, vaccination—the importance and technique, immunity—what it is and how acquired, advantages of immunity—to the individual and the public, and the duty of local health officers, county and city officials, the community, and the individual in the prevention and control of communicable diseases.

3. Bureau of Public Health Education, whose purpose it is to carry on the educational work of all the bureaus of the State Health Department; getting out pamphlets and literature for the various phases of public health work; keeping informed upon the latest public health literature on public health matters, and giving advice to the other bureaus; arranging and giving public lectures; supplying articles for the press on various activities of the Health Department; arranging public health exhibitions; organizing public health societies and the medium through which the activities of all the bureaus will be reduced to writing and disseminated to the public.

4. Bureau of Public Health Nursing, which is to keep in touch with public health nursing in the state; to act in advisory capacity to any organizations contemplating establishing such service; to interest suitable nurses in public health nursing with the object of increasing the supply; to properly place before city and county officials and the medical profession the importance of public health nursing and the functions of the public health nurse; to stimulate public health nursing education among nurses in co-operation with the State Nurse's Association and State League for Nursing Education; to support and co-operate with the School of Public Health Nursing, University of Texas; through a plan of co-operation with the American Red Cross the Director of the Bureau of Public Health Nursing of the State Board of Health is also Director of Public Health Nursing for the American Red Cross in Texas; nurses employed by Red Cross Chapters carry out the public program of the State Board of Health in their several communities in conjunction with the local health officers and local physicians.

HISTORY OF THE TEXAS MEDICAL PROFESSION

By R. W. KNOX M. D.

Ex-President State Medical Association of Texas



JUST as Texas had men of the first magnitude in her earliest military and civil affairs, the mere mention of whose names recall days of achievement of which the world is proud to this day, so the pioneer predecessors of the Medical Profession of today had a standard at the outset which compared favorably with that of any state in the Union. Among those early physicians were such men as Ashbel Smith, physician, surgeon, scientist, statesman and scholar, Phillips Anderson, Chief Surgeon of the Texas Navy and Alex-

ander Ewing, Chief Surgeon of the Texas Army. These names merely mentioned prove the high standard when Texas began as a Republic. But with the winning of freedom and the establishment of safety within the Texas borders, multitudes flocked into the Republic from varying quarters, the scarcity of physicians was felt, and finally necessity demanded volunteers who had had experience in hospital work, nursing, the drug business or who were simply particularly gifted in their ministrations for the sick to join the regular practitioners in their service for their country. About 1845 to 1850, the first few years after the Republic became a state, the medical profession was greatly strengthened by young men coming from other states, graduates of the best literary and medical colleges in the land, cultured and refined. The high standard of the earliest days began to be approached again, and in 1857 the first attempt was made to organize the Texas physicians when, on March 11th, the Houston physicians effected an organization. In 1859 these men issued a call to all Texas physicians and surgeons to organize but no record was kept of the meeting that resulted from that call. However, it is evident that the Texas physicians and surgeons first organized in that year for, after the Civil War days and with reconstruction under way, in 1869 the Houston physicians issued a state call for "re-organization." On April 15, 1869, twenty-eight physicians responded and as a result the first state meeting whose records have been preserved was held. Dr. T. J. Heard, of Galveston, was chosen president Dr. R. H. Jones, of Washington County, first vice-president; Dr. D. R. Wallace, of Waco, second vice-president; Dr. A. A. Connell, of Houston, recording secretary; Dr. W. P. Riddle, of Houston, corresponding secretary, and Dr. F. Hassenberg, of Houston, treasurer. Two days were consumed in these details of organization. At the second meeting, at Houston, Dr. R. T. Flewellen, of Houston, was chosen president, and Dr. D. R. Wallace became first vice-president. The third session, also at Houston, found an increased attendance and interest. Dr. Wallace, of Waco, was made president; he was a man of unusual executive ability and at once his influence for good was felt. Through him, the association was brought into closer relations

with the American Medical Association and Dr. S. O. Young was chosen as the first Texas delegate to the national body. He appointed various committees to do special work and report at the next annual convention.

The fourth session of the Texas Medical Association, meeting at Houston, elected Dr. D. F. Stuart, of Houston, as president; Dr. S. O. Young as recording secretary, and Dr. J. Larendon, also of Houston, as treasurer and this position Dr. Larendon retained for a quarter of a century. This meeting was April 15, 1872. It was then decided to abandon Houston as the permanent quarters. Waco was designated as the next meeting place. It has already been noted by the reader, perhaps, that the Texas Medical Association began as a Houston idea and was chiefly maintained by physicians and surgeons of that city and its immediate territory until its final success.

A great deal has been accomplished through the activities of the Medical Association. It has in many cases acted as a law making body for its own members, prescribing certain rules of ethics and standards of practise which its members were required to adopt. Through the work of the Association many evils of the practise have been eliminated and evil practitioners barred from practising.

To trace the history of the Association from that fourth meeting to its present, would be to catalogue the accomplishment of much good for the people of Texas that could not have been achieved in any other form. Before the association was organized the state at one time came to be overrun with medical quacks of every kind; there were no laws to restrain them nor laws to protect the public and reputable physicians. In 1871 the association began a crusade for laws of protection, first meeting with meager results but finally calling forth a state law requiring every physician to register statement of where, when and at what school he graduated and to register his actual diploma. This shut out some but not all quacks as there were bogus schools just as bogus graduates. Finally the Texas Medical Association secured a law calling for a state board of examiners before which every physician then practicing had to appear for an examination. Another noteworthy accomplishment was the law creating the State Board of Health. The general state work of the association is greatly furthered and given dispatch by a division of the state into subdivisions, as the East Texas Medical Association, the West Texas Association. Then, too, special interests have come to have their own organization, as the Railroad Surgeons' Association, etc. Space fails us to permit of mention of how disease epidemics of every kind have been eliminated, health departments established, even in county and city forms for the entire state, which in turn have aided materially in establishment of pure water supplies, special laboratories over the country, etc.,—all of which have greatly reduced death rates and given a state-wide health. There are at present approximately 7,000 physicians and surgeons in the state of Texas, and 90 sanitariums with 125 hospitals and homes, and the Texas Medical Association never in so flourishing a condition.

HISTORY OF THE TEXAS BAR ASSOCIATION

By CLAUDE POLLARD

Ex-President



SINCE the dawn of civilization the government of the tribe, state, nation and empire has been directed and largely controlled through particular elements of society. Early Rome was effectively governed by the powerful patrician families, later fell under the rule of the emperors, and finally under the dominant spirit of militarism. Early England was governed by the feudal lords, later came under the domination of the House of Lords and is now controlled by the lower house of Parliament. In the United States

since the Declaration of Independence, the lawyers have been the great controlling and directing influence of the government. In Texas to the lawyers and to their organization, the Texas Bar Association is particularly deserving that tribute of Daniel Webster:

"Law is the great interest of man on earth. It is the ligament which holds civilized beings and civilized nations together. Wherever her temple stands there is a foundation for social security, general happiness and the improvement of progress of our race. And whoever labors on this edifice with usefulness and distinction, whoever clears its foundations, strengthens its pillars, adorns its entablatures, or contributes to raise its august dome still higher in the skies, connects himself, in name, and fame, and character, with that which is and must be as durable as the frame of human society."

The first meeting of the Texas Bar Association was called at Galveston in the year 1882. At this meeting tentative plans were made for a permanent organization and many lawyers expressed their willingness to co-operate with the new organization. Among the charter members of the association were some of the most prominent attorneys of Texas, amongst whom are: James L. Autry, of Houston, James A. Baker, of Houston; Colonel W. L. Crawford, of Dallas; Senator C. A. Culberson, of Dallas; R. V. Davidson, of Dallas; Walter Gresham, of Galveston; T. S. Henderson, of Cameron; Charles F. Hume, of Houston, Rudolf Kleburg, of Austin, John Lovejoy, of Houston, B. F. Masterson, of Galveston; Judge T. S. Maxey, of Austin, F. D. Minor, of Beaumont; Anson Rainey, of Dallas; N. A. Rector, of Austin; Judge Seth Sheppard, of Washington, D. C.; W. S. Simpkins, of Austin, R. G. Street, of Galveston; B. D. Tarlton, of Austin; Charles F. Todd, of Texarkana, and John C. Walker, of Galveston. It is to these "old guardsmen" that the association is indebted for its existence and it is through their efforts that much of its success has been gained. In their constitution they provided that annual meetings were to be held for the purpose of "advancing the science of jurisprudence, promoting uniformity of legislation in the administration of justice throughout the state, upholding the honor of the

profession of law, and encouraging intercourse among its members." Galveston was selected as the permanent convention city and for twenty years it continued to be the annual meeting place. The first president of the association was Thomas J. Devine, of San Antonio, who was one of the early Texas settlers and who had won a substantial reputation throughout the state as a lawyer of great ability. By 1900 the membership had reached the hundred mark and it was thought advisable to change the meeting place of the yearly convention from city to city. This policy being carried out, the next meeting was held at Dallas. By means of interest thus stimulated the membership began to increase and by 1914 it had approximately five hundred named on its roll, while at the present time the membership is over the thousand mark.

As stated in the constitution the purpose is to aid the state and in its legal and governmental problems. In furtherance of this aim the yearly conventions are devoted to a thorough discussion of problems of the state. Committees are frequently appointed to consider and report to the state legislature changes in existing laws which might be advisable and by this means many state laws have been greatly changed to the advantage of the people.

The presidents of the association, who in their time were among the most prominent men of the state have been: Thomas J. Devine, 1882; T. N. Waul, 1883; J. H. McCleary, 1884; B. H. Bassett, 1885; A. J. Peeler, 1886; T. J. Beall, 1887; W. L. Crawford, 1888; F. Charles Hume, 1889; H. W. Lightfoot, 1890; Norman G. Kittrell, 1891; Seth Sheppard, 1892; John N. Henderson, 1893; S. C. Padelford, 1894; Thomas H. Franklin, 1895; William L. Prather, 1896; William H. Clark, 1897; William Aubrey, 1898; Frank C. Dillard, 1899; Presley K. Ewing, 1900; M. A. Spoons, 1901; James B. Stubbs, 1902; Lewis R. Bryan, 1903; T. S. Reese, 1904; H. C. Carter, 1905; H. M. Garwood, 1906; A. L. Beaty, 1907; A. E. Wilkinson, 1908; Yancey Lewis, 1909; William H. Burges, 1910; Hiram Glass, 1911; R. E. L. Sancer, 1912; John T. Duncan, 1913; W. W. Searcy, 1914; Allan D. Sanford, 1915; John L. Dyer, 1916; Frank C. Jones, 1917; Charles K. Lee, 1918; W. L. Estes, 1919; and Claude Pollard, 1920.

For thirty-eight years the Texas Bar Association has been the largest association of its kind in the Southwest. It has furnished the national halls of Congress many able men and many are the learned jurists that have come from its ranks. Ever mindful of the duties that rest with the association the members are continually striving for the greater, better Texas, and many are the measures of reform which it has been the means of having introduced and passed through the legislature of this state. The preservation of our state institutions is dependent in no small degree upon the patriotic zeal of this body of lawyers, and the things for which they contend, and, if always true to the heritage of the history of our state and its institutions, it may always be said of her:

"Though storms and tempests thunder on its brow
And oceans break its billows at its feet,
It stands unmoved, and glories in its height."

HISTORY OF THE TEXAS OIL INDUSTRY

By J. EDGAR PEW

Ex-President Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association



ON January 10th, 1901, the great Lucas Gusher commenced to produce oil. This well was drilled about four miles south of Beaumont, Texas, by John J. Guffney and John Galey of Pittsburg, Pa., and ushered in the "Spindle Top" oil field. This was the beginning of a new era in the oil business. Prior to that time but little oil had been produced west of the Mississippi River, and in fact, among the "Oil Fraternity," but little was expected. This new discovery also brought into the oil industry an entirely new set

The discovery of "Spindle Top" or the "Beaumont Field," as it is more properly called, was a "real epoch," a "decisive period" in the oil business. It was the first opportunity of the "Independents" in

of men. The "Old Timers," as is the custom among oil men, came to Texas, looked the oil over and examined the oil, but the majority of them went back east to tell the boys, "not to be alarmed, the oil was N. G." and "It cannot be refined" and they also predicted the well would be a "freak and would soon go to water." Some few of them stayed and with their experience in the business, were generally well paid for their judgment.

Of these oil men from the east, previously prominent in the business, were W. L. Mellon, of Pittsburgh, who organized what are now known as the Gulf Companies; J. S. Cullinan, formerly of Washington, Pa., but at that time located at Corsicana, Texas, who, together with Ex-Governor Jas. Hogg, of Texas, Judge Jas. Swayne of Ft. Worth, Texas, and William Campbell, also a Texan, organized what is now the Texas Company; and J. N. Pew of Pittsburgh, Pa., who organized the Sun Company, and a little later, S. G. Bayne, of New York, who organized what is now known as the Magnolia Petroleum Company. All of these companies were formed to handle this new grade of oil, and to convert it into marketable products. The result of their enterprise and good judgement are too well known to the entire oil world to require further details.

But it is not only to these that credit for this beginning of this great industry in Texas should be given. Beaumont was soon filled up with men from all parts of the country, the great majority of whom prior to that time, had never seen an oil well and many of them had not the remotest idea of how oil was produced. From such, we have today many of the most successful producers in the business. The names of these are too numerous to mention in this brief article.



The New Magnolia Building, Dallas, the Tallest Office Building in Texas, Completed in 1922

the history of oil. This Beaumont field together with the later discovery of Sour Lake, Batson, Sarg-toga, and Humble, and later still at Goose Creek and West Columbia, all have produced a total of more than 250,000,000 barrels of oil, and from an actual producing area for the total of these fields, of probably not to exceed 4,000 acres.

But Texas is a large state and all of its oil was not to be confined to its coastal fields. Before the Beaumont discoveries a very profitable pool of oil had been found at Corsicana, Navarro County, Texas, but not until the Electra Field in Wichita County was developed was the production in Texas of high grade oils for refining purposes really an important factor in the industry. This was in 1911.

The interest in Electra has subsided, the "wise ones" who had finally come to Texas when this real oil was discovered, had returned to Oklahoma and



A Wilderness of Oil Derricks in the Goose Creek Oil Fields Southern Texas

the east, and it was the faith of Edgar L. Marston, of New York City, President of the Texas-Pacific Coal Company, and W. K. Gordon, his able manager in Texas, who called them back, when in the month of October 1917, they drilled to the "Farmer's" sand and developed the McClesky well, near the then small town of Ranger, Eastland County, Texas. The developments following this discovery have opened the eyes of the world to the possibilities of Texas, as the Great Reservoir, from which the greatest production of oil for many years to come, will be obtained. As a result of this new discovery, "wild catting" (the name for drilling in new territory before the discovery of oil in the vicinity) was stimulated, and has resulted in a greatly enlarged producing area around Ranger at Caddo and Breckenridge in Stephens County, and at Desdemona in Commerce County, and also the development of the new and spectacular Burkburnett field in Wichita County. These discoveries promise to extend not only over these counties but into the adjoining counties of Young, Wilbarger and Archer, also Palo Pinto. In each of these counties light oil in small quantities has already been discovered. How much further this development will be extended within the counties named, and with what results, or whether oil will be developed in paying quantities in additional counties in North Texas, is beyond the knowledge of man. More recently the Mexia field in Limestone County, had been developed by Col. A. E. Humphreys one of the most spectacularly successful "wild caters" in the business. This new development opens up again possibilities for Texas to become the great producing state of the Union.

Great sums of money are being, and will yet be, spent in practically every county of Central, North and Northwest Texas, and while geology is being followed very largely in these efforts, it is only the drill that will produce results.

An average well in the Comanche, Eastland, and Stephens County fields, is from 3,000 to 3,400 feet deep, to where the oil is found in what is known as the "Black Line" formation. These wells will vary in size from 25 barrels to 12,000 barrels in their initial production, and cost from \$32,000 to \$50,000 each to drill and equip. Such wells cannot be profitably drilled at present high cost of labor, material, etc., if they produce less than 100 barrels or more per day, and wells of this minimum size must prove consistent producers for a long period in order to pay out. The fields have not been producing for a sufficiently long period to determine this.

Shallow oil is also being developed in these areas at from 1,800 to 2,150 feet in depth and this oil, on account of the greater amount of sand, and the lesser cost of drilling, may yet prove of greater value than the deep production.

In the Burkburnett field, the oil is found at from 1,500 to 1,750 feet, and the cost of a well is much less, probably now about \$20,000; the amount of producing sand is greater in this field, also, than in the "Black Line" district, further south, and within the confines of the pool the average initial production of the wells is greater. This field has been the "Eldorado" of the small producer, and where the operations have been carried on with good judgement, and the financing honest and reasonably conservative, will probably make for the operators

and their stockholders, more money on the average than any of the Texas fields, so far developed.

The oil of North and North Central Texas, is of a gravity varying 34 degrees B, to 44 degrees B. It gives a yield of Gasoline of from 12 to 40% and much of it has good lubricating values. It is probably the equal in value of the average Oklahoma oil, excepting that of the Haldton field, which is much inferior, much of it is better than the Kansas oil, and is better than that produced in Ohio, Illinois and Indiana, but not the equal of the oils produced in Pennsylvania and West Virginia, on account of the superior lubricating values of these latter oils.

When the Texas-Pacific Coal & Oil Company made the discovery in the McClesky well at Ranger, Texas was producing not over 30,000 barrels of light oils in all of its then developed fields; it is now producing about 200,000 barrels, or a production on Nov. 1, 1921, much less than that of Kansas and Okla-



Oil Gusher at Currie, which Opened Up a New Field Fourteen Miles North of Mexia

homa combined. South Texas is producing about 110,000 barrels. What Texas will produce in the future is anyone's guess, but my prediction is that this production will gradually grow, and that for the next twenty years, Texas will be leader in the production of the light and high grade oil of the world.

In conclusion, this means prosperity for all concerned, for the farmer, for the merchant, for the banker, for the workmen in the field, and for the oil operator. The cities of Dallas, Ft. Worth and Wichita Falls have greatly prospered, and in the future will still greatly prosper by these developments and from the general good times resulting from this new discovery in their midst.

OIL PRODUCTION OF TEXAS BY FIELDS FROM 1895 TO JANUARY 1, 1922

Year	Corsicana	Powell	Petrolia	Spindle Top	Sour Lake	Batson	Saratoga	Humble	Goose Creek
1895									
1896	1,450								
1897	65,975								
1898	544,620								
1899	668,483								
1900	829,560	5,479							
1901	763,424	37,121		3,593,113					
1902	571,079	46,812		17,420,949	44,338				
1903	401,817	100,143		8,600,905	8,848,159	4,518			
1904	374,318	129,329	65,455	3,433,842	6,442,357	10,904,737	739,239		
1905	312,595	131,051	101,651	1,600,379	3,369,012	3,790,629	2,922,215	18,066,428	
1906	336,387	675,842	111,072	1,075,755	2,156,010	2,388,238	2,289,057	3,570,845	
1907	276,311	596,897	83,260	1,613,513	2,354,997	2,166,554	2,198,585	2,930,842	
1908	211,117	398,649	113,485	1,747,537	1,595,060	1,593,570	1,634,786	3,778,521	
1909	180,764	383,137	113,485	1,388,170	1,703,798	1,206,214	1,183,559	3,237,060	
1910	137,331	450,188	126,531	1,182,436	1,518,723	1,113,767	1,024,348	2,495,511	
1911	128,526	373,055	168,965	965,939	1,364,880	1,023,493	925,777	2,426,220	
1912	233,282	251,240	197,421	822,916	1,175,108	844,563	1,116,655	1,829,923	43,808
1913	158,830	283,476	344,868	716,374	1,348,053	741,350	937,720	1,504,880	249,641
1914	133,811	282,279	550,585	580,130	5,209,208	775,804	889,743	2,799,458	134,748
1915	143,275	237,410	349,857	388,266	4,114,622	703,686	864,266	11,061,802	119,336
1916	135,263	215,729	302,145	340,441	4,923,332	744,915	781,128	10,925,805	397,291
1917	131,828	196,855	282,420	308,039	4,763,004	692,417	682,797	7,389,831	7,300,279
1918	*361,980		297,320	502,265	3,115,033	654,950	790,740	5,645,104	9,419,132
1919	*150,000		212,624	458,680	2,740,142	502,200	616,110	3,270,617	7,288,716
1920	530,000		135,385	323,995	2,073,485	484,035	913,735	3,692,115	5,666,390
1921	305,335		132,295	321,080	1,749,625	516,225	936,695	3,098,500	5,647,020
Totals	8,087,361	4,794,692	3,657,978	47,384,644	60,608,946	30,851,865	22,447,155	87,723,462	36,266,261

*Includes Powell.

Year	Orange County	Matagorda County	Dayton	Blue Ridge and Other Pools	Marian County	Wichita and Wilbarger Counties	Moran	Thrall	Miscellaneous
1904		151,936							
1905		46,470	60,294						
1906		8,000	192,460						
1907		4,500	120,036						
1908		62,640	39,901	31,185					4,525
1909		29,103	17,647	87,039					4,554
1910		455,999	9,582	129,497	251,717				3,656
1911		561,828	4,344	2,800	677,689	899,579			3,379
1912		300,000	12,151	1,044	362,870	4,227,104			4,062
1913	17,706	294,553	13,329	1,620	262,392	8,131,624			7,074
1914	43,208	164,192	18,791	1,780	180,584	8,227,951	68,191		12,900
1915	21,697	137,481	10,378	47,254	123,464	5,833,386	109,116	613,182	4,061
1916	17,758	158,336	8,571	43,921	64,971	7,837,386	135,608	432,695	32,140
1917	7,023	128,011	9,995	159,245	57,952	9,541,636	68,118	176,887	111,220
1918	3,425	99,540	7,442	40,000		12,159,032	54,900	12,000	130,000
1919	4,400	53,260	1,000	24,910	**	30,279,108	32,500	8,200	235,075
1920	4,000	75,775	1,000	*173,085		32,895,485	48,575	8,000	25,000
1921	704,870	89,465	30,410	*461,035		24,184,955	50,455	73,280	24,000
Totals	824,087	2,821,029	557,331	1,204,415	1,981,639	144,217,246	567,463	1,324,244	601,646

**Figures not obtainable.

*Blue Ridge only.

e-Estimated

Year	Strawn	Coleman County	Eastland County	Stephens County	Desdemona	Brown County	Damon Mound	Hull
1915	50,498							
1916	175,147							
1917	340,950		93,053	36,219		6,040		
1918	185,520	31,253	3,107,120	790,243		451,002	486,640	330,300
1919	101,300	46,590	22,379,665	10,514,216	7,375,825	213,256	434,760	1,476,405
1920	512,260	83,785	10,141,385	23,852,050	5,097,745	114,665	1,259,375	4,468,615
1921	262,055	66,190	5,887,420	31,037,710	2,467,115	122,475	1,353,960	8,717,970
Totals	1,627,730	227,819	41,608,643	66,230,438	14,940,685	907,438	3,534,675	14,993,290

Year	Mexia	Young County	Nacogdoches	Holliday-Archer County	Pierce Junction	Barber's Hill	West Columbia	San Antonio District and Somerset
1918						20,000	136,350	58,400
1919						169,415	8,128,809	94,100
1920		134,895	75,000	49,850		136,375	10,563,150	245,135
1921	4,716,805	2,820,080	103,035	422,205	1,403,940	49,885	12,573,450	482,340
Totals	4,716,805	2,954,975	178,035	472,055	1,403,940	375,675	31,401,759	879,975

TOTAL PRODUCTION OF OIL FOR TEXAS EACH YEAR FROM 1889 TO JAN. 1, 1922 IN BARRELS OF 42 GALLONS

Year	1889	1894	60	1899	669 013	1904	22 241 413	1909	9 534 467	1914	20 068 184	1919	85 312 000
1889	54	1895	50	1900	836 039	1905	28 136 189	1910	8 899 266	1915	24 942 701	1920	96 000 000
1891	54	1896	1 450	1901	4 394 658	1906	12 567 897	1911	9 526 474	1916	27,644,605	1921	111,969,575
1892	45	1897	65,975	1902	18,083,659	1907	12,322,696	1912	11,735,057	1917	32,413,287		
1893	50	1898	546,070	1903	17 955 572	1908	11,206,464	1913	15,009,478	1918	38,50,031		
Grand Total from 1889 to 1921													
													620,831,580

TOTAL AMOUNT OF OIL PRODUCED IN EACH STATE IN 1921—ALSO AMOUNT PRODUCED FROM 1859 TO JAN 1, 1922

	Total 1921	1859 to 1922		Total 1921	1859 to 1922		Total 1921	1859 to 1921
Pa. and N. Y.	8,410,000	814,415,053	Colorado...	108,200	11,779,250	Missouri...		86,977
Ohio	7,314,000	486,336,978	Indiana	1,165,000	109,132,364	Oklahoma...	111,256,160	1,149,429,517
West Virginia....	7,945,000	319,625,398	Illinois.....	10,085,000	331,518,380	Wyo. & Mont.	20,473,800	91,242,693
California.	114,267,000	1,431,383,360	Kansas...	24,312,586	256,303,984	Louisiana...	27,814,380	230,483,291
Ky. & Tenn.....	9,092,300	41,015,992	Texas	111,969,575	620 831,580	United States	474,858,216	5,904 550,935

HISTORY OF SOUTHERN TEXAS OIL INDUSTRY

By D. R. BEATTY

Pioneer Oil Operator



THE history of oil development in what is known as the Coastal region comprising the territory bordering the Gulf of Mexico in South Texas and South Louisiana dated back to the famous Lucas gusher well at Spindle Top, in Jefferson County, three miles south of Beaumont by common consent. This well came in in January, 1901, but as a matter of fact shallow wells had been drilled previous to that date in what are now known as the Sour Lake, Saratoga and Spindle Top Pools. As far back as

1883 small wells producing a heavy natural lubricating crude had been developed at Oil Springs, a short distance from the town of Nacogdoches in Nacogdoches County. These wells found the oil in a sand around 280 feet.

A pipe line was laid to Nacogdoches and the oil shipped out in cars for use by railroads, but big marketing companies in the east made contracts with the roads of the southwest for their lubricating needs at price that made it unprofitable to operate the shallow holes.

As far back as 1895 and 1896 the Savage Bros., contractors from West Virginia, drilled shallow wells at Sour Lake and Saratoga, getting light wells around 250 feet. Long before that, however, "spring pole" holes had been put down at Saratoga, getting a heavy gravity crude which was sold for medicinal purposes. Sour Lake had enjoyed a reputation as a local health resort on account of the "sour" water springs and its fame had spread as far east as New Orleans and over to St. Louis, guests coming from both places for the mud baths and to drink the waters.

The development of the Coastal pools was a long, up-hill fight and it is safe to assume that no other oil producing section received less aid in the work of development from the larger oil companies than in the lead in the eastern fields. The product was looked upon as a low grade crude, fit only for fuel purposes and these large eastern companies adopted a policy of hands off. Financing the development work fell largely on the shoulders of men who had been identified with lumber and other interests in South Texas and Southern Louisiana. Much criticism has been attached to the methods of promoters of oil companies in the early days of the industry in the Coastal region, but a large part of that criticism is unjust. Those men who were interest-

ed in the early day developments were compelled to seek outside financial aid, but the big banking interests of the east followed the example of the large oil companies and declined to identify themselves with the prospect. In this emergency operators found it necessary to turn to the public, through the medium of advertising and other methods to secure investors who would put in the money to develop the pools. That fake promoters took advantage of the situation cannot be denied and that irregularities followed is a matter of the history of the pools. Most of those originally interested in the developments during the early days knew little or nothing about the petroleum industry. Fuel markets for their product had to be found in competition with coal and the big railroad systems were naturally loath to adopt what to their officials looked like an experiment. Meantime, the wells were allowed to flow and soon the quotation dropped to as low as three cents per barrel. The result was failures and the loss of investments by those who had looked forward to fortunes with a consequent reputation that the original operators do not deserve.

Gradually, the large eastern companies became converted to the value of the Coastal product and became interested in the development work, laying pipe lines, building refineries and establishing marketing agencies. Among the first of these was the J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company, financed by the Mellon interests, of Pittsburg, Pa.; the Sun Company, Security Oil Company, et al. The Texas Company, now one of the leading oil corporations in the world, had its inception at Spindle Top and the Gulf Refining Company is another. The little 100 barrel lubricating plant started in 1898 at Sour Lake by the Gulf Coast Refining Company, operating on the production of five wells producing from



One of the Large Office Buildings in the Business Section of Houston

around 280 feet, has given place to the immense refining plants of the Texas Company and Gulf Production Company at Port Arthur, each with a charging capacity of 60,000 barrels per day; the Magnolia Petroleum Company at Beaumont, with a capacity of 65,000 barrels per day; Galena-Signal Oil Company on the Houston Ship Canal and the Pierce Oil Corporation plant at Texas City, while the Sinclair Oil & Refining Company will start its 20,000 barrel plant next month. The Crown Oil & Refining Company is erecting a 20,000 barrel capacity refinery on the channel and the Humble Oil & Refining Company is building a plant that will eventually have a capacity of 60,000 barrels per day. Half a dozen smaller plants are either operating or are in the process of construction. Not all these plants, however, are designed to operate on the Gulf Coast crude. The Galena-Signal Oil Company is using Coastal crude exclusively for the manufacture of lubricants. However, the producing end of all these companies started originally in the Gulf Coast pools, and are still producing two-thirds of the output from them.

Among the men first identified with the Gulf region, who are now national figures in the oil world may be mentioned: Judge R. E. Brooks, a director of the Texas Company, who forsook the law for the oil business at Spindle Top; C. N. Scott, vice-president and general manager of the Texas Company; Messrs. Thomas J. and Ambrose M. Donoghue, both connected with the Texas Company; Judge Wm. D. Bates, with the Texas Company; D. R. Beatty, who brought in the first big well in the Humble pool, January 7, 1905, flowing 8,000 barrels per day, the second well at Spindle Top and the second well at Sour Lake; J. S. Cullinan, president Republic Production Company, president Galena-Signal Oil Company, director in the Fidelity Trust Company, president Houston Chamber of Commerce and president Texas Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Cullinan was formerly president of the Texas Company; J. Edgar Pew, of the Sun Company, whose ancestors were among the pioneer operators in the Pennsylvania fields; T. P. Lee, vice-president and general manager Republic Production Company; E. F. Woodward, one of the organizers of the Republic Production Company; H. T. Staiti, and E. F. Simms, both large operators now in Texas, Louisiana and Oklahoma; Walter Sharpe and Billie Lyons, both pioneer operators in the Gulf Coast and now associated with the producing end of the Texas Company; Cal Clark, now with the Standard Oil Company of Louisiana, one of the organizers of the Burt Refining Company of Beaumont, now owned by the Standard; Capt. Terrell, one of the original promoters of the Haywood Oil Company; Haywood Brothers, pioneer operators; Jas. Jolley, manager Empire Gas & Fuel Company of Texas; Niels Esperson, Jno. O'Neal, J. R. Cheek, R. L. Blaffer, R. L. Young, W. S. Farish, W. W. Fondren, J. C. McKallip, Harry Weiss, J. C. Wilson, R. C. Duff, Jim West and H. H. Myers, all pioneer operators in the Gulf Coast, some of whom, however, have become interested in Oklahoma and the latter North Central Texas fields. Gov. Hogg and Will C. Hogg, promoters of the Landslide Oil Company; Burt & Griffith, noted for their efforts to develop new fields; Jack E. Crosby, pioneer operator at Spindle Top; J. E. Webb, operator and considered one of the best well men in the Gulf Coast; R. S. Sterling, largely

through his efforts the Humble Oil Company occupies the commanding position, in the oil industry, which it does today; Lee Hager, looked upon as one of the most prominent geologists in the Gulf Coast; W. C. Turnbow, another of the pioneers who has interests in practically all the fields in Texas, also owner of one of the largest cattle ranches in Texas; Underwood Nazro, vice-president of the Gulf allied interests; Joe McCue, now on the executive board of the Texas Company, was one of the first Pittsburg operators to reach Spindle Top after the bringing in of the Lucas well. He took full charge of all development for Guffey & Gayle, who purchased the Lucas well; Chas. Wallis, formerly president of the Higgins Oil Company, who was one of the first operators at Spindle Top; Jno. Gilbert; Steve Pipkin; Judge Douglas, pioneer operator at Batson; Duson Brothers, connected with the Crowley Oil & Mineral Company of Jennings, La.; Tump Bass, Jno. H. Kirby, now heavily interested in North Central Texas; A. F. Tarver and Ed. Peggie; Dias Brothers, who opened up the Saratoga pool; Capt. Lucas, owner of the famous Lucas gusher; Ed Prater, connected with Walter Sharp during the Spindle Top days; Jim Putnam, owner of Sour Lake property; Jno. Gonzalas, operator at Sour Lake; W. S. Griffith, Murry Done, acting vice-president of the Gulf Company, formerly with the Sun Company; Mr. Grives, who was connected with the Star & Crescent Oil Company; H. S. Revis, editor Investors' Journal; Farmer Dean, pioneer operator at Big Hill, Matagorda County.

History of the Pools. Singular as it may seem the first big well at Spindle Top was started by Capt. A. F. Lucas as a sulphur proposition, backed by Guffey and Galey, who were the leading "Wildcatters" in the business. In 1892 Patillio Higgins drilled a hole to 300 feet where he quit on account of the lack of tools. Sharp & Company drilled a shallow hole in 1894, followed by J. Loomey in 1896. The Savage Bros. made a shallow test in 1898 and in October, 1900 C. G. and Al Hamel drilled in the famous Lucal well which was estimated as high at 75,000 barrels, getting the pay between 1,120 and 1,139 feet. The second well, known as the Betty well, was drilled in by Stern Brothers, estimated at 40,000 to 50,000 barrels per day. Fifteen wells had been completed by July, 1901. The producing area covered about 250 acres on a slight elevation about 15 feet above sea level.

Sour Lake. The first development at Sour Lake, which is some 18 miles west of Beaumont, in Hardin County, Texas, was in 1893, when a little 16 per cent (Beaume) oil was found at a depth of from 260 to 370 feet by Walter Sharp. This was not developed commercially. In 1895, the Savage Brothers found oil in several shallow wells. In 1895 the Gulf Coast Refining Company built a small 100 barrel refinery and five wells were drilled, none of them exceeding 280 feet in depth. In three of them the Savage Brothers found oil at 230 feet of about 16 gravity. The first large well was brought in by Walter Sharp on the Shoestring tract, and the second large well was drilled in by Mitchell & Little for D. R. Beatty on the Cannon tract. This well flowed one year to a day.

In 1901 the J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company got gas and some oil at 822 feet. Hooks, No. 1 in the Saratoga pool came in in 1902, flowing 1,000 barrels at 1,000 feet. Brice, No. 1 was a big well at 400

feet. During the years 1903-4 the 800 and 1,000 foot sands were developed with a deeper pay found in 1905.

Batson field was discovered through oil and gas seepages, the first producing well being drilled in October, 1903, by the Paraffine Oil Company of Beaumont, which later became a part of the Humble Oil Company. The first well was finished at 1,280 feet by Mitchell & Little, and was a fair producer of 23 Beaume oil.

Within the next forty-five days four wells had been completed by the Paraffine and Producers (producing subsidiary of the Texas Company) had practically the entire field under lease. As the oil was found at comparatively shallow depths, wells were finished in a hurry. The Guffey and the Texas Company had laid pipe lines from the field to Saratoga, where they connected with their Sour Lake pipe lines, and the Guffey had built a telegraph line through the wilderness between Batson and Saratoga.

The real excitement did not begin until December 19th, when the Paraffine No. 2 came in, making 6,000 barrels of 30 gravity oil from 1,150 feet. On December 24th the Paraffine brought in No. 3, a 15,000 barrel well, from the cap rock. This big flood of new production caused an immediate slump in prices and oil went down to 25 cents per barrel.

During the next few months Batson experienced one of the biggest booms that has been experienced in the Coastal fields. Earthen storage with capacity of 3,500 to 4,000,000 barrels was constructed and by 1904 a great part of it was filled, as up to that time the field, not yet six months old, had produced 4,000,000 barrels of oil.

After the wells began coming in there was much danger from gas. At times the gas from the producing wells would hang like a fog just above the ground. One Houston oil man tells the story of crawling along the ground, through the fresh air which lay between the gas and ground in order to escape being poisoned by the gas. Three or four good whiffs of the gas were sufficient to asphyxiate a person unless that person got into fresh air immediately. It finally got so bad that it was burned off as it was separated from the oil. It is said that the wild geese confused at night by the great glare from the burning gas, would fly around and around the flame and fall to the ground at last, exhausted or even dead. One man built his house at night by the light of these great natural torches.

Humble. Shallow gas blow-outs in 1902 had attracted attention to what was known as Echols Ridge, east of Humble, 18 miles north of Houston. Some oil and gas between 1,100 and 1,230 feet followed in tests in 1903 and 1904, but on January 2, 1905, Beatty No. 2 was brought in at 1,136 feet, drilled by J. E. Webb, Guy M. Mennis and Chas. Jackson, flowing 8,000 barrels. The development was fast after that. In 1915 the Texas Company opened up the deep territory known as the Stevenson tract, discovering the pay between 2,800 and 3,200 feet.

In 1907 Houston people commenced prospecting at Goose Creek on San Jacinto Bay, opposite Morgan's Point. The first well got enough production between 1,000 and 1,100 feet to supply fuel for a second test. The pool was an erratic proposition until August, 1916, when one of the old holes on the Churchill Oil Company's lease was deepened to

around 2,200 feet and it started flowing 5,000 barrels. There was an immediate rush for acreage by all the large operating companies who had released acreage held by them in previous years. Deep drilling seemed to be the slogan, and wells were drilled to 3,400 feet where a prolific sand was found. The pool is still one of the most active in the Coastal region.

West Columbia. West Columbia, three miles west of the Brazos River in Brazoria County, is one of the latest pools to be operated. Exploration work in the West Columbia district had been going on for some 17 years, with more or less unsatisfactory results until last December, when the Humble Oil & Refining Company and the Texas Company brought in big wells on what is known as the Hogg and Arnold tracts. Prior to the bringing in of paying wells in December, 1918, Gov. Hogg, et al., discovered a little production which proved that the oil was in that territory. The bringing in of this field is due chiefly to the perseverance and vast expenditures of the Texas Company and also the Humble Oil & Refining Company.

Hull. The first well in the Hull district came in during September, 1918, on the east side of the dome—being the Republic Production Company's well. The Gulf, Texas, Sun companies and smaller companies and individuals are now operating there in addition to the Republic Production Company—a J. S. Cullinan interests.

Development work is still being carried on by the Gulf, Sun and Texas companies in the Barber's Hill, Chambers County district. Messrs. Hindman & Benckenstein are also operating in this territory. About 200 barrels daily production represents the reward in return for the efforts of the companies and individuals to develop a new field of importance.

Considerable development is now taking place at Blue Ridge, Fort Bend County, due to the bringing in of a small well by the Gulf Company. There was a wild rush for leases a short time ago when it was learned that the West Production Company had a well about completed, but to date they have failed to bring it in.

Keen interest is now being shown in the section known as Hardscrabble Mound, Jackson County, due to the development being prosecuted by the Texas Company, et al. Many of the old experienced operators believe this prospective territory will soon develop into one of the largest fields in the Gulf Coast.

The manner by which the producer marketed his oil differed for years from the method in other producing sections of the country. From the days of Spindle Top down to the advent of the war with Germany, Coastal operators sold their crude to the pipe lines by contract, agreeing to sell all his output for a stipulated period—usually one year—at a designated figure. By this method the producer knew just what he was going to get for his crude. In 1917 the contract method was discarded and the credit balance method substituted. Under this system the oil is run into the lines and the producer is given a receipt, which can be converted into cash upon presentation at the offices of the line. During the period of the war the credit balance quotation was fixed at \$1.80 per barrel by the oil division of the fuel administration. When the armistice was signed, the quotation gradually declined to \$1.00 per barrel—where it is now.

THE CITY, AND BUSINESS OF AGRICULTURE

By JAMES Z. GEORGE, M. AM. SOC., C. E.

Vice President and General Manager, Texas Chamber of Commerce



IT is fortunate indeed that nature implants in many red-blooded men and women a love for the country and the freedom of the open spaces, otherwise it is possible that we urban dwellers might, in time, go right cold and hungry, as there would be no dairyman to milk the cows and no farmer to grow the food we require and the raiment we are want to wear. This call of the red gods is so strong that many men and women remain on the farm despite its present drawbacks and the insistent beckoning of urban life. But, I am

sorry to say, there are also many farmers and farm laborers who await only the opportunity to quit and "move to town." Hence present day farming may aptly be divided into two classes: voluntary and involuntary. Even casual observation will bring the regretful conclusion that the voluntary farmers are rapidly approaching a minority, and farm morale is low despite high prices of farm products and improvements in farming methods.

Why is it that towns and cities are being filled to overflowing with boys and girls who leave the farm and come to work in the city? Why, with the insistent demand on the farm, does the brawny farm laborer come to town to become a factory worker? Why did not the soldier who came from the farm return to the farm when demobilized? Why is there no real back-to-the-farm movement in answer to the ever increasing demand for products of the soil? It may be we have been too busy watching the unrest

of industrial and transportation labor which, in its behavior, is more spectacular and makes better headlines. But the exodus from the farm, unattended by demonstrations or strikes or fiery speeches, is, nevertheless, taking place at an alarming rate and its very lack of demonstration likens it to the movement in our rear of an enemy seeking to cut off the line to the base of supplies. The causes of this condition and its possible remedy are of grave importance not only to the farm owner, but to the city man, merchant, doctor, banker, lawyer and laborer—every one who desires to live and progress along normal lines. Industry cannot live without the products of the farm and the farm absorbs the products of the industrial center; the two are interdependent and their co-operative development is necessary to produce a well rounded and progressive community.

Conditions to be Remedied

Note, briefly, outstanding conditions to be remedied before farming can be put on the basis which its importance warrants us in hoping and working for. Let us begin with the foundation—value of lands. The statement can be made without hesitation that land can never be worth less, generally speaking, than it is now. It is estimated that there will be 200,000,000 people in the United States in the next thirty years which but increases every day the demand for farm products. Then can land ever become less valuable? Why, then, should a farmer sell his farm, and why should a tenant hesitate to buy one? Tenantry is another outstanding condition that needs a solution. It has been said that men will fight for their homes but that does not envelop the boarding house, and a rented farm is about on a par with the boarding house. The tenant suffers as well under such a system as



Corn and Beans, Two Staple Products that are Raised in Abundance on Texas Farms

does the farm. Continuity of purpose, responsibility and permanency of citizenship is what communities need and it can develop only with farm ownership.

An economic drawback to the small farmer both in operating and owning a farm has been lack of credit facilities. The high interest rates or the antiquated "furnishing" system may make large land owners and merchants rich, but not prosperous and contented farmers. A farmer, small or large, requires credit the same as a manufacturer and there



Ready for the Market. Fruits and Vegetables of all Kinds do well on Texas Sandy Loam

should be no more feeling of charity or possible loss on either side than there is in the industrial world. Short term credit for planting and harvesting crops is fairly well cared for as is also money on long and favorable terms by the Federal Farm Bank for buying a farm. But, suppose the farmer wants to improve his farm; wants a better grade of live stock or a comfortable home, or a silo, or modern, efficient and labor-saving machinery that he may increase his production? Where can he turn? He cannot hope to pay for all this in one year as he would his seed and labor, hence the necessity for a "middle-term" credit of from two to five years for the farmer which has not yet been established. The application of modern machinery to industry has increased the product of labor enormously, resulting in greater production and lower prices to the consumer. Proper lay-out of farm buildings for convenience and economy is unknown, practically, though the smallest factories give much study and planning to this subject. It is common to see farm machinery left to the weather from the gathering of a crop to the planting of another, which results in replacement of equipment probably every three years. This waste alone adds many millions of dollars a year to the cost of production, all of which the urban consumer must pay or the farmer lose.

Another disappointment to the farmer, especially the small one, is after a hard period of cultivation and harvest to find no market or an indifferent one for his products. Most aid extended the farmer heretofore has been principally to increase production, but the question of getting a fair return for these products is of equal, if not greater, interest. Increased production and no ready and fair-price market discourages and breaks many a good farmer and makes him a city dweller. Another drawback is scarcity of farm labor, whether the farmer's sons or the hired help, due to the lack of conveniences and recognition which help demands. Add to these hindrances the lack of rural school facilities and the lack of rural social life and we about have the sum total of the more serious handicaps surrounding the

farmer today and which tends to a crisis which nothing but concerted and wise action on the part of all business men will avert. Let us now consider the question as who should initiate and be responsible for the program of betterment.

The City's Interest.

While the farmer is, of course, directly benefited by any improvement in farming conditions, I am fully convinced that the town or city is really, broadly speaking, the greatest beneficiary of a well developed farming community surrounding it. Production is production and a million dollars paid a community for its agricultural products is paid in the same kind of money that would be received for manufactured products. The purchasing power of the small farm and the family, including its equipment, is greater per capita than that of the industrial worker. This fact should not be overlooked by the business men of the town, even though it be a more materialistic viewpoint. More important than buying-power, is the ability of the industrial community to properly feed itself. I know of at least one city in this state that in 1916 got over 95 per cent of its butter and egg supply from outside its own county and a great part of that supply from outside the state of Texas. Is this a fact that would be of advantage if known to the "captain of industry" looking for a location for his plant in that city? The very foundation of urban industrial development is abundant food stuffs and this can only be accomplished through a highly productive country surrounding the industrial center. Thus we find, as Mr. Quick of the Federal Land Bank points out, "The mighty fabric of city, town and village life is built on too small a foundation of crops, fields, herbs and gardens." There is such a thing as overdevelopment from purely a manufacturing standpoint, and in that case it is not so much the foundation that is endangered as the superstructure. Says Mr. Quick.



Loading Farm Produce on a Railroad Siding for Shipment to Northern Markets

"Yet such decay must come unless the agriculture of the United States is placed on a better basis. Great manufacturing and trading cities cannot persist when agriculture languishes." From these facts it seems that the far-seeing business man must take a part in building up not only his town with its corporate limits, but must include the entire rural section surrounding and tributary within one great community. The dividing line between town and country should be wiped out and the word "community"

substituted to include all industry and agriculture. And now for the general

Work of Rural Development

Work of rural development to be undertaken by a community may be grouped in three grand divisions: First, production; second, Conservation and Third, distribution. What are the factors that make best for the promotion of these ends? First, because uppermost in the farmer's mind and which pleases him most, and which will secure his cooperation, is the provision of a ready and standardized market for every thing he produces. If a farmer is ambitious enough to increase his production, he should be rewarded with a ready market at fair prices. He has a right to demand this service of the business men of his market place in return for his agricultural products which the city needs. The idea of the farmer's-loaded-wagon must be adopted by the city; the farmer must never come to town without a wagon loaded with his products to sell and he must never go home without his wagon loaded with better equipment for his farm, his family, etc. It is not economically possible to have one without the other and the urban business man might as well recognize the fact as now. A market for local consumption is not enough—but efficient lines of distribution to other centers needing farm products must be established to take care of surplus that can not be used locally. Efforts have been made toward standardization, classing and proper packing of farm products. Warehouses, creameries, packing house plants, canning plants, etc., for storing farm products that they will not have to be dumped immediately on the market must be provided.

The importance of provision for preserving the products is especially emphasized in the districts which raise principally fruit and vegetable products. The East Texas fruit and vegetable industry can be greatly increased by adequate facilities for taking care of this product. One of the most important products in this section are tomatoes. The tomato is a perishable fruit and in order to insure the value of the crop, it must be quickly cared for after the crop is gathered. Adequate facilities for canning and marketing will do much toward insuring the producer profit.

The peach crop may be mentioned as another example of a very highly valuable, yet perishable product. Adequate transportation facilities with sufficient available warehousing, packing and shipping, and also canning facilities, will do much toward insuring the profit in this important industry.

The watermelon industry is also in need of better methods of handling the product. Large quantities of watermelons are often spoiled for want of transportation and marketing facilities. With the adaptation of the proper system of taking care of this product, a much greater profit from the yield each year may be received.

Ambitious communities must have more vision and take advantage of opportunities to become permanently greater. They must put the same thought and mass effort into developing rural territory about them as they do on purely city work, remembering the overdeveloping industrial center will be the first to suffer from the failure of agricultural production and rural development in its territory.

A system of co-operation by which the gathering of the product and either canning or transporting for the market and the distribution at the marketing places, all may co-ordinate higher returns to the producer and greater prosperity thereby will be assured.

Then there is the Rural Development Fund, which is needed, a revolving fund of some kind, or lending aid to small farmers, which should be subscribed by the business men of the city and county, administered by a strong committee, and which should earn enough that a fair rate of interest can be paid the subscribers. Such a fund has been provided by the city of Houston for farmers of its community, for the buying of fine dairy cattle, silos, tractors, equipment, etc., on three to five year terms. Another vital factor in the solution of the problem is the part the farmer's and girls may have in the program when the old folks are "set in their ways." The Extension Department of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, A. & M. College, help here. Besides Corn Clubs, Pig Clubs, for boys, there are Canning and Poultry Clubs for the girls. In the summer of 1917, 140 pure bred Duroc Jersey sows were purchased and turned over to 140 boys. To pay for this sow, each boy agreed to return two sow pigs six months old, when this was done, the original sow belonged to the boy. One boy, in eighteen months made \$432.00, including the value of the mother sow, at a total cost of \$49.00, a clear profit of \$383.00 on a zero investment.

Community centers, the location of the churches, a club for social functions and other things people demand for their pleasure and convenience must be provided to care for rural social life problems. One city in my knowledge arranged that its business men meet regularly at set periods with the country people at their school houses, at which time a free movie was given, from the best films of best producers, and about one-fourth of the time was spent in educational matters, such as a short talk on dairying, or a photograph of a fine cow or hog or a well built barn or farm residence from another part of the country.

The one-family farm owned by the farmer must come before the permanent answer to the present shortage of farm labor and supply of farm products can come. Every community should make its greatest efforts towards encouragement in the ownership of small farms. The Federal Land Bank is doing a great work in this realm, but, unfortunately, many have brought the defeat of good measures for the country and thereby for the hole of the nation by fearing that such assistance and cooperation smacks too greatly of socialism. But let us remember that many things are too big and too important to leave to individual initiative and effort, and can be accomplished only by the mass effort of the people. Urban centers must assist in the work of securing good roads and good schools not simply to the limit of its own cooperation, but to the uttermost part of its community from which it draws its living. No city, town or village can afford to leave off industrial development at the corporate limits—it must include the rural district as well. Out of 250 Chambers of Commerce, large and small in this state, so far as I can learn, only fifteen are making rural development a major activity, and yet agriculture is the line of least resistance in Texas.

AGRICULTURE OF TEXAS

By CLARENCE OUSLEY

Ex-Assst. U. S. Secretary of Agriculture



THE growing belief in diversification is the "silver lining to the cloud" discovered by observers of Texas agricultural conditions during the last year. Contemplating the future, they predict more and more diversification, a growth of the small stock farming industry and increasing prosperity therefrom. Especially in the "black land sections" of North Texas has this tendency become uppermost, and in Dallas County, Ellis County, Coliin and other counties where land prices are highest, the small stock farmers

are becoming numerous and the interest in pure-bred and registered stock of all kinds is growing.

While individual farmers in Texas are suffering as a result of decline in prices the agricultural industry of the state, as a whole, is nearer than it has ever been to a basis of stability and prosperity.

Record of Production: Production during the last year has been very large and the effect of this large addition to the wealth of the state can not long be observed by the smoked glasses of pessimism. There is inspiration in figures like these for a normal year: Cotton, 4,200,000 bales; corn, 169,000,000 bushels; wheat, 31,665,000 bushels; oats, 42,336,000 bushels; sweet potatoes, 9,000,000 bushels; rice, 9,212,000 bushels; hay, 1,239,000 tons; grain sorghum, 60,000,000 bushels; wool, 17,600,000 pounds; apples, 489,000 bushels; syrup, 650,000 gallons; peanuts, 4,900,000 bushels; broom corn, 8,000 tons; barley, 469,000 bushels; hogs, 2,102,000 heads; beef cattle, \$200,000,000 value; dairy cattle, \$90,000,000 value.

While prices are low the actual wealth produced is here and can not fail to circulate through all the intricate and complex channels of trade and thus nourish and enrich all the people.

A very bright spot on the silver lining of the cloud is the large feed crop produced the past year. In former years when something happened to put the price of cotton down Texas farmers faced the next year with empty barns and had to borrow large sums of money to buy feed to make the next year's crop. There is an abundance to feed on Texas farms at this time and borrowings for operations will be relatively very small.

There has been more intelligent diversification of crops in Texas this year than ever before. The all-cotton farmer is hard to find where he was a majority a few years ago. Many so-called "patch crops," such as sweet potatoes, peanuts and tomatoes have become dependable cash crops.

Live Stock Improves: There is more and better live stock on Texas farms now than the most hopeful advocate

of live stock believed possible a few years ago. This is particularly true in the rich black land counties. A few years ago the land owners in these sections believed that the high price of land compelled them to plant only cotton. Now they have found that only by combining live stock with feed crops and cotton can they earn a return upon the high valuation of their land. The experience of older states is being duplicated in Texas, and we are finding the best quality of live stock in the regions of highest land values.

Recently large numbers of pure-bred hogs and dairy cows were brought into the state, and during the same period many local centers of pure-bred live stock production began to supply other sections of the state with breeding stock.

Marketing Studies: Notable progress has been made during the year by farmers in perfecting co-operative marketing associations patterned closely after the successful California co-operative organizations. The first of these to be formed is the Lower Rio Grande Valley Marketing Association, which will handle about \$6,500,000 worth of early vegetables and fruits. The Texas Tomato Growers' Exchange now organized will control more than 60 per cent of car-lot tomato shipments from the state of a value approximately \$1,000,000.

The outstanding event in the field of co-operative marketing is the launching by the farm bureau of a co-operative selling agency to control not less than 1,000,000 bales of cotton per year. This understanding is the outgrowth of a study of the cotton marketing problem by a large group of farmers and business men, and it differs from all previous efforts in that it is based upon legal contracts of growers to deliver their cotton to the association, and in a plan of financing which, it is claimed, will command the approval of large banking interests.

When all the things enumerated above are taken into consideration, I feel warranted in saying that notwithstanding the difficulties of the price situation Texas agriculture is today nearer the basis of permanent stability and prosperity than it has ever been.



An Orchard Scene in East Texas

THE TEXAS COTTON INDUSTRY

By M. H. WOLFE



COTTON is the outstanding industry of Texas.

There is something fascinating about the production and disposition of a large cotton crop, such as Texas often produces. The crop never fails in Texas. Some years the yield is smaller than in other years, but cotton is a natural growth in the Texas soil and climate and will produce whether it has a chance or not. It is interesting to study the production and the money value of a cotton crop. For instance, in 1914 Texas farmers planted 11,931,000 acres

in cotton and produced 4,959,112 bales which sold for an average price of 7.22 cents. Realizing in money approximately \$165,770,000, which in 1918 the acreage was 11,235,000 which produced only 2,580,000 bales but sold for an average price of 28.02 cents, realizing about \$363,780,000.

The cotton crop in Texas about equals in value all other crops combined. It might be said in this connection that there are vast domains of agricultural lands in Texas, suitable to cotton production that has never been touched by a plow, and it is possible that in the future there will be produced in Texas as much cotton as is now produced in the entire world. By an experienced and observant eye it can be easily seen that there is practically no limit to the cotton possibilities in a state so large and whose productive powers respond so quickly to the

fall when cotton is everywhere and the fields are white with open bolls, instead of ice snow we have cotton snow. Instead of rivers flowing with water we have trains flowing with cotton. As the people went west so did cotton, and many cotton farms are now to be seen over the Panhandle of the West where such seemed formerly impossible. From all parts of Texas come the contestants in the boys' and girls' Texas Cotton Club who have averaged more than one bale per acre and many of them over two bales per acre, running as high as 2.67 bales per acre. These boys and girls have the "bush that



Picking Cotton on a Large Texas Plantation

bears fleece more beautiful than the wool of the sheep" as the Greeks of Alexander's army said about the cotton of India.

Besides the fleecy staple there comes from cotton about 1,600,000 tons of cotton seed from the Texas crop, which has a value of about \$90,000,000. There are about 200 cotton seed mills in Texas and when the seed are milled the production is about one-fourth oil and three-fourths "cotton seed cake." The cotton seed oil is very rich and from it the manufacturers produce "pure olive oil and hog lard," and from the left overs they make everything from soap to phonograph records. Boll worms, boll weevils and caterpillars gather more cotton in Texas than the people gather. However, the worms and their allies, by working overtime find the job too big and a fair crop is left for the people. Only about two per cent of the Texas crop is manufactured in Texas. Cotton spinning is just beginning in Texas and last year the cotton mills used 83,389 bales. Some of the mills are very successful, manufacturing chiefly duck. C. W. Post, of Postum fame, built in West Texas a cotton mill that takes cotton



A Warehouse Crew in a Prosperous Farming District

coaxing of nature and the magic hand of man. In her black prairie farms Texas has the largest and finest body of cotton land in the world. The long cotton rows are so straight as the crow flies, and where the mocking bird sings the loudest the cotton stalk grows the tallest. It is in obedience to the natural laws and the divine call that cotton so prevails in Texas. During the past decade the increase in the cotton acreage in Texas has exceeded the increase in all the other states combined. It seems that the acreage devoted to cotton in Texas is about twice the size of the state of Massachusetts, which explains the fact that Texas produces about one-third of the cotton grown in the United States. Snow time in Texas is not in the winter, but in the

from the farmers' wagon, gins it, weaves it, and delivers hemmed sheets and pillow cases ready for use by the housewife. The hope is that his tribe will increase.

One of the principal requirements to the success of any manufacturing industry is the availability of the raw product from which the goods are manufactured. With the large amount of cotton raised in Texas, much of which is stored in warehouses here to await marketing. The manufacture of cotton would always find a bountiful supply of the raw product available at a minimum transportation cost. The same would apply to the manufacture of cotton products. Much can be done to increase the value of cotton crops in Texas, by encouragement of manufacturers who will utilize the raw material.

THE WONDERFUL RESOURCES OF WEST TEXAS

By PORTER A. WHALEY

Manager West Texas Chamber of Commerce

HARRASSED by misleading and often by malicious statements affecting the very life blood of her civilization, following the nearly state-wide drouth of 1917, and keenly feeling that she was the victim of misunderstanding and prejudice, in December, 1918, a small but representative group of West Texans assembled in Fort Worth and there took initial action towards the organization of a movement which should always have as its prime idea the importance of correctly portraying the actual facts as they might exist with regard to life, progress and truth in the regions making up the domain of West Texas.

It is an interesting fact that the so-called drouth of 1917 extended over a larger proportionate territory in the eastern than in the western half of Texas. The drouth may, in a broad sense, be said to have approximated the area of the state, yet it is a perfectly true statement to say that of the regions not affected or only slightly affected more of them were located in west than in east Texas. Perhaps the territory most seriously affected was Central Texas. Yet, it seemed to be the custom of most Texans to refer to what they termed the "Drouth in West Texas." Abortive plans were placed under way to raise a sum of money which it was advertised was to "relieve the drouth in West Texas" ad infinitum. Comparatively a small sum of money was raised, most of which was given to itinerants, and finally the remaining balance, representing a considerable part of the total, was given to the Kerrville tubercular hospital. Yet as late as during the special session of the state legislature at Austin in August, 1921, Senator Darrough of Texarkana delivered an address before the senate of Texas astounding for its misinformation on the "relief given West Texas," and we were informed that "East Texas, in her generosity would be willing again to extend relief, if in the meantime most of the people had not returned to their former homes in the princely land of East Texas," and the sad thing about such statements is that thousands believe them. It is in the black land belt particularly—that region of Texas noted for its high land values and low assessed valuation—and where there is general mis-information and a growing prejudice against West Texas.

In view of the fact that West Texas pays proportionately a much larger part of the state taxes, and in fact has such a large over-plus proportionate payment as to make what in fact is in reality an annual contribution to the rest of the state aggregating millions of dollars, it does seem absurd that Senator Darrough should in his ignorance prate as he did in the last special session.

Much of this mis-information is due not to a desire to damage West Texas, but is due to a general mis-understanding of life on the plains of West Texas.

Purpose. It is therefore the primal purpose of the West Texas Chamber of Commerce to endeavor in a myriad of ways to dissipate mis-understanding of the truly remarkable life and pulsating civilization of the hardy, prosperous and thrifty people now living in West Texas, and in its place to repose an understanding of the causes back of the great exodus which in twenty years has sent more than 1,000,000

native white Americans upon the lands of West Texas, and of the causes as they cumulate which for many years yet to come are to continue this movement. It is its purpose to stimulate all that is best in community and rural life, and to build up a consciousness of duty towards one-self, his neighbors and his community, and to assist in directing the mighty forces which fundamentally are creating a new civilization upon this threshold of the Southwest. Making people think is a necessary prelude towards getting people to act. Therefore thought should be followed by action, and no theory is worth while which fails in the acid test of action.

Practical Things Done. Therefore the men who first originated the ideas of the organization rightly decided that they would bring into play a plan of operation which would cause the actual doing of practical, tangible things. Hence a program—and following that the instituting of bureaus, etc. After a working staff was appointed the first immediate object was to obtain its membership. It is interesting to note how the various towns in West Texas have become interested. Today the association has its members in practically every hamlet onward to the largest cities in West Texas. The present membership includes the affiliation of 264 cities and towns, and a total of 5,157 members.

The association operates through administration, traffic, service, agricultural, exhibit and legislative bureaus. A staff employee is placed at the head of each bureau, all of whom are appointed by the manager, who is himself elected annually by the executive board.

Porter A. Whaley, the writer of this article, is the manager. Clifford B. Jones, well known banker and agriculturalist, is the president. Geo. W. Briggs represents Lubbock on the board of directors. There are all told 34 directors. J. A. Kemp, of Wichita Falls, is vice-president.

The administration bureau is under the immediate control of the manager, and as such directs the entire works of the organization. Traffic bureau is managed by H. H. Elzey and assistants. This bureau also has a special rate stenographer. It handles the various and intricate traffic problems presented to it by 260 member towns, and also by more than 5,000 individual members. A freight bill-checking service is also maintained. The agricultural bureau conducts live stock and dairying cow campaigns, gets laborers for harvest, etc. It covers all agricultural matters. A vast accumulation of work is handled. One of the interesting works is in marketing. The service or publicity bureau is that part of the fabric which must tell all about West Texas, must sell it, etc. Thousands of news stories are sent out daily.

But above all the West Texas Chamber of Commerce stands as an outward and visible sign of the inward determination of West Texans to protect their interest in all legitimate manners and to present to the great world beyond in an intelligent and capable manner the story of "America's last Eldorado"—a place where men and women of intellect and brawn may with their minds and hands and hearts build for their glory and the glory of their God and country.

THE TEXAS COWBOY

By TOM L. BURNETT



THE reconstruction period following the close of the Civil War has oft been referred to by those in whose memory the vision of that dread conflict has not been wholly effaced, as "The days that tried men's souls." Texas, vast empire of the sunny south, for generations the veritable battle ground of civilization, has presented many problems that tried the souls of men and in slowly yielding to the onward march of progress offered boundless opportunities for the demonstration of those qualities that determine when a man's

a man. In the earlier days, and in fact, until quite recently, Texas was largely made up, from Red River to the Rio Grande, from the panhandle to the Gulf, of vast ranches, many of them far exceeding in area some of the petty principalities of Europe and the regions of the Far East.

Between these widely scattered ranches were well nigh boundless forests or vast unending plains where the majestic sweep of the prairies was broken only by slowly moving herds of buffalo.

It was into such regions as this the doughty cowboy forged his way and planted the seeds of refining civilization that resulted finally in the wrestling of this magnificent domain from a state of barbarism and made possible the scintillating Lone Star that today proudly takes its place in the firmament of commonwealths that go to make up our nation as a whole.

The valor and progress of the western cowboy have been immortalized in song and story and the history of their achievements has a distinct place in the literature of the present day. The glory of his accomplishments will never die and ages after the deeds of martial heroes have faded in the limbo of a forgotten past, the memory of the western cowboy still will be revered.

But the old days of the open range and the wild, exciting scenes of the annual round-up are nearly over. Science and civilization—those twin foes of the freedom of man—are bringing nearer and nearer the time when this dramatic and impressive character will, indeed, be but a memory.

To many, if not to all of the old timers, the passing of the cowboy brings a well defined pang of regret. He has been aptly termed the vanguard of civilization and Texas, in erecting monuments to

those of her sons who have had a distinct and outstanding part in her glorious history, will bring to herself shame and humiliation should she forget the part played by those rugged heroes of the plains and hills—the cowboys.

Numbers of men who today are leaders in the commercial and financial circles of the state, had their start as cowboys and rode the range in the early days. Notable among those former cowboys who have achieved material and financial success are W. T. Waggoner, Col. C. C. Goodnight, S. Burk Burnett, Col. C. C. Slaughter, Marion Samson, Phyllis Taylor, Jack Abernathy, John Blocker, T. A. Coleman, C. B. Lucas, Geo. West, Mr. Kokernot and others too numerous to mention. Majestic office buildings, towering masses of steel and stone, bear the names of some of these men and give silent tribute to their indomitable will-power and determination to succeed.

However, the achievements of these men, former cowboys, in wresting the fertile plains of Texas from domination of the redman and the buffalo, will be



Lunch Served: Theodore Roosevelt and Party of West Texans on Famous Wolf Hunt, May, 1906.

Reading from Left to Right: W. T. Waggoner, Major S. B. Young, Tom L. Burnett, Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Cecil Lyons, Dr. Lambert, Bonnie Moore, Capt. S. Burk Burnett, Capt. Bill McDonald, Chief Quannah Parker, E. M. Gilles, Guy Waggoner, on Wagon: D. P. "Phyllis" Taylor, Lee Bivens

cherished in the memories of former Texans long after the towering monuments of steel and stone have crumbled into dust.

In order to keep alive for coming generations the knowledge of how the cowboys lived and worked on the plains in the earlier days, there are being staged in many of the cities and towns of Western Texas annual round-ups or rodeos where the few remaining cowboys gather each year and, in good natured competition go through with an exhibition which accurately typifies the open life of the plains country



The Rodeo at Wichita Falls in 1921. This Western Classic has Become an Annual Event to Perpetuate the Spirit and Traditions of the West Texas Range and the Cowboy

in the early days. In keeping with this movement, plans are now under way for the erection in Wichita Falls of a monster stadium where the rodeo may be held each year in connection with the proposed agricultural and live stock fair.

With the onward sweep of civilization the western cowboy will pass into history, having fully achieved his destiny and completed the work which in the divine plan of the ages it was meant that he should do. In the near future palatial trains of steel Pullman cars and high powered automobiles will move swiftly along roads of steel and

concrete where once the lone cowboy on his pinto pony traversed an endless unbroken plain.

Men of the future have a debt of gratitude to the western cowboy which can never be repaid. Yet him be immortalized in song and story, erect monuments of steel and granite to his memory, let the pages of history be emblazoned with a record of his deeds

and even then the half will not have near been told.

A tribute to the western cowboy has been beautifully expressed by a well known western poet, Jack Hildreth Beall, which may be appropriately quoted below:



A Herd of Prize-Winning Thoroughbred Cattle on one of the Burnett Ranches in West Texas

THE TEXAS COWBOY

It matters not what comes or goes,
Through summer's heat or winter's snows,
At work or play, on plain or hill,
The Texas Cowboy with a will,
Is ever ready, night or day,
To help a man along life's way.
He rides the plains from dawn 'till dark,
Is ever ready for a lark,
Throws a lariat, shoots a gun,
Does his work and calls it fun;
He's rough and ready, tried and true,
Oh Texas Cowboy, here's to you.

In song and story, film and play,
We've seen the passing of his day,
And now, with labors nearly done,
He faces still, the western sun,
Undaunted, firm and unafraid,
His fame and glory ne'er will fade.

And once each year we'll meet again,
Those hardy cowboys from the plain,
We'll see them ride, bull-dog and throw,
At each recurring rodeo.
And say to those from every land,
Our Texas Cowboy is a MAN.

—Jack Hildreth Beall.



THEODORE ROOSEVELT AND GROUP OF NOTED WEST TEXANS ON WOLF HUNT, MAY, 1906.

Left to Right, Standing: Lee Bivens, Capt. Bill McDonald, Jack Abernathy holding Wolf, Major S. B. Young, Capt. S. Burk Burnett, Col. Theodore Roosevelt, E. M. Gilles. Sitting: Two Soldiers, John Doe, Bonnie Moore, Quannah Parker Kneeling: Cecil Lyons, Dr. Lambert, Phy Taylor.

STATE FAIR OF TEXAS

By W. H. STRATTON



DALLAS is the home of the State Fair of Texas, the grounds of which are located within the city and have an appraised value of over \$2,000,000. This is the largest fair of its kind in the United States, being approached in the Western Hemisphere only by the annual fair of Toronto, Canada. The annual attendance approximates 1,000,000 persons. Its profits are used in making improvements, or for stimulating manufacturing, agriculture and stock raising.

The splendid spirit of co-operation, developed so effectively among all of our people while we were engaged in the world war, is concretely exemplified by the efficient efforts of eminent live stock breeders, agriculturalists, artists, scientists, industrial and commercial experts, from all sections of our great state, men whose names alone are a guarantee that the fair will always keep up to the splendid standard of past achievement and in fact surpass it each year.

Golden grain from fertile fields, luscious fruits from fragrant orchards, succulent vegetables from well-kept gardens, lowing herds of fattened cattle, magnificent thoroughbred horses, and all the other faithful, lowly friends of man, as well as riches from the marts of trade, modern creations of the inventive wizard's brain, the wonders of science, the beauties of art—in a word, our Twentieth Century Texas civilization, is typified, glorified, visualized at the State Fair of Texas.

Just as "Uncle Sam" believes that "all work and no play makes the Yank a dull boy," so we believe that recreation and amusement are similarly es-



The Adolphus Hotel and Annex, Dallas Texas Largest Hostelry. R. B. Ellefritz, Managing Director

sential for civilian welfare. Therefore clean, wholesome, high-grade entertainment features are always found at the fair. Entrancing music, wonderful feats of skill and daring, dazzling spectacular displays—a very panorama of world progress greets the eye and delights the ear of the multitudes who attend this wonderful exposition each year.

The Texan has one great opportunity each year to secure "visualized vocational instruction" upon the many subjects of practical use on the farm, ranch, in the orchard, the vineyard or in the garden; to rub elbows with friends and neighbors from far and wide to find relaxation and to enjoy entertainment on a scale in keeping with the wonderful development of today.

The Texas State Fair has become a permanent institution. It is a gathering place for large numbers of Texans, who each year make their pilgrimage to Dallas to enjoy the entertainment, to get acquainted with each other or to renew old friendships. The management of the fair never fails to provide something new, attractive and out of the ordinary.



Entrance to Texas State Fair Grounds, Dallas, Texas

HISTORY OF THE TEXAS AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY

By J. W. ATWOOD

Manager of Dallas Branch Buick Motor Company



THE automobile industry in Texas is only twenty years old, the first car brought to the state being owned by Mr. E. H. R. Green, of Terrell, Texas, president of the Texas Midland Ry. Co. In those days automobiles were referred to by many people as horseless carriages. Mr. Green's car was a St. Louis Gas Car of the surrey type, with two cylinders both of which exploded at the same time giving the automobile a rather rough jolt with each explosion.

About this time Mr. Jay Gould, the New York railroad magnate, presented an automobile to Mr. L. S. Thorne, general manager of the Texas & Pacific Ry. Co. This was the second car brought into the state. The first automobile dealer in Texas was Mr. Henry Garrett, of Dallas, who, in 1902, bought his first car, a National Electric. After selling this car he took the agency for the Locomobile. During this year of 1902, Mr. R. L. Cameron, of Dallas, purchased a car from Mr. Garrett, an Olds steam car. This was Mr. Cameron's first automobile but later in the year he took the agency for the Steamobile, handling it for one year after which he put in a regular sales place for automobiles taking the agency for Buick and putting travelers on the road, which was the first attempt to sell cars throughout the state. Mr. Cameron has continued in the automobile business for the intervening twenty years. In the latter part of 1902 Mr. H. R. Cromer, of Fort Worth, bought a Rambler, a two cylinder car which he still owns, in 1922.

In 1903 Parlin and Orendorff Implement Company took up the agency for Cadillac to distribute them throughout the state. This same year Mr. James Collins, of San Antonio, took the Cadillac agency for San Antonio territory and sold one car, a one-cylinder Cadillac, October 16th, to Mr. Al. Haslett,



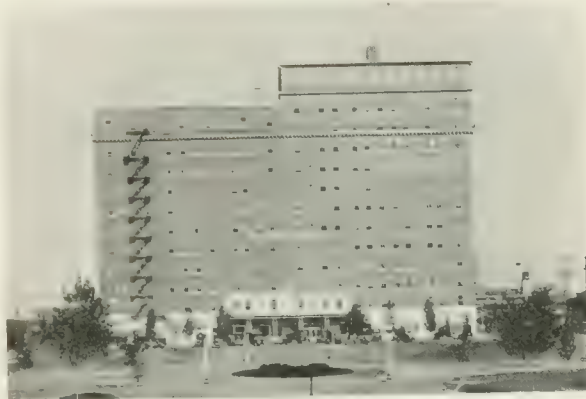
The Union Terminal Depot, Dallas, with Ferris Plaza in the Foreground

a Southern Pacific engineer, at the price of \$1,050. In 1904 Mr. A. B. Wharton, of Fort Worth, took the agency for the Olds and Winton, opening up a garage in Fort Worth. He sold this business about one year later to Mr. H. H. Lewis.

In 1905 the Maxwell, Briscoe and Handley com-

panies were established in Dallas which was the beginning of the establishment of factory branches and distributors in all the large towns of the state.

In 1907 the state legislature passed a bill requiring automobiles to be licensed in the county in which



Jefferson Hotel and Ferris Plaza, Near Union Terminal Depot, Built, Owned and Operated by Charles Mangold and E. W. Morten

they were owned, this license being 50 cents to cover expense of clerical work. The owner of the car was permitted to buy any sort of number that he chose.

In 1908 the first real salesroom and service station was opened in Dallas by the Buick Automobile Company, the first well equipped place of the kind in the entire Southwest.

Beginning with 1908 many distributing agencies and branch houses were opened in the five larger cities of Texas, Dallas, Houston, San Antonio, Fort Worth and El Paso and from that time until 1914 when the war broke out in Europe many new agencies were established each year. Cars were improved and trucks came into existence. The first trucks were made by putting special bodies on the regular automobile chassis, many times using old chassis that had been taken in by the dealer in trades.

In the fall of 1908, during the Texas State Fair, there was run between Dallas and Fort Worth an economic and endurance contest, in which fifteen cars were entered. This contest created great interest and each of the three following years similar affairs were pulled off to Mineral Wells, Waco and San Antonio. In 1909 R. L. Cameron sold his business to Roy Munger, including the agencies for Cadillac, Ford, Stevens Duryea, Jackson and Franklin. The first work of the Munger Company was to get rid of the Ford cars taken over in this deal. This they accomplished after considerable effort. Ford cars at that time listed for \$900 to \$1,000. To use the expression of the Munger Company they cheerfully and gladly surrendered what later proved to be the greatest profit maker in the industry. Beginning with 1909 rubber tire concerns established their first branches in all the distributing centers of the state, then came the large accessory houses supplying equipment that many buyers liked to add to their cars.

In the early days automobiles came without tops, windshields, in fact with no more of the later refinements in equipment than the farm wagon possessed, and it was not until about 1914 that they came equipped with these essentials, providing for extra tire, etc.

During 1909 the Buick Automobile Company sold



Wilson Building, the First Large Office Building of Dallas.
Erected by the Late J. B. Wilson

to the Dallas Fire Department one of their Model 17s, which was the first automobile fire fighting apparatus in the state. This car was used for four years in the service of Chief H. F. McGee. Between 1909 and 1921 practically every department in all the larger cities and many of the small towns of Texas became motorized and many factories have been built in the North and East for the especial production of this class of apparatus.

In 1910 the first hearses on motor trucks were bought by the undertakers of the larger cities of Texas, the number increasing slowly on account of prejudice for the motor car. Popular opinion was changed to the extent that all well equipped undertaking establishments have been motorized 100 per cent by 1920.

The first motor factory in the state of Texas was that of the Wichita Truck Company, at Wichita Falls, Texas, which began in a small way in 1911 and expanded rapidly until Wichita Trucks have been in use for several years in all parts of the world.

The Ford Motor Company established an assembly plant in Dallas in 1914. Also one in Houston in July, 1914, which in 1922 had a

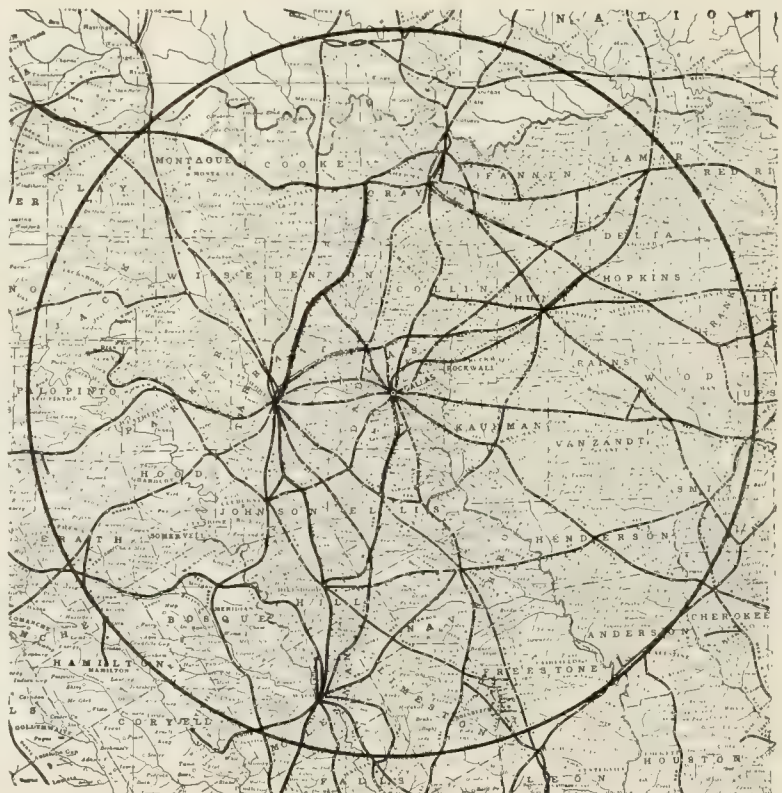
capacity of 150 cars per day. However the Houston branch was established in 1910 as a sales and service branch only.

In 1917 the Texas legislature passed a bill creating a highway commission authorizing same to license automobiles, trucks, motor cycles, etc., and in 1920 the number of such licenses issued was 427,693, in 1921 approximately 475,000. During the period between 1914 and 1920 there were approximately 1,500 automobile dealers in the state. In 1920 the volume of business was tremendous, amounting with the allied lines to \$350,000,000 in the state. In 1918 many motor truck lines were established for transportation of supplies and produce between the large centers and the small towns throughout the state.

In 1918 the Texas Motor Car Association opened a manufacturing plant in Fort Worth for the production of Texan passenger cars.

During the world war and the year following the signing of the armistice the automobile industry, together with allied lines, prospered beyond expectations in Texas, small towns as well as the large cities of the state taking on great activity. Many tourists remarked the fact that the greater number of better class buildings in even the smaller towns were erected and used by automobile concerns, handsome salesrooms as well as well equipped service stations and garages.

In the beginning the automobile was looked upon as a plaything for the rich and considered an expensive luxury and the citizenship of Texas did not dream that within a few years an automobile would be an essential and ordinary possession of the average family. In the year of 1922 there is an average in Texas of one car to every ten persons.



The Area Inclosed in a Circle Described by One Hundred Mile Radius Around Dallas, is Rapidly Becoming Threaded with Good Public Highways.

MASONRY: ITS OBJECTS AND INFLUENCES

By SAM P. COCHRAN, 33°

Sovereign Grand Inspector General of Texas



THE practical object of Masonry has been defined as to be "the physical and moral amelioration and the intellectual and spiritual improvement of individuals and society." Probably the latest definition of Free Masonry is that given in the "Declaration of Principles" of the International Masonic Association, viz: "Free Masonry, a traditional, philanthropic, philosophical and progressive institution, being based upon the principle that all men are brothers, holds high in its purposes which are: The research of

Verity, the study and the practice of Morality and of Solidarity. It exerts itself for material and moral improvements as well as for the intellectual and social perfection of mankind. Its chief duty is to extend to all mankind the brotherly ties which unite all Free Masons all over the Globe." Society can be improved only as the constituent individuals are made better; and Masonry seeks to accomplish this by inducing in each individual consciousness, a deeper and stronger sense of personal responsibility and a higher and keener appreciation of the things of moral and intellectual worth. This is character building, and this is the ultimate object and aim of Masonry. Therefore it is that our system of philosophy takes the homely and practical operation of building a structure—a temple—as a symbol, by means of which to illustrate, to those who have eyes to see and ears to hear, those great truths and virtues which, woven into the warp and woof of life by practice and experience, clothe man with a garment of beauty and honor, and polish and adorn his true character. The cornerstone of the Masonic structure is Truth, which is declared to be a divine

ance, Fortitude, Prudence, Justice, Brotherly Love, Relief, Toleration and Patriotism. And as the physical structure rises secure and faultless on its foundation of solid stones, so Masonry undertakes to erect on the foundation of these great virtues, in each individual consciousness, the Temple of Character—that temple where in each must dwell and serve, until, perfected by the process of God's alchemy, sweetened



The Dallas Athletic Club. The Finest Club Building in the South. From Architects' Drawing Lang & Witchell, Architects

by suffering and sanctified by love, he is prepared to enter in, through the gate over which is inscribed, "Holiness to the Lord," into that city, made without hands, eternal in the heavens, in which there is no temple, "for the Lord God Almighty and the Lamb are the temple of it." (Rev. 21:22).

The world needs today, as much as at any period in its history heretofore, men of sound, solid character, like the foundation stones of a well built structure, and based on the great principles of our Order, to direct and govern its affairs, that justice may be done in the earth and the people no longer be oppressed. Is there not need for such men to lead and govern? Look at Europe, where ambition, envy, hatred and greed, have drenched the earth with human blood, spreading devastation and woe everywhere, and almost proving the Brotherhood of Man to be a myth. If the Spirit of Masonry abode amidst those warring nations, human slaughter would cease and their differences would be readily composed on the Masonic basis of Justice, Right and Truth. Let us rejoice that in our own blessed land we enjoy the great right—which we should cherish and defend—of teaching and practicing Free Masonry without political or pontifical interference or restraint.

Let us rejoice that the foundations of our Craft-hood are co-extensive with our national domain, our



The Scottish Rite Temple, Harwood and Young Streets, Dallas

attribute and the foundation of every virtue. From this cornerstone extend the foundation walls, constructed of the moral virtues and intellectual excellencies, and like the foundation of the metaphoric City of Revelation "garnished with all manner of precious stones," chief among which are Temper-

asylums planted in every community, and our principles so pervading the public consciousness and gaining such foothold among increasing membership, that all distinctions of sections of religions, or of races have been eliminated, the spirit of national brotherhood born anew, and the possibility of civil strife forever banished. The Spirit of Masonry is making our nation great, and preparing it to play a great part in securing and maintaining an enduring peace among the nations of the world; and we need great men, inspired by the principles of Masonry, and possessing characters built upon its foundation stones, to successfully achieve this grand result of humanity.

But look close at home: We see graft, bigotry and intolerance thriving and holding sway in our midst. Dishonesty in both high and low places goes unpunished because of fear and favoritism. Some churches, commissioned to teach and persuade alone, are insidiously or insistently thrusting themselves into public affairs, sometimes seeking to direct public or political actions, or control political patronage. Intolerance still blinds men as darkly as when persecution drove our hardy ancestors to settle a new continent, and seek to establish a land of religious liberty, or when the newcomers burned so-called witches at Salem. In our legislatures we find those sent to represent the people, who evince an entire willingness to imprison or expatriate others who have the temerity to differ with them in respect to political, religious or medical opinions or preferences.

We find the rule of the mob threatening our very political foundations, in the great strikes that keep the country in apprehension, when great bodies of men, in contempt or defiance of law and ignoring all legal processes—setting their own desires above all questions of legal restraint—seek to enforce their own demands by power of numbers, often in actual revolt and open rebellion against constituted, lawful authority; ruthlessly trampling upon the rights of others not co-operating with them, and openly—as well as secretly—resorting to violence against person and property.

We find these great forces growing in aggressiveness and fierceness because it frequently happens that the officers of the law fail to restrain, or even attempt to restrain them, through sympathy or fear, or because of the political weight of their numbers, and of their influence boldly asserted and used. We find state courts failing to punish or restrain the participants in such cases, for like reasons of political fear or prejudice, and refusing to protect in their legal rights those who are mercilessly trodden upon or injured by the revolvers.

We see our legislatures quibbling over road laws, school districts and petty statutory offenses, or equally inconsequential matters, while the rights of the quiet, law-abiding and tax-paying element of our people are invaded. We see more laws enacted to hamper the law-abiding and the reins slackened on

the vicious and turbulent; laws passed to favor classes of citizens large in number, and against the fewer. And we see our paid officials zealously prosecuting for alleged statutory offenses small bodies or numbers of citizens of particular trades or occupations, while those of other callings who number many voters in their ranks follow unlawful methods and practices in quiet security, seemingly unobserved by the official eye. In a hundred ways in less important matters, but frequently to their great discomfort or annoyance, the rights of law-abiding people are invaded because no one individual has the courage or the time to protest.

Do we not need great men, strong men—men with strong, firm characters, built up on the principles and virtues inculcated by our great Order—to help in the battle against wrong, vice, usurpation and oppression.

I do not know whether J. G. Holland was a Mason or not, but he certainly has a very high concept of the principles and teachings of the Order, as beautifully expressed in the following poem, and which is worthy of every man's serious thought:

"God give us men. The time demands
Strong minds, great hearts, true faith and willing
hands;
Men whom the lust of office does not kill;
Men whom the spoils of office can not buy;
Men who possess opinions and a will;
Men who have honor; men who will not lie;
Men who can stand before a demagogue
And dam his treacherous flatteries without winking;
Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog
In public duty and private thinking.

For while the rabble with their thumb-worn creeds,
Their large professions and their little deeds
Mingle in selfish strife; lo—freedom weeps—
Wrong rules the land, and waiting justice sleeps—"

A person only submits to wrong or injustice because the individual has not the courage to stand forth alone; given trustworthy leaders the people will follow in every fight for liberty, justice and country. Masonry interferes with no religion, intrudes into no political affairs, and claims no special favors for its votaries. It seeks to inculcate its great principles, that men may be made wiser and better, individually, and collectively, and that the welfare of humanity as a whole may be advanced through the agency of its teachings and practice.

Men imbued with its principles are qualified to lead the people in their struggle upward, and those not appointed to lead know how to follow and serve in every movement for Justice, Right and Truth.

To build the Temple of Character in men, that they might be fit to serve the Great Architect of the Universe and their fellow men, and may reap the reward of right-doing, is, I believe, one of the legitimate and laudable, one of the foremost, duties and missions of Masonry.

AUSTIN, THE HOME CITY

By AUSTIN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

IN building a city of homes, homes which are always a delight to live in, many conveniences must be added to the work nature has done for the locality in order that people may desire to live there.

Nature has given to Austin and its surrounding territory climate, sunshine, water and scenery, and the hand of man has done the rest.

In 1836, the Republic of Texas appointed a Commission whose duty it was to locate the capital of the Republic. A Republic whose area was more than one-twelfth as large as the present total area of the United States. This commission looked over the whole of Texas and then unanimously selected the present site of Austin. This site was near the center of the Republic and selected on its merit and natural beauty.

The city is built on the edge of the Edwards plateau with the altitude ranging from 500 to 700 feet above sea level. The Colorado River flows through the south side of the city but the water never disturbs the inhabitants along its course. The banks of this stream are of limestone from 40 to 60 feet above the water.

Beginning at Austin and going northward, the Colorado has cut a canyon through limestone hills for a distance of 250 miles. This fact makes possible the utilization of water power without any great engineering difficulties, such as are characteristic of nearly all other rivers. From six to eight dams could be built across the river at a minimum expense. The dam which has been built at Austin, when completed, will generate 6,000 H. P. per day. This dam now forms a lake 28 miles long where fishing, boating, swimming and other sports are engaged in throughout the year. This lake is accessible by automobile and street cars. The lake is 65 feet deep.

There are a number of bathing beaches, such as Deep Eddy and Barton Springs which provide additional recreation for all visitors and residents.

The homes of Austin are beautiful throughout the

year by every type of flower which grows in the south. Each season of the year produces its abundance of wild flowers in the fields, along the road sides, and on the hills.

In making this a home city, the citizens of Austin have taken particular care to see that its water supply is maintained not only in abundance but of



Looking up the Main Thoroughfare of Austin towards the Capitol Building.

the highest quality. Street car service is provided to every section. The city being well drained there are rarely ever any mosquitoes.

There are within the city nearly 60 Churches, representing the principal denominations. There are also Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. organizations. The Country Club is one of the best to be found in Texas with beautiful grounds and scenery.

The area of the city is 16 square miles. There are 195 miles of streets, 35 miles of which are paved and tarviated. There are 69 miles of sewer mains and 64 miles of gas mains. There are a number of high class theatres and moving picture shows which contribute to the pleasure of all.

Surrounding Austin there are 340 miles of macadamized and tarviated roads which traverse the hills and mountains west of the city as well as the level farming land to the east. There are four na-



Lake Austin, only a Short Ride from the Heart of the City; A Popular Watering Place for University Students and Residents of Austin

tional highways passing through Austin, these are the Meridian Highway, The International Paved Way, the King of Trails and the Southern Highway.

The business men and other citizens of Austin have organized a number of clubs which are working for the upbuilding and beautification of Austin and its surrounding territory. The principal one of these clubs is the Chamber of Commerce which has been working for Austin for nearly forty years. The organization has a permanent building on Congress Avenue in which center every activity of the city and surrounding country. This organization is backed financially by every leading business concern of any importance in the city. The farmers and stockmen in the country are joining the organization as a business proposition and are receiving many benefits. The Rotary Club, Lions Club, and Kiwanis Club are strong allies of the Chamber of Commerce in the work which it is doing. There is never any fraction between these organizations and the value of progressive spirit which these clubs in inculcating in the minds of the citizens of this city cannot be estimated. The Retail Merchants Association and the Credit Men's Association are two of the most valuable assets the retailers and wholesalers have. Among the citizens of Austin of national and international repute are Col. E. M. House, A. S. Bursleson, T. W. Gregory, D. F. Houston, R. E. Vinson and Mrs. Percy V. Pennybecker.

Throughout the city are located many beautiful parks whose grassy slopes are dotted with live oak trees and mountain laurel in great profusion. Among these parks are; Woolridge Park, Pease Park, the City Park at Lake Austin. One of the striking beauties of Austin is the wide paved streets whose parked centers are carefully kept.

The public schools in Austin, numbering sixteen in all have the highest scholarship classification of any schools in Texas. There is also located in Austin the Texas State University which has an enrollment of 3,500. The Texas school of the Blind, Deaf and Dumb Institute, Wesleyan College, Presbyterian Theological Seminary and a number of private schools are located here.

Austin was one of the first cities in Texas to adopt the Commission form of government. The wealth of the city is estimated at seventy-five million dollars and the wealth of the country outside of the city is estimated at sixty-seven million dollars. The Post Office receipts for 1918 were \$268,579.83. Austin has four banks and two trust companies. The clearings for 1918 were \$185,372,224.38.

The State Capital of Texas located at Austin is the largest building of its kind in the United States. This building is constructed of Texas Granite and is surrounded by beautifully parked grounds. A number of modern office buildings notably the Scarbrough building, Littlefield building and the Austin National Bank Building provide offices for all types of businesses. Accommodations are found in the hotels for all the travelers and strangers who visit the city.

In the country surrounding Austin, the prospective home seeker will find any type of soil he desires. There is the rich alluvial bottom land which costs from \$200 to \$250 per acre. There is the rich fertile black prairie land which is worth from \$125 to \$200 per acre. In the western part of the county the hilly land which has some farming land on it can be purchased from \$5 to \$10 per acre. At the present time there are 5,697 homes in Travis county. The average rainfall in this county is 35 inches per year. This

is sufficient rainfall to produce any of the staple crops which are grown in Texas. The principal crops raised in Travis county are, cotton, corn, cane and a variety of hay crops. Peaches, plums and grapes produce abundant crops when properly cared for. One of the vegetable crops produced in winter is spinich. Austin ships annually from 200 to 500 cars of spinich. This is the largest producing point for spinich in the south. The climate and soil are especially adapted to the production of this vegetable which does not do so well at many other points where the winter is too severe or where the soil does not contain such essential elements as iron. There are many other vegetable crops as well as farm crops which pay well in Travis and surrounding counties.

The temperature of this section is maintained at a comfortable degree throughout the summer by gulf breezes which blow principally from the south or southeast.

The normal cotton crop of Travis county is seventy thousand bales, while there are approximately four hundred thousand bales produced in the trade territory of Austin.

The dairy industry is becoming an important factor each year. The eradication of ticks is bringing into this county full blooded registered stock from the best herds of the nation.

There is marketed at Austin each year around two hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of turkeys. These are killed, picked and shipped to market in refrigerator cars. The field for raising chickens and turkeys is unlimited.

Among the industries of Austin are the following factories: Canning plant for chili; factory for gas engines; brick; candy; bottling; cigars; flour; cotton seed oil; mattresses, cots, beds; mill work; doors; soap; ice; trunk; monuments; also creameries and cotton gins.

One of the factories hardly needed to utilize the spare labor in Austin is a cotton mill.

The transportation lines with railroads to Austin are the International & Great Northern; Missouri, Kansas & Texas and the Southern Pacific. The freight tonnage of Austin for 1918 was 1,314,900 tons. The value of the public and High School property is \$1,113,000.00. The minimum water rate is 50c for 2,500 gallons. The electric power rate is 2½c per K. W. for over 3,000 K. W.s.

Austin is one of the most attractive residence cities of the South. It particularly appeals to the highly cultured and educated class of citizens. A great many state officials often serving their term in office and becoming imbued with the charm of Austin make this Capital City their permanent place of abode.

Many well-to-do or retired business men from the cities and ranchers from the rural district move to Austin to give their children the advantages of an education in the splendid schools or the University.

In close proximity to Austin are many attractive places to go for vacation time. The Colorado river, above the city is noted for its beautiful scenery. Motor boats can go many miles up the river through as fine a stretch of attractive scenery as can be found in the South. The Colorado river is teeming with fish which gives an unlimited field of sport to the angler. Lake Austin also is a natural vacation spot with facilities for boating, fishing, swimming and picnicing.

HISTORY OF DALLAS

By E. J. KEIST

Proprietor of the Daily Times-Herald



DALLAS was named for the Vice-President of the United States, George Mifflin Dallas under the president James K. Polk. It was formerly known as Peters Colony which was established under the instrumentality of W. S. Peters a colonizing agent who had a contract with the government as did a number of others for colonizing tracts of land in northern Texas.

The first family to locate on the site of the present city of Dallas was John Neely Bryan, a bachelor who was a native of Kentucky. He came here in the fall of 1841 with no other companion than his indian pony that he had secured from the Cherokees and pitched his tent on a spot near the present site of the County Court House. He was a man of sturdy physique and sterling character, he lived on bear and buffalo meat and such food as abounded in the forest and surrounding prairie. Six months later Captain Gilbert and wife arrived and a little later John Beeman with his family put in appearance. The lonely Mr. Bryan welcomed them with open arms and shared his provisions liberally with the new arrivals. Shortly afterwards the host was awarded for his hospitality by the gift of his former guests fair daughter, Margaret Beeman for a bride. This was the first wedding in Dallas. The three families built rude huts of logs in which to live and W. H. Beeman was the first man to break the ground and start farming. The following year witnessed

point to Dallas was at that time Jefferson, one hundred and seventy miles distant, over a very poor road through the wilderness.

On March 20th, 1846 the Texas Legislature cre-



Main and Akard Streets, Looking East, Dallas, 1887

A View familiar to many Dallas Citizens

ated Dallas County with Dallas as the county seat. Judge W. B. Ochiltree held the first court ever convened in Dallas, he was the father of Tom Ochiltree, who became a prominent figure in Texas history. The first grand jury found sixty-one indictments, one for murder, four for assault and battery and the remainder for minor offenses.

The industries of Dallas grew rapidly, the first Bank established was that of Gaston and Camp. The first manufacturing plant was a carriage and wagon shop by Maxine Guillot. The first mercantile store was erected by J. W. Smith and J. M. Patterson. The first saloon was opened by Adam Haight. The first lawyer was John J. McCoy. The first man to navigate the Trinity river was Captain Gilbert. The first Grist Mill, a hundred barrel a day plant was built by W. T. Overton. The first hotel or tavern was run by John Beeman. James A. Smith planted the first cotton seed in this district in 1851 and in the autumn of that same year built the first cotton gin that operated here. The following year a boat load of cotton was taken down the Trinity river as far as Porters Bluff.

In 1848 Nat M. Buford, one of the historic characters of the early days of Dallas came to this city, two years later he became district attorney in the succeeding years he served as District Judge and was one of the most prominent figures in the political life of northern Texas.

The Dallas Herald the first newspaper, a weekly was established in 1849 with J. Wellington Lattimer shortly retired from the paper and Mr. Lattimer became a Mr. Wallace as proprietors. Mr. Wallace came sole proprietor and editor. The Herald prospered under the able pen and management of the latter and was a political power and potent influence for progress through the whole history of Dallas. In the early files of the Herald are found many of the interesting facts which have preserved for future generations the details of the city's history.

The city of Dallas was incorporated February 22, 1856, Colonel Nat M. Buford drew up the charter.



Courtesy of Mrs. Charles Capy

First Brick Court House of Dallas, on Site of the Present Court House. Photograph Taken in 1857

the emigration of several families, most of whom settled on the land around Dallas and engaged in farming. Dallas was then a part of Nacogdoches county with the town of Nacogdoches the county seat over fifty miles away. The nearest shipping

The city at that time had a population of between 400 and 500 people. At the first election Dr. Samuel B. Pryor was elected mayor, Andrew Moore, Marshal, William Moore, Treasurer, and Samuel P. Jones, Recorder. The city of Dallas burned in 1860. The cause of the fire was never satisfactorily settled but it was generally believed to have been of incendiary origin by negroes, whom it was reported had started many fires in this region. Three negroes were found guilty of the crime and hanged and every negro in the county was given a flogging. There was about fifteen business buildings and a great many residences went up in flames.

At the opening of the Civil War, Dallas, which had been strongly in sympathy with the Confederacy, recruited a company, taking away many of her leading citizens, and the city's progress was naturally for a time retarded. After the war things picked up and a new era began. In 1870 the population of Dallas was 2,960 and the County boasted of 13,329 inhabitants. The transportation was the one great problem, the lack of which greatly hindered the development of the district. Throughout the history of the city there has been more or less agitation for the improvement of the Trinity

first edition, this paper enjoyed an era of rapid growth. The same year the first State Fair was held at Dallas and met with such success that it became an annual event in the life of the city.

On March 31, 1888 an election was held consolidating North, East and South Dallas in one enterprising and progressive city. That same year the old City Hall was completed. In 1890 the census showed that the population of Dallas was 62,000. The year of 1882 witnessed the completion of the present Court House. In 1894 the State Democratic Convention was held in this city. In 1895 the Oriental Hotel, then one of the finest hostleries of the south was completed and opened to the public. The arrival of the steamer H. A. Harvey, Jr. from Galveston in 1898 revived interest again in the navigation of the Trinity river. Three years later a Bill was passed in Congress appropriating \$750,000 for the improvement of the channel. In 1902 Dallas entertained the Confederate Union Soldiers in a convention here. In 1904 the city became the owner of Fair Park. A company composed of local citizens who owned the tract of land was offered \$125,000 by an improvement company for the purpose of dividing it into resident lots, this offer



Panorama of the Business Section of Dallas, from the Roof of Butler Brothers Wholesale Company Building

river to enable navigation. In 1868 a steamboat commanded by Captain McGarvey sailed up the river from Galveston and landed at Dallas loaded with supplies. In December of the same year the Sallie Haynes, the first boat built at Dallas, was launched.

In 1871 the old court house was sold and the building of a new one begun. It was completed in two years at a cost of Seventy-five thousand dollars. In the Fall of 1872 the first iron bridge was completed over the Trinity river at a cost of fifty-five thousand dollars.

On July 17, 1872 the greatest event in the history of Dallas occurred. It was the arrival of the first rail-road train over the Houston and Texas Central Railroad, which reached Dallas that year. A large barbecue was held to celebrate the event. Over five thousand people from the surrounding country attended. An interesting incident of this historical event was an address by the venerable John Neely Bryan, a pioneer citizen of Dallas, who arrived here on an Indian pony thirty-one years before.

In 1876 the North Texas Fair Association was formed and annual fairs were subsequently held. That same year the Dallas County Medical Association was organized with Dr. A. A. Johnson as President. In 1881 the population had increased to 19,000. In 1882 East Dallas was laid out and the city started. In 1884 the American Exchange bank now the largest financial institution in Texas, was organized with W. A. Gaston as President. On October 1, 1885 The Dallas Morning News issued its

was refused. At this time a number of public spirited citizens organized a movement which resulted in the city acquiring the tract thus making the annual State Fair a public institution.

In another article, the History of the Fair, from its beginning, telling the complete story of its progress up to the present time, is attractively told. Much can be said of what has been accomplished in Dallas during recent years. It has become the largest interurban center in the South, with more miles of electric line radiating from the city than any city of its size in the United States. The city has become a center for education in the South. It has as many fine hotels and office buildings as any city west of Chicago. The city has twenty-two parks covering thirty-five hundred acres, containing tennis courts and playground facilities. It has a Welfare Commission engaged to look after the needy, to provide work for the unemployed. There are no slums or tenements. The new City Hall is one of the finest Municipal Buildings in the South. There are one hundred and seventy churches, active Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A., both up to date buildings. There are one hundred and twelve schools and colleges in the city and every facility for highest education is given.

In the foregoing article the writer has endeavored to chronicle the most interesting events, the high lights as it were, of the history of Dallas from its beginning up to a little more than a decade ago. The recent progress of the city will be treated with other articles dealing with the later activities.

INDUSTRIES AND OPPORTUNITIES OF DALLAS

By DALLAS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

HERE one beholds a city whose march is irresistible, whose spirit is real, destiny sure, and whose every department pulsates with Progress, Prosperity and Promise. Its growth from a single building which still stands, to a cosmopolitan metropolis, the skyscraper center of the South and the West, with sixty-two buildings six to thirty-one stories high either completed or under construction, and all in the life of the one man who built the first Dallas house, is ample justification for the name Dallas has won over the Nation as the "City where men are looking forward." The "forward look" is the look of "youth," and that means comradeship, confidence, faith and team work. This is the spirit that has brought Dallas from a city of 42,638 people (U. S. Census in 1900 to 158,976 exclusive of suburbs which bring the total to 174,025; or from the 86th city in size in the Nation to the 42nd, and that without any boom influence or artificial stimulus. Within a circle the radius of which extends one hundred miles from the city, approximately one-third of the people of Texas live; there are 17,000 rated business concerns, and 686 National and State banks with a combined capital of over \$38,000,000.00; within the same territory there are 156,373 farms or 16.6% of the total number of farms in all Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Louisiana combined, with 10,000,000 acres of land in cultivation yielding 17.75% of America's cotton crop and over 1,200 prosperous towns and villages from which Dallas commands a large whole-sale and jobbing trade as well as an extensive retail business.

Financial and Banking Facts

Dallas is the home of the Federal Reserve Bank

of the Eleventh District and has five National banks and 7 State Banks, besides individual institutions and Trust companies. In 1920, the bank deposits amounted to \$140,000,000 and the bank clearings were \$1,868,685,312. The wholesale business for the same year totaled \$600,000,000. The wholesale business in all automotive lines is approximately \$200,000,000, while the Federal Census of Manufacturers for the Dallas Industrial District indicate the output of "made in Dallas" articles as over \$160,000,000 a year. In Express business Dallas ranks first per capita of all the cities of the United States and is seventh city in the volume of express business. Dallas' building permits for 1920, totaled \$13,363,157, giving the city 19th rank among the Nation's builders. While Dallas is 42nd city in size, the rank becomes 24th, in Postal Receipts which amounted to \$2,363,380 for 1920 and only six cities in the union pay more money orders. Fire Life and Casualty Insurance covering several states is an important factor in financial activity of Dallas. More than 100 fire insurance companies and 40 life insurance companies are represented by General Agents in Dallas. Four of these Life Insurance Companies have their palatial office building homes and their income approximates \$6,000,000 per annum.

Dallas is the farm center of the southwest. According to the census, 91.8% of the total farm mortgage loans of the state are held by Dallas companies.

Distributing Center

Because of its location and transportation facilities, Dallas is the logical jobbing and wholesale center for a territory, larger than the New England and



(Photographed by Howard K. Neal, Airplane Photographer, Telephone C-0698)

Business Center of Dallas, as Seen from an Airship
The Federal Reserve Bank and Cotton Exchange are seen in the foreground. In the Center is the Magnolia Building with group of Hotels and Office Buildings. The City Temple and the new Post Office Site are in the back ground.

the Middle Atlantic states combined. Practically every important wholesale house in the United States has its southwestern headquarters in this Texas metropolis. There are 750 wholesalers and manufacturers, 256 of which are of national importance. Dallas leads the world in the manufacture and distribution of cotton gin machinery, and in saddlery, harness and leather goods. This city ranks among the three largest distributing depots for farm implements and machinery in America. Dallas ships more galvanized corrugated tanks to oil fields than any other city in the United States and is the geographical center of the oil territory of the Southwest. Dallas is also famed as the largest film distributing center in the world.

Dallas is the largest inland cotton market in the world, having financed 1,500,000 bales in one season.

Transportation Facilities

Nine trunk line steam railroads enter the magnificent \$6,500,000 Union Terminal Station, from which eighty-nine passenger trains are operated daily. A network of 282 miles of interurban electric service operates out of Dallas in every direction which fact makes this city rank with America's greatest interurban centers. The \$1,600,000 Interurban Terminal Station handles 186 trains daily and has a yearly capacity for 4,000,000 people. Freight and Express are transported by steam, electric and automobile truck lines with a dispatch not equalled by any other city in the southwest. To the present existing system of good roads, a number of which are concrete highways, Dallas has voted an extra \$6,500,000 to be appropriated for road construction.



The New Home of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce



Main Street "Canyon." Dallas Looking East from the Top of the Southland Hotel

Other Public Utilities

Dallas has more miles of direct service telephone and telegraph lines than any other city in the southwest and has the greatest telephone development per capita of any city in the world. 296 telephone toll and long distance circuits lead out of the city to nearly 2,500 cities and towns. This places Dallas with the three leading metropolitan centers of the United States in the matter of telephone development and service. Dallas is the headquarters of the entire Southwest in the telegraph business. All the large telegraph companies have southwestern headquarters here, and there are only five cities in the Nation that do more telegraph business than Dallas. 351 telegraph circuits terminate here. Dallas has 160 miles of improved streets, many miles of boulevards, a million dollar concrete viaduct one and one-eighth miles long connecting the city proper with Oak Cliff residential section, a big water filtration plant supplied thru a series of dams in the forks of the Trinity River and a reserve supply in the great White Rock Lake which forever dispell danger of water shortage or drought.

In educational and religious advantages, Dallas is second to none. The Southern Methodist University with its magnificent buildings is situated north of town on 2,660 acre tract. To this seat of learning come hundreds of young men and women from all parts of the south. The University of Dallas, a premier College in this section, Baylor Medical College and the Baylor Dental College, and three nurses' schools besides many vocational, music and fine arts schools give to the youths of Dallas as choice opportunities as are afforded by any locality.

DALLAS BANKING HISTORY

By E. M. REARDON

President American Exchange National Bank



FROM the standpoint of Banking, Dallas has enjoyed an era of conservative, yet continual progress. The history of Dallas banks extends over a period of half a century and in the memory of a number of citizens still active in Dallas circles, the banking business of Dallas was born.

Among the Beacon Lights of the banking history, who have been identified with the financial institutions of this city, is the venerable Royal A. Ferris, pioneer banker, who for half a century was actively associated with the

banking business of the State, nearly forty years of which was with the Dallas Banking Institutions, having come to this city to live in 1884. Another pioneer banker still living is, William H. Gaston, who has been connected with the banking business here since 1870.

The T. C. Jourdan & Company's institution was superseded by the firm of Gaston & Camp, a private concern also, in 1870. Three years later, 1873, marked the beginning of Dallas' oldest Bank now operating—the City National Bank. In 1884 the Exchange Bank, a State Bank in its affiliation, was chartered and began business. In 1887 it was nationalized by Royal A. Ferris, then its Vice-President, with Col. John A. Simpson, President, and was then known as the National Exchange Bank. In 1898, Mr. Ferris was called to succeed Col. Simpson as president of the institution which in 1905 was consolidated with the American National Bank and the new name was taken by which it is now known to the public, The American Exchange National Bank. This is one of the most solid banks

out fifty years in active banking service at the date of his resignation, the longest term of active service enjoyed by any living banker in Texas.



The American Exchange National Bank Building, Dallas' Home of Texas' Largest Banking Institution



City National Bank Building, Devoted Exclusively to the Uses of the Bank

of the South. Mr. Ferris continued as its president until 1920, the year of his retirement. E. M. Reardon was chosen as his successor. Mr. Ferris had rounded

The third oldest Dallas Bank is the National Bank of Commerce, chartered in 1889. As present charters run, next came the Dallas Trust & Savings Bank in 1903. In 1911 the Oak Cliff State Bank & Trust Company was organized. The Central State Bank and the Security National Bank in 1914 and the Dallas County State Bank in 1917. The year 1920 marked the beginning of two banks in their present form—The Dallas National Bank and the Guaranty Bank & Trust Company. The Dallas National Bank had enjoyed a splendid previous history as The Banking House of E. O. Tennison. The Guaranty Bank & Trust Company marks a new departure in banking hours, being popularly known as the "Day and Night Bank,"—the only one of its kind in the city. In 1919, the Liberty State Bank was organized. In 1919, the Security National Bank absorbed the First State Bank of the city and in 1921 this institution took the name of the Southwest National Bank. Early in 1922 it moved to its present quarters in the Magnolia Building.

THE GROWTH OF DALLAS

By JOHN W. PHILP

Postmaster



A city where men are looking forward—a city of cosmopolitan spirit, a city of metropolitan atmosphere whose onward march is irresistible, a city whose past achievements are soon eclipsed by the results of greater enterprise today and where the enthusiastic and virile citizenship give positive assurance of the future greatness of their beloved Dallas.

Although the growth of Dallas has been indeed rapid and although the hustle and ginger of a northern city is found here, where the game of life is played with a vigor, still the spirit of Southern hospitality has not been permitted to fall into decay, and strangers who for social, industrial or business reasons come here are soon made to feel that they are among friends and are welcome with a hand of good fellowship.

Dallas has ever been a beautiful and thriving city. It not only looks after the home planning of its citizens but takes a keen interest in the development of its industries. In order to co-ordinate the growth of the various sections of the city, a Municipal Plan Commission was formed which reviews and passes upon the merits of proposed city enterprises. Working in conjunction with the Municipal Plan Commission is the Metropolitan Development Association whose particular duties are to assist in apportioning improvements to each section of the city having in mind the mutual benefits of all citizens.

An idea of the unusual growth of Dallas may be had from the statement of a few facts. In 1909 there was not a single building ten stories. Today there are eight buildings of eleven or more stories, one of twenty, two of sixteen, one of eighteen, and one of twenty-eight stories. Collier's Weekly described the skyline in a recent issue as follows: "Dallas from its three-quarter million dollars concrete viaduct, presents the most imposing skyline of any city, save New York.

There are 76 schools and 154 churches here, and located so that every part of the city is served. The school system includes one school for the deaf, and five schools for negroes, including a negro high school. Higher education is not neglected here for Dallas is the home of the Southern Methodist University, Baylor Medical College, the Dallas University, Terrell School, St. Mary's College, Ursuline Academy, and a large number of art, music and vocational schools, nurses training schools, business colleges and similar institutions.

Dallas is in the midst of the oil fields of Texas and Oklahoma and many of the large companies have their offices and refineries here. Dallas is automobile headquarters for the Southwest and distributes annually more automobiles throughout this territory than any other city. Dallas is also the largest banking center of the Southwest, the home

of the Federal Reserve Bank of the 11th Federal Reserve District, which now occupies its own magnificent structure recently completed at a cost, including equipment, of approximately two million dollars. Dallas is the largest publishing center of the Southwest, having over seventy regular publications issued here.

Dallas receives mail from forty-one trains daily from all parts of the United States and sends out 162 dispatches daily. The postal receipts for 1921 totaled \$2,400,000. Dallas has the unique record of never having shown a decrease in postal receipts for the past thirty years, a record equaled by few if any, and excelled by none. The geographical location of Dallas makes it possible to communicate with any city in Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas or Oklahoma in less than 24 hours.

There is but one city in the United States that distributes more agricultural implements than Dallas. There are thirty-eight wholesale houses selling implements with an annual business of over \$50,000,000. There are more than 500 wholesale and jobbing houses in Dallas with an annual business of over \$300,000,000. This city is the largest inland cotton market in the world, where the cotton ex-



Some of the Principal Office Buildings in the Business Section of Dallas

changes handle more than 1,500,000 bales annually. In the manufacture of harness, saddlery and cotton gin machinery, Dallas leads the United States.

Dallas is well paved, well lighted, and properly cared for in every way.

DALLAS, MEDICAL CENTER OF THE SOUTHWEST

By EDWIN H. CARY, M. D., F. A. C. S.

Chairman, Staff Faculty and Advisory Board of Baylor University School of Medicine
Ex-President, Southern Medical Association



IN this article, I shall not take up the personnel of the Medical Profession here, altogether their histories would no doubt prove interesting, for while some of our great men have already passed to their reward, many are yet living and laboring for us. So it is the movement and not the men back of it, that I shall review.

In 1900, Dallas was a city of approximately 40,000 people; she had a very energetic Medical Profession, and some members of whom were ambitious enough to dream of a medical school here, thinking they could establish as good a one as were existing elsewhere. Dr. Abraham Flexner had not at that time, investigated medical education, he had not written his book. And the people at large had not become alive to the fact that medical schools as such, were with few exceptions in the United States owned by medical men, and were necessarily open to the charge of being run for professional aggrandizement. This condition was entirely inconsistent with the high ideals of medical education now, which standards have been considerably raised.

When we stop to think that in 1934 there were approximately 160 medical schools in the United States with some 28,000 students, and know that at this time there are only about 75 medical schools and 13,000 students, some idea is gathered as to what had been happening to the schools in the past fifteen years. During this time of course, some 20,000,000 people have been added to the population of the United States, yet the number of medical schools and students have steadily decreased. In Dallas, in 1904, there were four so-called medical schools, and the population had not materially increased beyond the figures given in the 1900 census.

It is not the purpose of the article to show just what were the influences that rid the country of so many aspiring institutions which seemed to have the interest of the public at heart; but we CAN say that it was brought about by the expression of the great body of medical men, through their society, the American Medical Association, advocating publicity, improvement of standards and adherence to ideals. There was no pressure brought to bear from outside; the medical men themselves have led the fight, and eliminated those medical schools which needed to be done away with.

The growth of Dallas in its population and wealth, with the gradual elimination of all medical schools except Baylor University School of Medicine, brought about two things: first, the members of the profession found, with an enlarged clientele, that the personal element in the practice of medicine was being eliminated, and next that the profession seriously became interested in having a first class medical school in Dallas, regardless of whether or not

the individual had any part in it, because he was made a better doctor by working in the medical center with all its advantages. In 1916, the medical department of Baylor was formally put in class "A" by the Council on Medical Education of the American Medical Association, and its graduates became recognized by every medical examining board throughout the United States. This classification, with the ever-growing requirements for entrance in to medical schools, made it difficult for the school in Ft. Worth to continue, and in 1918 that school was absorbed by Baylor University School of Medicine. This leaves but two medical colleges in Texas, this one at Dallas and the medical department of the University of Texas, which is situated in Galveston. Both colleges exact two years of University work, as a minimum entrance requirement, and both adhere to as high ideals in medical education as found in any school in the country.

The friends of Baylor University realizing more and more the great value of the medical department to the citizenship of Dallas, the great possibilities of service to humanity which this department gives to the parent University, a campaign was launched to bring about improvements, which campaign has



The New Medical Arts Building, Dallas, the Medical Center of the Southwest

proven successful. The medical school having always been closely affiliated with the Baptist Sanitarium and being housed in a building on the same grounds, these two institutions entered into a cam-

paign wherein \$1,600,000 worth of buildings would be built, and \$500,000 would be set aside as a minimum endowment for the medical department. When you understand that after this campaign was entered upon, a governmental appraisalment of the property occupied by the sanitarium and medical school, placed their value at \$1,300,000, you can see that the addition of \$1,600,000 worth of buildings will make a formidable showing, and create in Dallas one of the few really great medical centers of the country.

The clinical possibilities presented by a population of some 175,000 people such as Dallas has, are constantly being augmented by thousands who come to Dallas for treatment each year, as it is a center of a densely populated section. The medical students have the advantage of all this, and the environment is the very best, inasmuch as there is a disposition of all the population of Dallas to encourage such students. A notable indication of this being a request on the part of the medical profession here, that the City Hospital, the great charity institution of Dallas, should from the time of the school session, be entirely in the hands of the men who teach medicine and surgery in Baylor University School of Medicine.

At the present time Baylor University has three departments in the city, with the following number of students: medical, 146; dental, 75; pharmacy, 55. The Texas Baptist Memorial Sanitarium School of Nursing utilizes the teachers of the medical department, there being some hundred students in nursing in the school. It is expected these various departments will from now on, have enlarged enrollment; this will be due in part to the fact that the present requirements have been in force long enough for there to be accumulated in the Universities a larger number of students ready for entrance, than heretofore.

Medical education opens a broad field for scientific work, social welfare work and properly applied charity, in ministering to the sick, and the care of those who need help which they can not pay for. It creates in this section a training-school for all the various scientific departments, and makes it possible for us to meet the crying demand for doctors, dentists, pharmacists and nurses. The hard work of building up Dallas as a medical center, is now over; the start is made, and large endowments will now flow into the coffers of the Medical Department; the scientific work and Humanitarian possibilities which only broaden as the years go by.

HISTORY OF THE BENCH AND BAR OF DALLAS

By F. M. ETHERIDGE



THE history of the bench and bar of Dallas can be written within the limits of this paper only in general terms. It is a history of achievement and distinction. The bar of Dallas has maintained the best traditions. In trying cases from New York to Los Angeles and from St. Paul to New Orleans I have been associated with and opposed by some of the best lawyers of various states, with the result that I can truthfully say I have found my best support, as well as my most formidable adversaries,

among the members of the Dallas bar. The Dallas bar has furnished the Supreme Court with a number of distinguished members, among them Sawnie Robertson, John L. Henry and Nelson Phillips. Judge Sawnie Robertson was an accomplished lawyer and one of the most likable men I ever knew. Judge John L. Henry was a prince among good men and bore the merited and distinctive designation of "the grand old man." Judge Nelson Phillips, ex-Chief Justice, has proved himself a worthy successor of a long line of the illustrious chief justices that preceded him.

The Dallas bar has furnished the Court of Civil Appeals for the Fifth District two distinguished members, Judge John Bookhout, now deceased, and Judge Charles A. Rasbury, who recently resigned to re-enter the practice. It furnished to the nation Judge Seth Shepard who, under appointment of President Cleveland, was for many years Associate Justice, and later and until his death Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.

Judge Shepard became a close and scientific student of the law and his opinions are comparable with those of the most illustrious of our judges.

The Dallas bar has furnished the university a number of distinguished members that immolated themselves upon the altar of the noble profession of teaching. It contributed to the university Thomas Scott Miller, now deceased, a Harvard graduate, a genial gentleman and a profound lawyer. Judges W. S. Simkins and Lauch McLauren are now and for years past have been, each at a great personal sacrifice, rendering distinguished service as teachers in the university.

The Dallas bar has had an illustrious membership. It comprised, among others, such distinguished



The Dallas County Court House

names as those of Colonel John C. McCoy, Judges Zimri Hunt, H. Barksdale, Nat M. Burford, E. G. Bower, Alex White, Olin Wellborn, N. W. Finley, M. L. Crawford and John M. Stemmons, A. H.

Fields, Major B. H. Bassett, Colonel W. W. Leake, Major Jerome C. Kearby, J. L. Harris, Colonel W. L. Crawford, General A. P. Wozencraft, W. B. Gano, George H. Plowman and many others of enduring reputation.

Colonel John C. McCoy was the most noted of the pioneers. His life, character and services at the bar were such as won him enduring fame. Judges Hunt, Barksdale and Buford were pioneer district judges. They were cast in large mold and left their impress upon our jurisprudence. Judge White was originally from Alabama. He was of counsel in many important cases in the Supreme Court of the United States that went up from that state. Afterwards he was on the Supreme bench of Utah and later came to Dallas. He was possessed of a vast wealth of learning and was a lawyer of exceptional ability. Judge Olin Wellborn for a long time represented this district in congress, and afterwards removed to Los Angeles, where for many years he served with distinction as a judge of the United States District Court. Judge M. L. Crawford had been a district judge prior to his removal to Dallas. He was an accomplished lawyer, an indefatigable worker and one of the acknowledged leaders of the bar. John M. Stemmons and Judge A. H. Field were partners and their firm deservedly enjoyed an enviable reputation. Major Bassett was one of the foremost lawyers of his time. He was ambitious to round out his career by becoming a professor of law in the university. He was unanimously elected to a chair in that institution, but unfortunately died before occupying it. Colonel Leake, in his time, was the nestor of the Dallas bar. He was a profound lawyer and a man of rare culture and refinement. His example at the bar was worthy of emulation. Major Jerome C. Kearby possessed a keen intellect and was easily in the front rank of the greatest of the Texas advocates. Judge Finley was for many years a member of the Court of Civil Appeals for the Fifth District and his many opinions attest his industry, acumen and capacity. General A. P. Wozencraft became a specialist in the law of corporations and was an acknowledged authority upon that subject. J. L. Harris was a prodigious worker, a close and constant student and was astonishingly resourceful. W. B. Gano was ornate and scholarly and as a practitioner he had no superior and but few equals. George H. Plowman was a Harvard graduate and one of the most indefatigable workers I have ever known. Judge E. G. Bower possessed an indomitable spirit, and our present court house constitutes a memorial to his untiring effort. Whilst that court house has practically survived the period of its usefulness, it was, nevertheless, a gigantic undertaking in Judge Bower's time. Colonel W. L. Crawford, recently deceased, was a man of transcendent ability and personal magnetism. He was a power before the court, as well as with the jury. He was the greatest forensic orator within the range of my acquaintance.

The mention of the foregoing names is not designed to be exclusive and, would the limits of this paper permit, many others equally conspicuous would be added.

The Dallas bar has contributed to the bar of New York a number of distinguished lawyers, among them and notably Isaac R. Oeland and Martin W. Littleton. The judges who have occupied the various benches of Dallas have all been distinguished

by their learning and probity. Many distinguished men in public life are numbered among the members of the Dallas bar, notably Charles A. Culberson, senior senator, Thomas B. Love, formerly assistant secretary of the treasury, Hatton W. Sumners, congressman, as well as many others.

The Dallas bar, from small beginnings and irregular and inefficient organization, emerged some years since into a corporate body of which there were one hundred charter members, and since its or-



Dallas County Criminal Court Building and County Jail

ganization nearly every reputable member of the Dallas bar has become a member of the Dallas Bar Association. Many of the members of the association have given generously of their time to the work of furthering the administration of justice and of inculcating the highest professional ethics and of teaching the younger members of the bar.

I do not hesitate to say, that the standard of practice of the members of the Dallas Bar ranks very high in comparison with the lawyers of other cities, her membership will rank very favorably with the best. With the passing of many of the most able representatives, there are many young and possibly just as capable young lawyers growing up to take their places and the standards are no doubt being raised rather than lowered.

The young lawyers club composed of many of the most capable and progressive young attorneys, has done much toward the progress of the young men of the profession and is worthy of commendation.

I cannot particularize among the existing members of the bench and bar of Dallas, but I can truthfully say, having before me the criterion of contact with the best legal talent of other states, that the bench and bar of Dallas is today the equal of any.

I may add that the Dallas bar comprises very many younger members that give full promise to maintain its standards of excellence when the elder ones shall have retired or passed away.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF DALLAS

By JUSTIN F. KIMBALL

Superintendent

ONE of the significant characteristics in the history of the growth of Dallas as a city in the last decade is the development of its system of public schools. From an attendance ten years ago of less than 15,000, the attendance in the schools has increased to more than 35,000 for the present school year. During the last scholastic year practically every child of school age in Dallas was in attendance in school, either in private or public schools. The most remarkable growth in the schools has been in the high schools and in the night schools, both of which minister to the educational needs of the young manhood and womanhood of Dallas. From an attendance in the white high schools of 1,300 ten years ago, taken care of in one high school building, Dallas has grown until it has four magnifi-

school rooms, 40 being the standard maximum class in the elementary schools and 30 in the high schools. Likewise the permanent buildings that have been erected have all been fireproof, modern in their planning, beautiful in architecture, economical of space and efficient in administration. The city of Dallas maintains a special public day school for deaf children and three special day schools for children whose mentality is so different from that of the other children that they cannot be taught to the highest advantage in the usual school. The courses in the high schools afford an unusual range of opportunity for the young people of the city, giving instruction in many courses that train for practical lines of work in the business world on leaving school. More than 60 per cent of the graduates of the Dallas



Dallas Hall, the Main Class Room and Administration Building at Southern Methodist University, Dallas, One of the Leading Educational Institutions of the South

cent modern high school buildings, with an attendance of 5,500 students. Last year among the cities of the United States of similar size, Dallas stood fourth in the nation in its ratio of high school attendance, being surpassed only by Seattle, Portland, Oregon, and Oakland, California, all of these being towns that have no large negro or foreign population.

The rapid growth of the city of Dallas has taxed the department of education to its utmost to keep adequate facilities for instruction of the rapidly increasing roll of students. The city has responded to the demand for larger quarters and additional school houses have been erected to give housing facilities to the rapid growing addition, and schools are provided in easy access to nearly every section of the city.

To house these public schools Dallas has a permanent investment of about \$11,000,000 and expends annually for their maintenance nearly \$2,000,000 and employs more than a thousand teachers.

During the same decade the board of education have held steadfastly to the policy of giving every child in school a full day at school, in a room not overcrowded and have been successful in avoiding the necessity of half-day sessions and overcrowded

high schools attend college after leaving the public schools. Approximately 2,000 high school boys each year are given military instruction, uniforms and equipment by the United States government through army officers detailed to the Dallas high schools. The board of education operates more than 30 school cafeterias and lunch rooms, in which lunches of high quality are served at actual cost to the children.

Another noteworthy feature of the Dallas schools is the detailed attention that is given in the elementary schools, to accuracy in numbers, to correctness in spelling, to the hearing and appreciation of good music and to good penmanship. Last year there were more than 9,000 children in the elementary schools of Dallas whose handwriting was sufficiently good to meet official approval under the recognized writing standards used in the best school systems in the United States; while the unusual achievement of the Dallas school children in musical appreciation of high class music and in music memory contests has won national recognition. In all these details of elementary instruction the most careful statistics are kept of the quality of the work of the children in order that it may be compared with the best standards obtainable in the United States.

DALLAS MUNICIPAL ACTIVITIES

By SAWNIE ALDREDGE



FROM year unto year in Dallas' Municipal life there is being realized a remarkable record of progress, not only in material things for which the public looks to its municipality, but in the ever widening scope of a less material but none the less necessary activity which tends to make a city more livable and to give to it a "soul." Two operations are found essential in the building of every worthwhile garden, or worth-while life or a great city—and these operations are the same throughout: uproot the ugly and plant deep and well the beautiful. While sensationalism plays up the former, yet how much more does the latter abound! Not only have the results achieved helped to fill the needs of Dallas, but they have also attracted widespread attention from other cities wrestling with the same problems, and again and again letters have been received, even from the great metropolitan centers, asking just how Dallas has solved these problems. Not only has stress been laid upon the paving of streets, the supplying of the physical needs of the citizenship and the better development of the public utilities in recent years, but also upon better sanitation and health conditions, welfare work, development of Dallas according to the Kessler Plan, and upon provision of more extensive and better equipped parks and other public amusements for the people.

By municipal action important changes have been brought about in the city's Emergency Hospital which include the employment of graduate and hos-

jured; there has been effected an improvement in the sick-visiting service of the city, and a city-county clinic established, while the City Hospital has been given a larger and better trained staff, additional and needed equipment of the latest type, and for the first time brought into first class recognition by the American College of Surgeons. This latter institution has received a \$500,000 bond issue, is jointly owned by city and county and is placed under a committee system at present governed by a Hospitable Board appointed by the mayor.



Municipal Building, Dallas

Welfare work of recent years worthy of note are the establishment of a working mothers' home, improvement of working girls' lodge, relief in Mexican housing, extension in negro welfare work and an employment service recognized by the government.

Nothing is more fundamentally necessary to the proper development of a city than an adequate system of beautiful and well equipped parks. Dallas has twenty-two parks covering 3,500 acres. They include playground equipment, wading and swimming pools, free moving pictures and band concerts in the evenings of summer for both children and adults. "Swimming holes" have been provided at the City, Oak Lawn, Buckner, Exall, Garrett, Alamo and Colonial Parks. More than 150 free moving picture shows have been given at each park and band concerts and public sing-songs have been inaugurated. Athletic activities in parks have been extended and the summer playground system placed under paid leaders. As a result of such park system, Dallas has the largest park attendance in proportion to population of any city in the United States. In the summer of 1920, there came to Dallas parks 1,689,865 visitors while 53,150 children used the swimming and wading pools and 17,620 persons had free baths furnished by the city parks. Besides these improvements, the municipality has added new parks to its list. The Ferris Plaza, a sunken garden beauty spot, greets the Dallas visitor as he steps out of the Terminal Station; Booker T. Washington Park, as its name indicates, is a new park for negroes; Parkview has been donated to the city, a strip of land has been added to Forest Park and other tracts added to park properties.



Carnegie Public Library at Commerce and Harwood Streets, Dallas

pital-trained physicians and surgeons only, to handle all work instead of a staff of "student doctors," and the placing on duty of a graduate doctor on every ambulance call so as to insure first aid to the in-

Dallas has the distinction of being the first city to create a music commission as a regular phase of its municipal life. Under its direction have been brought about the public sing-songs, the annual oratoric, and the annual music memory contests for public school children.

A \$450,000 filtration plant is at present under construction and will be in operation by July, 1922, at White Rock, and plans for a big reservoir on Denton Creek, larger than Medina Lake at San Antonio, lead to a water supply that will be adequate for Dallas when the municipality is many times its present size.

One of the greatest municipal projects is the development of Dallas according to one great plan, the Kessler plan that issues in beauty and utility and practicability. The Pacific Avenue track removal, sought for through more than ten years under five mayors, has been consummated under Mayor Aldredge. A storm sewer costing approximately \$300,000 is under construction, after which the street will be paved and beautified. This street will, undoubtedly, in the near future, be a model business thoroughfare, from Lamar to Harwood, both of which are to be widened, and a second great and attractive retail business center will be cared for. Masten, a third street, has already been widened. Concurrent to the Pacific Avenue improvement, will be the creation of an industrial section west of Akard, south of McKinney, north of Ross Avenue, and east of Lamar. South Lamar will be widened and extended to connect with Forest Avenue and Kentucky Street opening has given a new connection with Fair Grounds from Commerce Street. The elimination of grade crossings, those of the Katy in north Dallas already accomplished, and removal of the H. & T. C. tracks from Central Avenue, which, when effected, makes possible a wide and direct boulevard from the business district to North Dallas and Highland Park, or a boulevard between North and South Dallas via the eastern section of the city. A belt boulevard around the city includes many advantages; Davis Street, connecting one with the concrete Pike to Fort Worth, is being paved, the row of narrow blocks between Davis and Seventh Streets are to be bought and taken over for park purposes. Surely, through each succeeding year, the Kessler Plan is materializing and Dallas will have a great boulevard system which for beauty and directness and views will compare favorably with any city of the world. Trees are to be planted on every street—167,048, of which 40,000 are already out and a rate of 10,000 a year has been set.

Add to the above advantages, such recent acquisitions as an adequate gas supply effectively secured, better street car and telephone service with regards to which the city is active, an increase in salaries of policemen and firemen, institution of the double platoon system for the fire department, together with its complete motorization, fire prevention campaigns, the addition of power flushing machines to the street cleaning department and many details of alertness too numerous to mention, and one sees a great hustling growing metropolis that is succeeding in the highest sense. All this has been done or is being accomplished, without an increase in tax rate for these purposes. Partisanism is kept out of the way—as is illustrated by the fact that department heads who were efficient have been re-

tained through changes of mayoralties and all press on for one great goal in the City Where Men Are Looking Forward.

The municipal progress of Dallas has gone hand in hand with the business development and in this regard it has justifiable cause for optimism. During the year 1921, the city broke all its previous records. There are more large office buildings here than in any other city in Texas, there being at present, sixty-four buildings that are six stories and upwards in height with a number of additional ones now in construction. There were six hundred new business concerns started here during the year 1921 and several hundred more promised to locate here during the year 1922. Several new factories also are being contemplated.

The opening up of new electric lines offers another avenue for the retail trade, already the largest retail market in Texas. It is stretching its lead by an increasing margin. The building of paved highways throughout Dallas County has been rapidly progressing and adding much toward the facilities for transportation and incidentally improving the routes for motoring, making an added attraction for tourists as well as residents.

The living conditions of Dallas are far superior to those in most cities. There are no slums or tenements. Proper housing has been made a matter of care by the business men who realize the importance of proper living conditions for those who come to this city to reside. New tracts have been opened up in the outlying sections and fine residence districts have sprung up like magic. Working people, as a rule, have sought modest cottages in the outlying sections, rather than seeking homes near the crowded business sections.

The city of Dallas has a representative committee, appointed from the leading citizens, who are canvassing plans for the erection of a magnificent municipal auditorium to cost in the neighborhood of \$2,000,000. This committee has worked out a concrete and definite plan of action.

The city of Dallas is engaged in a street paving program of magnitude. A bond issue of \$1,250,000 for street improvement was voted in April, 1919, and expended. A bond issue of \$1,250,000 was voted in September, 1921, at a special election called for that purpose, and street paving and other street improvements are now under way in various sections of the city. Dallas has 135 miles of paved streets at this time, as well as 87 miles of macadam streets or streets that have been treated with a surface material.

Building permits for the city of Dallas were in excess of \$15,000,000 during 1921, of which a large portion were for homes, signifying a very healthy improvement.

The Lake Cliff Municipal Swimming Pool was completed and opened to the public in June, 1921. During the summer months of 1921 a total of 131,654 people took advantage of the pleasures offered by this pool. The city has authorized the construction of a swimming pool at the Hall Street Negro Park for negroes, which will be completed during the spring or early summer of 1922. The Lake Cliff Municipal Pool is the largest and finest municipal pool in the entire Southwest, receiving favorable comment from visitors from all over the United States who are interested in municipal recreational facilities.

FT WORTH COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS

By FORT WORTH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

FORT WORTH is brimming with wealth and prosperity. She has absorbed thousands of discharged officers and men from the military camps and flying fields of Texas. Her population has recently been enhanced by many other thousands of newcomers, attracted first by the vast oil development in the adjoining territory, and later by the greatly stimulated commercial activity attending the oil development.

Since shortly after the establishment of the military post known as Fort Worth in 1849, the city had been famed as the Capital of the Cow Country and this she will remain. Fort Worth distributes more food than any city of her size in the country. She is the grain and milling center of the Southwest, with an elevator capacity of 5,000,000 bushels.

From 1900 to 1910, according to the Federal census, Fort Worth gained 174 per cent in population. She is growing faster today than any time in her history. The increases in population is from 3,000 to 5,000 per month and she has a present population of 150,000.

A building era almost unprecedented in Texas, is upon Fort Worth. The great territory of West Texas, to which she is the gateway, is teeming with wealth and is increasing in population at a greater rate than any similar area in the country. Not is this wealth coming solely from oil development. Never in its history has West Texas had more abundant crops than in the past few years.

Farms are being improved. Roads are being built and new railway projects are being launched.

Fort Worth is the transportation center of the Southwest and her iron arms reach out to all the areas in Central, North Central and West Texas where the oil development is under way. She has



Residence District Around Rivercrest Country Club, Taken from the Club House

eleven railroads with seventeen outlets, which give her direct communication with all the new producing fields.

Five hundred oil companies maintain offices in Fort Worth. Ten refineries are in operation and several under construction. With the completion of these she will have a refining capacity of 75,000 barrels daily. Projects are on foot to bring to Fort Worth from the great gas wells that have been opened in West Texas, an additional supply of natural gas. This fuel, in competition with the almost unlimited amount of fuel oil furnished by her refineries will give Fort Worth the cheapest fuel in the country.



Fort Worth, Looking North on Main Street from Tenth. The Texas Hotel in Center on Right. F. & M. Bank Building on the Left

Her water supply is obtained from Lake Worth, which is fourteen miles long, two miles wide and has a capacity of thirty billion gallons. The lake abounds in fish. Hundreds of power boats, row boats and canoes ply its water. At the municipal bathing beach throngs of citizens and visitors from all parts of Texas find relaxation during the summer.

Fort Worth is the third largest packing center in the country, and the second largest horse and mule

market. One and a half million head of live stock are slaughtered annually. From the plains of West Texas and New Mexico and from Old Mexico, come to Fort Worth, long trains loaded with cattle. From these plains come hundreds of trains loaded with grain. Fort Worth mills have a daily capacity of 2,000 barrels of wheat flour and an equal amount of corn products.

Five large wholesale grocery houses in Fort Worth including one of the largest in the country. A rolling mill employs 700 men. A Fort Worth furniture factory is the largest in the South. The Fort Worth Power and Light Company's plant is the largest in the Southwest. She has twelve banks and trust companies, one of which, the National Bank of Commerce, has recently been chartered with a capital of \$1,000,000. Her bank deposits are more than \$55,000,000 and bank clearings are increasing each year.

The growth of the city is indicated by tremendous increase in the bank clearings, the building permits and the post office receipts.

Building permits in 1917 amounted to \$1,790,612. In 1918 they amounted to \$2,267,887. On September 1, 1919, the permits had exceeded \$9,000,000. Permits for the month of August were in excess of \$3,000,000. In 1920 and 1921 the building permits have been far above normal.

Post office receipts show steady growth. They have doubled in five years.

In spite of the departure in July, 1918, of approximately 45,000 troops who received their mail through the Fort Worth post office, the receipts have increased rather than diminished and continue to grow

buildings were recently completed at a cost of \$6,000,000.

Fort Worth has more than 100 miles of paved streets; twenty-seven parks with an area of 6,427



The Texas, Fort Worth's New \$1,000,000.00 Hotel, the Finest Hostelry in the South. There are Six Hundred Guest Rooms, all with Bath.

acres and 64 miles of street railway within the city.

There are 100 churches in Fort Worth and ten of these occupy buildings which cost more than \$100,000 each. The largest Sunday school in the country is located in Fort Worth.

The Shrine Mosque is located on Lake Worth, is the headquarters of Moslah Temple and was recently completed at a cost of \$300,000.

Building operations recently completed in Fort Worth involve a total of twenty-five million dollars. According to careful estimates there are under construction seven hundred residences and apartment houses, sufficient to accommodate three hundred families. The latter group includes the Lucerne Apartment which was recently completed and which contains 119 three, four and five-room apartments.

The W. T. Waggoner Building, completed in 1921, offers the much needed office space. This building occupies a ground space of 75x95 feet, and is twenty stories in height with a double basement and is located at Eighth and Houston Streets.

The Farmers and Mechanics National Bank Building, completed in the latter part of 1921, is a twenty-four story structure at Seventh and Main Streets. This building is one of the tallest in Texas and cost over \$1,500,000. The bank owned part of the corner and recently purchased the balance. The dimensions of the building are 100x100 feet.

The Livingston Oil Corporation recently purchased a site on Third Street between Main and Commerce Streets and have announced their intention of build-



W. T. Waggoner Building. Twenty Stories of Offices

rapidly, due to the great influx of new population.

Fort Worth has one university, two class A colleges, nine private and preparatory schools and twenty-seven public schools. Three new high school

ing a ten story office building, at a cost of about \$700,000, in the near future.

Pierre Levy and associates have purchased a site in the 900 block on Main Street extending through to Commerce Street and will erect an eight story building to house a large motion picture theatre and offices.

The Citizens Hotel Company recently erected at Eighth Street between Main and Commerce Streets, the new Texas Hotel, which cost two million dollars. The company, made up entirely of Fort Worth citizens, paid \$350,000 for the site, which is 100x120 feet. The hotel contains 450 guest rooms and is fifteen stories in height.

E. N. Schenecker has recently purchased a lot, 100x200 feet on East Seventh Street between Calhoun and Jones Streets and announced his intentions of erecting an eight story building to house a wholesale grocery establishment.

The United States Navy constructed a Helium gas plant two miles north of the city at a cost of four million dollars. Several petroleum refineries have been completed within the last two years and more are to be built. These new plants, when completed, will give Fort Worth an additional refining capacity of 75,000 barrels per day, and if present plans are carried out the total expenditure on these plants will be in excess of fifteen million dollars.

The Monnig Dry Goods Company has recently purchased a lot, 75x200 feet, extending through from Main Street to Commerce Street near Fifteenth Street, and will erect a seven story building to house its wholesale department.

W. C. Stripling, a dry goods merchant who owns the entire block between Main, Houston, First and Second Streets has made additions to his store which give him a seven story building covering the entire block.

The Texas Motor Car Association has just completed an addition to its plant at a cost of \$300,000.

The Chevrolet Motor Car Association recently made an addition to its assembling plant which cost \$250,000.

The Alexander Lumber Company has just completed a plant for the manufacture of interchangeable unit houses, which cost \$250,000.

The Texas Creosote Manufacturing Company has finished its plant in which it has invested \$200,000.

The Star-Telegram, an evening paper, has erected a building at a cost of \$400,000.

Oil well supply concerns in Fort Worth during the past two years have taken out permits for warehouses which cost in excess of \$2,000,000.

The city of Fort Worth is doing its share toward caring for the rapidly growing population. The filtration plant was recently completed by the city cost \$300,000. During April, 1919, a bond issue of \$1,890,000, was voted to provide for sewer, water and street improvements and extensions for the construction of a sewage disposal plant.

Recently Tarrant County, of which Fort Worth is the county seat, and which already has the best road system in the state of Texas, voted \$3,450,000 additional bonds for good roads.

The Southwestern Telegraph and Telephone Company is spending \$460,000 on improvements and extensions on its system in the city and more than \$1,000,000 on improvements in the long distance service to the various towns in Texas and Oklahoma oil fields.

Building operations in Fort Worth are limited at this time only by the inability to get more builders and laborers. Already a large army is employed and recruits are being sought to double this army if possible. New houses have been built and are being built in every part of the city, and yet the cry for more residences is becoming louder and louder as thousands after thousands of new homeseekers continue to pour into the city. Among the recently constructed buildings are: The twenty-story W. T. Waggoner Building, the twenty-story F. & M. Bank Building, one of the tallest buildings in Texas, and the \$2,000,000 Texas Hotel.

Fort Worth is growing and growing fast and seems in a fair way to realize the forecast that the population of the city will reach a quarter of a million people when the next census is taken.

Banks of a city may be considered an index to its prosperity and the growth of the Fort Worth banks are an indication of the city's rapid growth. They have more than 50,000 individual accounts and deposits are in excess of \$50,000,000. Several of the banks have been compelled to enlarge their quarters to handle the business that has come to them and yet some of them continue to work in cramped quarters. There are five national and four state banks and not one of them has failed to share in the prosperity caused by the growth of the city.

Fort Worth is superlative in a number of things, but among them may be mentioned its distribution facilities by means of the seventeen railroads and splendid paved highways extending in every direction; the center of the oil industry of Texas, many of the largest producers having established their headquarters here; its refinery and pipe line facilities, reaching to the various oil fields of Texas, and Oklahoma; its packing houses, cotton gins and cotton seed and peanut oil mills; its industries of every kind and unexcelled general commercial conditions; its schools, which rank among the finest in the state, both in teaching talent and in buildings, and its climate, water and people—everything that makes a city desirable as a home.

Fort Worth offers two special advantages to home seekers in its schools and churches. For grade and high school work there are a number of private and church schools in addition to the public schools, and for those wishing to take college courses there are no schools of higher education offering better advantages than the Texas Woman's College, under direction of the Methodist Church, and the Texas Christian University, under direction of the Christian Church.

Practically every denomination is represented among the churches of Fort Worth and each has a substantial following. Many of the congregations have built houses of worship that would be an advantage of any city in the country and several have established and are conducting institutional churches with great success. One church in the city has a membership roll of about 4,000 communicants and has the largest Sunday school in the world.

Fort Worth is the capitol of the "land of liquid gold," not in the sense of the city where laws are made, but as a city which reflects in its culture and prosperity the contentment and happiness of a united commonwealth.

HISTORY OF FORT WORTH BANKS

By G. H. COLVIN

Chairman of Board, F. & M. Bank



THE growth and development of any community or state is commensurate with the strength of its financial resources. Capital and labor, in the hands of integrity and industry, make an irresistible combination, and a community so blessed with these forces can only go forward to success and bigger things.

The city of Fort Worth was fortunate to have within its bounds in its pioneer days such type of men; yet they dared to stake their judgment and loan their money on many a proposition for the up-

building of their town that today would be considered as foolhardy speculation. A study of these men and their methods reveals to a large extent the reason for the steady, sturdy and continuous growth of this very important city in the Lone Star State.

On the pioneer pages of History of this small Army Post, we find written the names of these men; Col. Van Winkle, Major K. M. Van Zandt, Thos. A. Tidball, Capt. M. B. Loyd, J. F. Ellis, W. J. Boaz, Capt. H. C. Edrington, J. Marklee, Jno. Nichols, A. B. Britton, S. W. Lomax and others. Of these men, only one today is with us; Maj. K. M. Van Zandt, still at the helm of the institution he organized, the only president this institution has ever had. The first bank interests were established here in 1872, W. J. Boaz and J. F. Ellis under the firm name of Boaz & Ellis conducted a general merchandise store and in connection with this did a loan and exchange business, which was at the time the principal functions of a bank. A little later Geo. H. Van Winkle and A. W. Wroten opened the private bank of Van Winkle & Co. The following year, Thos. A. Tidball, Wilson & Co., which was reorganized in the latter part of the same year to Tidball, Van Zandt & Co., with Tidball, Van Zandt, J. J. Jarvis and J. Peter Smith as members of the firm. After this reorganization, in the same year, Capt. M. B. Loyd and J. Marklee formed the bank of Loyd, Marklee & Co., also known as the California and Texas Bank.

When the National Bank Act was passed in 1876, Capt. Loyd organized the First National Bank. Later the City National Bank was organized, and in 1882 W. J. Boaz and associates obtained the charter for the Traders National Bank.

The combined resources of the Fort Worth banks in 1882 totalled \$1,502,959.52. The total resources of the Fort Worth banks today are over \$65,000,000.00. Fort Worth deposits in 1882 were \$915,000. Today the total deposits are \$55,000,000.00.



Farmers and Merchants National Bank Building, which on Completion in 1921 was the Tallest Building in Texas

In 1888 The Fort Worth Clearing House Association, was formed with a membership of six banks, The First National Bank, The City National Bank, The Traders National Bank, Fort Worth National Bank and Merchants National Bank. There are today ten member banks in the association; First National Bank, Fort Worth National Bank, Farmers & Mechanics National Bank, Stock Yards National Bank, Continental Bank & Trust Company, Exchange State Bank, Texas State Bank, Ft Worth State Bank, Guaranty State Bank and National Bank of Commerce.

The daily clearings in 1888 averaged about \$45,000.00. Today, this average is nearer \$3,000,000.00



Fort Worth's New Skyline. Buildings Costing Over \$10,000,000.00 have been Erected in this Business District in the Past Two Years

HISTORY AND PROGRESS OF FORT WORTH

By J. H. ALLISON

Proprietor of Fort Worth Record



FORT WORTH is a wonderful city with a glowing future. The pioneers must have had a prophetic vision when they built their block houses on the banks of Trinity River and made it a haven of refuge for settlers when, as occasionally happened, they were driven from their ranches and farms by Indians; the United States government looked ahead when it established a military post at this point in 1849 and gave it the name the city now bears; the

cattlemen who made it their marketing point, the early day traders and the later day merchants, the railroad men, the captains of industry, the tourist who came to see and stayed because they saw the possibility for happy homes—all appear to have recognized the spot as most admirably located by reason of climate, geographical position and natural resources and advantages as the ideal place for residence, for commerce, for agriculture, for a dominant station among the great cities of this fair land. And yet none of them knew and until very recently none has known that they were establishing themselves in the "land of liquid gold."

For many years Fort Worth grew slowly, but even so, she has kept pace year after year with every other growing city of Texas, has outstripped many and now bids fair to outstrip all of them. As

a trading post it has attracted the ranchman from near and distant points, and the cow boys and the cow owners made periodical visits for both business and pleasure. Strong men located here, men who looked ahead, and they made it an industrial center, small at first, but having a foundation capable of sustaining a large growth.

It was natural that having become established as one of the most enterprising and substantial cities of Texas, Fort Worth should have attracted the railroads. They came one after the other, until at this time thirteen trunk lines of railway converge at this point and radiate in seventeen different directions. With their connections they cover all points in Texas and all Oklahoma. Three lines lead to



Looking Across Lake Worth from the Meandering Road
The Old Shriners' Mosque is Seen on the Farther Shore

Denver, three to New Mexico, five to St. Louis, four to Kansas City, five to Houston and Galveston and two to the Mexican border.

The railroad yards in Fort Worth have storage for 15,000 cars and none larger may be found South of Kansas City. About 80 per cent of all railroad traffic entering Texas passes through Fort Worth and more than one and one-quarter million freight cars are interchanged here annually.

The railroads have the steady growth of agriculture throughout the surrounding country contributed to the continued growth of Fort Worth and the city gained more and more until the population had reached close to one hundred thousand. Natural gas was piped in from Oklahoma fields, and cheap fuel, both gas and lignite coal from the Thurber mines, only a few miles away, give encouragement to industry. And then came the discovery of oil with Fort Worth in the center of the new oil field, and new men and new money poured in.



Forest Park is a Beautiful Area, Comprising Seventy-Five Acres. A Glimpse of the Zoo is Shown at the Right

Time was when men sought for gold in the river beds and cradled it out of the sands, later they mined it in rocks which they crushed to extract the yellow metal, now they drive a drill many feet into the earth and penetrate to the pools where oil is to be found and then they realize the truth that they are living in the "land of liquid gold."

Fort Worth will not be dependent much longer

of wells are being drilled in every part of the field. Many of these wells become producers, some of them prove to be merely dry holes, the latter often occurring within a few feet of a good producing well, but the \$50,000 or so expended in a dry hole is not lost, for the money has been paid out in large wages to the men employed on the work and through them has passed into the various channels of trade, and as a general thing the company which has paid out its money for a dry hole, makes it up and much more too, soon afterwards by bringing in a good producer.

One of Fort Worth's greatest attractions is Lake Worth, said to be the largest artificial body of water in Texas. It is about 14 miles in length and two miles wide and covers 5,000 acres. It was constructed by damming the west fork of the Trinity River and impounds thirty billion gallons of water, sufficient to provide for the needs of a city having 500,000 population. The dam is 3,300 feet in length and the spillway is 700 feet long. The water is soft and may be used in boilers. By the use of an elaborate filtration system, the water attains a high degree of purity and



Bathing at the Municipal Beach, Lake Worth

on natural gas from Oklahoma, although that has served its purpose well. Two pipe lines now are being constructed, one by the government which purposes bringing gas of a superior quality from Petrolia, a few miles north, to manufacture argon gas or helium for use in balloons and another from the Ranger field, about one hundred miles to the west, which will bring to the city Texas gas for heating and power purposes.

The discovery of Texas oil fields adjacent to Fort Worth gave a new stimulus to the city. Oil developers and oil producers flocked here from all parts of the country bringing money for investment not only in oil lands, but in pipe lines, in refineries, in new industries and in homes. Deposits in the banks doubled and trebled and kept on growing and new banks were established. The Pierce Oil Corporation had a refinery in operation here with a daily capacity of 15,000 barrels before the discovery of the new oil fields, the Magnolia Petroleum Company had a refinery with a daily capacity of 12,000 barrels and the Gulf Refining Company had a refinery with a daily capacity of 6,000 barrels, a total daily capacity of 33,000 barrels. Since the new oil fields were opened ten new refineries have been constructed or are in progress of construction which will increase the daily refining capacity to 75,000 barrels and other refineries having plans to increase the daily output by about 15,000 barrels are planning to locate here.

Upwards of one billion dollars are said to have been paid for oil leases in the Fort Worth area of the West Texas oil field and at this time hundreds

is distributed to every part of the city.

The lake is one of the chief pleasure resorts of the city. It has a bathing beach where thousands go during the summer to enjoy the inland sea, this bathing beach being sufficiently distant from the intake to the filters to avoid any risk of contaminating the water. The lake is popular for boating, provides splendid fishing for those who like that sport, and the shores on every side are dotted with summer homes and camps, in addition to several chautauqua grounds. It is in fact one of the most delightful recreation spots to be found anywhere.

Fort Worth's trade territory is very large, extend-



Neil P. Anderson Building, Home of the Grain and Cotton Exchange, as well as Many Dealers in Grain and Cotton Products

ing throughout North Texas, far up through the Panhandle country to the very edge of Colorado and New Mexico, embraces the greater part of West Texas and reaches far into Oklahoma.

CATTLE RAISING IN TEXAS

By E. B. SPILLER

Secretary, Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers' Association



THE live stock industry is one of the largest and in many respects the most important industry in the United States. The value of the live stock in the United States is estimated at more than \$3,000,000. Aside from the vast investment the importance of the industry is found in the necessity for live stock to maintain the fertility of the soil, and to consume the products of farms and ranges, 80 per cent of which, according to census reports is fed to live stock; and the further fact that animal food is a very essential factor in

the diet of the American people of today.

Texas is the leading cattle breeding state of the Union, and annually furnishes steers for the feed lots of the corn belt states, and the ranges of Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado and other range states. Volumes would be required to review even briefly the magnitude of the business in Texas and the far-reaching influence which the breeding, fattening and marketing of live stock has upon the social and economic welfare of all lines of industry. In the short space allotted to me I must be content with a few general observations and refrain from reference to the hardships of the pioneer

cattlemen, their long journeys over the trails with vast herds of cattle en route to Kansas and other states before the days of the railroads; and the evolution of the Texas steer from the longhorn of years ago to the modern market-topping and prize winning steer of today.

The mild climate over most of the state and the succulent native grasses which need be supplemented with other feed only on rare occasions, make it possible to breed cattle in Texas more economically than in any other state in the United States. The principal beef breeds of cattle are Herefords or white faces, Shorthorns, or Durhams, and Aberdeen-Angus or black muleys, with the Herefords leading numerically. Along the Texas coast the Brahmas because of their power to resist ticks, flies, mosquitoes and other pests, and ability to thrive even in times of short range, are becoming very popular. Many breeders prefer a cross of Herefords and Shorthorns, and others are crossing the Angus and Brahmas with Herefords and Shorthorns



One of the Herds of Thoroughbred Cattle which Graze on the Large West Texas Ranches

with highly satisfactory results.

Splendid herds of registered and grade breeding cattle are found in all sections of the state, but because of the severe weather, which sometimes visits the Panhandle, cattle breeding is conducted more successfully in the western, southwestern and southern portions of the state. By using good bulls, culling the herds of undesirable animals annually, careful herd management and good business methods, the leading stockmen of Texas have succeeded in raising the quality of their range herds to a very high plane. Breed improvement has progressed more slowly in the eastern part of the state, but the doctrine of "better sires" is spreading, and soon the "piny woods scrub," like the longhorn will be a relic of the past.

Some stockmen keep only their breeding herds and sell the increase as calves; others keep up their



The Packing House District of Fort Worth as Viewed from an Airplane

breeding herds and hold the increase until one or two years old, and still others handle only steers. Many Panhandle stockmen buy calves, yearlings or one or two-year-old steers, hold them for a short time and either feed them for market or sell to grazers and feeders in other states. Cattle bred on the Texas ranches and fed in the corn belt states have won many prizes, the championship at leading stock shows—topped the markets hundreds of times.

In normal years cattle may be wintered in most sections of the state without feed other than the native grasses. In the Panhandle it is customary to feed cattle thru the winter to have them in good flesh in the spring, and many are "full fed" in order that they might be fat and ready for the spring market. The principal feeds used for wintering and fattening cattle are cotton seed cake, meal and hulls, hay, silage, sorghum, kaffir and other forage crops. Because of the tropical climate in the southern part of the state stockmen of that section usually have grass fat steers for the early spring markets, and realize good prices from them. While Fort Worth is now the third largest market in the United States, and receipts of this market are confined almost entirely to Texas cattle, one cannot get a fair idea of the volume of the cattle business in this state from this alone. In addition to the very large number of cattle handled at the Fort Worth market, thousands are sold and slaughtered at the markets at San Antonio, Houston and El Paso, and much greater numbers are shipped direct to markets at Kansas City,

St. Louis, Oklahoma City, Wichita Falls, St. Joseph and New Orleans, or from pastures in other states, and many of the choicest fat cattle sold at the Chicago market are bred in Texas and fed in the corn belt.

Texas cattle pulled the chattels of the pioneers to the plains of Texas, drew the plows which first cultivated the soil, converted grass and weeds into



Where the Live Stock from the West Texas Plains is Converted into Meat. Upper: The Armour Packing Plant. Center: The Stock Exchange. Lower: Swift Packing Plant.

milk and beef, and hauled to market the products of the fields. They were the foundation of our modern civilization; without them the wheels of commerce would grind more slowly.

FORT WORTH AS AN OIL CENTER

By T. B. HOFFER



HER geographical location and the fact that her transportation facilities excel those of any city southwest of Kansas City were the principal factors which combined to make Fort Worth the now undisputed center for oil companies operating in the new fields in North Texas. Within a radius of a little more than a hundred miles are located practically all the fields which are now contributing to the large oil production of North Central and West Texas. Burkburnett is 115 miles northwest, Electra 125 miles, Holyday 105 miles, and Petrolia 105 miles in the same direction. Breckenridge lies 90 miles directly west, Caddo 80 miles west, Strawn, 70 miles west and Ranger 80 miles west and a little south. The Desdemona field is 80 miles southwest of Fort Worth. With the vast amount of the present production coming from Wichita, Stephens, Eastland and Comanche counties, Fort Worth finds herself the nearest large city having direct rail communication with all these areas.

Her seventeen railway outlets, moreover, are a tremendous asset to large companies operating in the city as through them all important points in the country can be reached. These transportation facilities enable the operator to bring and concentrate supplies, and to ship petroleum with little difficulty.

Fort Worth will benefit in many ways from the development of the oil fields. Her population has already increased by many thousands. Business in every line has been stimulated. Bank deposits have increased enormously, and her trade territory within which lie practically all the new fields, has not only increased the population and wealth, but it is finding the means for rapid development. Better roads, better homes, better schools and generally improved living conditions throughout the district are assured through the vast amount that has been paid for leases and in royalties to land owners. The wealth brought to North Central and West Texas through this oil development will result in this territory developing in a few years to an extent which otherwise would have required several decades.

A score of larger producing and refining companies have shown their faith in the future of the city of Fort Worth by establishing operating headquarters here. The list includes the following: Gulf

Production Company, Empire Gas & Fuel Company, Humble Oil & Refining Company, Sinclair-Gulf Oil Company, Pierce Oil Corporation, Cosden & Company, Magnolia Petroleum Company, Invisible Oil Corporation, The Texas Company, Transcontinental Oil Company, Inland Refining Company, Evans-Thwing Refining Company, Home Oil & Refining Company, Star Refining Company, Imperial Refining Company, Beaver Valley Refining Company, United Producers Pipe Line Company, Crew-Levick, Southern Oil Refining Association, Federal Oil & Refining Company, Texas Producing & Refining Company, Panther City Oil & Refining Company, OK-IN Oil & Refining Company.

Since the discovery of oil in west Texas two pipe lines have been laid from that area to Fort Worth, those of the Gulf Pipe Line Company and the United Producers Pipe Line Company. The Gulf Pipe Line Company is now laying a line from Burkburnett to Fort Worth and at least one additional line is projected between Fort Worth and west Texas.

In addition to the larger concerns who have established offices in Fort Worth, more than four hundred smaller companies have offices there. Some of these have secured production and others will do so. Some are destined to fail but the day of the fake promoters in Fort Worth is rapidly passing. Wild speculation in leases has subsided, and within a short time it is likely that the froth will be cleared from the situation and the new fields, especially those in West Texas, will be on business-like basis.

Outside of the Petrolia and Electra fields which have a joint production of about 11,000 barrels per day, practically all of the production of North Central and West Texas has been developed within the



One of the Oil Refineries Near Fort Worth

past two years. The record production of this area was 265,000 per day established during the month of August, 1919. The potential production is considerably in excess of this amount and there is little doubt that upon the completion of pipe lines now under construction to care for the surplus in the Desdemona field and the Northwest extension of the Burkburnett field, a daily production in excess of 300,000 barrels will be obtained.

WICHITA FALLS, THE CITY THAT FAITH BUILT

By WICHITA FALLS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

REALIZING the discovery of great oil fields in Wichita County as a remarkable bit of good fortune, and also as a commanding opportunity for new civic advancement, Wichita Falls has started activity on an enlarged program of solid, substantial improvements. It is ambitious as a city to become known, not only for its wealth in oil, wheat, cattle and cotton, but as a delightful city in which to live and to rear children, as well as to make a living.

While oil has played a big part in the growth of Wichita Falls, it is a mistake to consider that it is merely an oil town. Wichita Falls had 8,200 people in 1910 and in 1917, before the discovery of the Burkburnett oil field, it had increased more than 100 per cent to a population of 18,000 based upon its agricultural and jobbing and manufacturing resources. Following the discovery of oil in 1918 at Burkburnett, Wichita Falls leaped into the city class and the 1920 census gave it a population of 40,079. This made the percentage of growth in the ten years from 1910 to 1920, 388 per cent.

The oil fields of Burkburnett, Iowa Park, Electra, Petrolia, Holliday and other parts of northwest Texas, with a daily production of nearly one hundred thousand barrels are an important factor in Wichita Falls. Wichita County produces more oil than any other county in the United States. There are about thirty refineries in the Wichita Falls oil district, thirteen of these being in Wichita Falls. Wichita Falls is the headquarters of hundreds of oil companies and of thousands of individuals who follow the oil business in one or another of its various phases. New oil producing territory is being steadily developed.

Wichita Falls does not look to oil alone for her substantial prosperity. The city is a wholesale center for a large portion of northwest Texas, and southwest Oklahoma, and is constantly adding to its wholesale trade. It is the retail center of a prosperous district. There are about fifty manufacturing plants in the city, their products including flour, motor trucks, glass jars, window glass, refinery products, brooms and brick and tile material, oil field tools and equipment, building material, roasted coffee, foundry products and other articles. The Wichita truck, manufactured in Wichita Falls, is sold throughout the civilized world, and the scope of

its distribution is scarcely less extensive than that of other Wichita Falls products.

Wichita Falls is the center of a prosperous farming community, for which the city is both the market and the source of supplies. Wheat, oats, corn, forage crops, cotton, fruit and truck are produced and the farm production is to be greatly increased when the \$4,500,000 irrigation project is completed. Already large tracts near the city are under irrigation, and such records as \$7,500 worth of melons, \$400 of tomatoes, 150 bushels of sweet potatoes and 1,000 bushels of cucumbers, from one acre, have been made. The new irrigation project will add 150,000 acres of irrigated land and will also insure a permanent ample water supply for the city. Grain finds a ready market in Wichita Falls, there being four elevators with a combined capacity of 1,180,000 bushels.

Wichita Falls is division headquarters for both the Ft. Worth and Denver, and Missouri, Kansas and Texas systems, which control all of the seven rail outlets. More than 1,000 men are employed in the offices, shops and yards of these railroads. Two new railroads are soon to reach Wichita Falls, one is the Wichita Falls, Ranger and Gulf, financed largely by home capital, to connect with the oil fields of central West Texas; the other, the Rock Island soon to be built from Waurika, Okla.

No city in the United States saw more new buildings erected, in proportion to population, than did Wichita Falls in 1919-1920, it being estimated that a total of more than \$20,000,000 was expended.

The city school system comprises a high school, a junior high school, seven ward schools and a negro school. During 1920 a total of \$300,000 was spent by the Board of Education in erecting new buildings. There are 30 churches and missions in the city, and the larger denominations are housed in splendid buildings of worship. One congregation recently constructed a \$250,000 building and two others have plans under way for buildings rivaling this.

Wichita Falls Chamber of Commerce is stronger, numerically and financially, than that of any other city in America of less than 100,000 population, having a membership of 2,500, and an annual revenue of \$60,000. Wichita Falls offers innumerable opportunities for commerce, industries, manufacturies and agriculture, and invites all those who are in any way interested to write the Chamber of Commerce.



A Night View in Wichita Falls



Skyline of Wichita Falls today. The Oil Metropolis of North Texas

WICHITA FALLS IRRIGATION PROJECT

By J. A. KEMP

Chairman of Board, City National Bank of Commerce



AN important election was held on September 7, 1920, by the Wichita County Water Improvement District No. 1, which comprises the city of Wichita Falls and some acreage of farm lands to the north and to the south of the city, and voted bonds in the amount of \$4,500,000 to complete the irrigation project. The bonds have been sold and the construction work begun. This project is to furnish the city of Wichita Falls with a permanent and adequate supply of pure water and also to irrigate approximately 150,000 acres of the rich Wichita Valley land lying on both sides of the Wichita River in the vicinity of Wichita Falls.

A large dam will be constructed across the Wichita River in the north central part of Baylor County, thus forming an artificial lake covering some 17,835 acres of land and holding 444,168 acre feet of water, an acre foot being water one foot deep over one acre of land. In addition to the large reservoir there will be a diversion dam and reservoir built some

south of the city limits of Wichita Falls. The south canal will be used to supply Lake Wichita with an abundant supply of water at all times. A chemical analysis of the river water made by the Fort Worth



Kemp Hotel, Named for the Pioneer Citizen of Wichita Falls
One of the Finest Hotels in the Southwest

laboratories, May 20, 1920, shows that the water contains very little hardness of any character. An analysis shows the following ingredients:

Calcium Carbonate	66 parts per million
Calcium Sulphate	245.8 parts per million
Calcium Chloride	104.4 parts per million
Sodium Chloride	112.8 parts per million

Thus indicating that the water is excellent water to drink and also to put on the land for irrigation purposes.

The city of Wichita Falls is now confronted with a situation similar to that confronting Los Angeles in 1905. In order to maintain our present prosperity and to provide for the future growth of the city, a permanent and adequate supply of water is imperative.

After many years of testing of the underground water in this part of the state we are assured that the underground supply is entirely inadequate and so full of mineral salts as to make it unsuited for drinking purposes. The only adequate and satisfactory supply within the reach of this city is the Wichita River which extends some 200 miles to the west and flows sufficient water for all purposes. The location of the large dam and reservoir is ideal and seems to have been made by nature for this very purpose. A large natural basin has been surveyed in the north part of Baylor County and a dam will be built across a narrow gap in the hills impounding sufficient water to take care of a city of a million people and also to irrigate some 150,000 acres of the rich Wichita Valley land in Archer and Wichita counties. It is difficult to realize the change that will occur in the surrounding country when this irrigation has been completed. On the Seymour road



The City National Bank of Commerce Building. Home of the Banking Institution of that Name

twenty miles east of the main reservoir which will have an additional capacity of 45,000 acre feet of water. From this diversion dam site two canals will be constructed, one running north and one running

and the Electra road we will see hundreds of homes surrounded with five, ten, twenty acre tracts intensively cultivated in field and garden truck of all character. Fruit and shade trees, in abundance, berries of all kinds, sugar beets, long staple cotton, wheat, alfalfa, corn and other field crops will be grown with a certainty of success because an abundant supply of water is ready to be placed on the land, whenever required. Farmers will make as much money from a ten-acre tract under irrigation as they now make from a hundred acres without sufficient water. Many prominent people in this city have already decided to acquire a small acreage under this irrigation ditch and build a home where

duplicate the wonderful results in those states.

In many respects our climate is more advantageous to some crops than either Colorado with its severe cold or California with its rainy season. This project has been favorably passed upon by some of the best irrigation experts in the country and there seems to be no unfavorable features to overcome.

The water is here in abundance, of good quality and favorable for the land. The entire project will be gravity flow, thus saving the expense of pumping the water as is done all along the Rio Grande.

With the cultivation of land which will vastly increase the rural population, there will also be the introduction of industries which go hand in hand



The Business Section of Wichita Falls, from a Point Beyond the Railroad Track

they can have fresh vegetables, eggs, milk, etc., every morning with beautiful country surroundings, and run into the city for business on the concrete roads that will be built along the valleys.

Intensive cultivation of some 150,000 acres of land in the vicinity of this city will give us the most densely populated agricultural districts in the state and will furnish the necessary labor for the operation of many factories which will locate here in order to handle the agriculture products and also to avail themselves of the labor thus afforded. Traction lines will probably be run through the thickly settled valley lands to accommodate the people and to handle the products of the farms.

The completion of this project will accomplish two things. It will furnish the city of Wichita Falls an abundant supply of pure water for all future time and thus stabilize and maintain our present real estate values, and provide for the future a confidence on the part of our present and future citizenship in the continued growth of our city.

It will also bring hundreds of farmers from outside our country who will locate here and take up the valley land in small acreage farms and build their homes among us and intensively cultivate this rich valley. Under irrigation one acre of land frequently nets the farmer from \$500 to \$1,000 and such acreage planted in fruit, walnuts, pecans, etc., in other irrigated districts sells from \$1,500 to \$3,000 per acre. Agriculturists have examined the soil in the Wichita Valley and have pronounced it as rich as any irrigated land in Colorado or California, and state that with irrigation we should be able to

with rural communities. Much of the land will undoubtedly be turned to fruit raising. This will be accompanied by the organization and building of packing plants and canning factories, to take care of the produce as fast as it is gathered. Manufacturing establishments will also be erected to furnish utensils, machinery and tools used in the cultivation of the land. These institutions will employ a great deal of labor, thus increasing the population of this element. This additional population will vastly increase the mercantile business, both retail and wholesale. Money will be deposited in the banks, all kinds of permanent improvements will be made, thereby increasing the wealth of the community and establishing a stable and permanent business in all lines.

The project will be owned by the people, and managed by a board of directors elected by them. It will be carried out under the irrigation laws of the State of Texas and there will be absolutely no profit to anybody connected with the enterprise in the way of promotion or the sale of water rights. The entire project will be owned by the people and the cost, owing to the favorable engineering features will be less than any other irrigation project of this magnitude ever completed. The entire cost will be divided between District No. 1, comprising the city of Wichita Falls and some fifteen thousands acres of irrigatable land north and south of the city, and District No. 2, comprising the main irrigatable land lying west of the city in the Wichita Valley. The only other expense will be the maintenance and operating expense each year. The bonds will be 40 year bonds and the principal and yearly interest will be arranged in easy payments.

TRANSPORTATION AND INDUSTRIES OF WICHITA FALLS

By FRANK KELL.



WICHITA FALLS does not look to oil alone for her substantial prosperity. The city is a wholesale center for a large portion of northwest Texas and southwest Oklahoma, and is constantly adding to its wholesale trade. Because of its location and excellent railroad facilities Wichita Falls was known as a thriving manufacturing center before oil was discovered and gained first place among its industries. Excluding its refineries and other plants dealing with the oil business there are approximately 45

manufacturing firms in the city having a total investment of more than \$7,000,000 and an annual gross output valued at more than \$20,000,000. About 1,800 people are employed in these plants.

Among the important articles manufactured in the city are motor trucks, window glass, brick, tiles, fruit jars, mattresses, flour, brooms, tanks and meal. The Wichita trucks, manufactured here, are sold in 68 countries of the world, one shipment recently going to a buyer in the Gobi Desert in Asia, to replace camels. Flour made in Wichita Falls is sold extensively for export trade also, shipments going to South America, Cuba, Norway, Sweden and many other parts of the world. The capacity of the Wichita Mills and Elevator Company's two plants is 3,500 barrels daily, together with 500 barrels of meal and 2,000 bags of feed. About 30,000,000 bushels of wheat are handled on the average each year.

There are 33 companies doing a wholesale and jobbing business, their total investment is approximately 10,000,000 and their annual business is about \$36,000,000. This business is growing rapidly because of the increase in wealth and prosperity of the city's distribution territory and its railroad advantages.

The railroads of Wichita Falls have struggled with the traffic problem almost unprecedented and have made an earnest effort to meet the enormous demand made by the sudden growth. Wichita Falls is the

reach Wichita Falls, one is the Wichita Falls, Ranger and Ft. Worth which is being built from Breckenridge to Dublin, financed largely by home capital, together with the Wichita Falls and Southern R. R. will connect with the oil fields of central West Texas; the other, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, soon to build from Waurika, Okla.

The Wichita Falls & Northwestern, built by local citizens in 1906-1911 (with mileage of about 400 miles extending from Wichita Falls across the western part of Oklahoma to Forgan with a branch line from Altus, Okla., to Wellington, Texas, being operated now as a part of the M. K. & T. system, but with general headquarters and shops in Wichita Falls, is a large factor in transportation facilities in this city.

In order to take care of the increased demands on



The Business Section of Wichita Falls, as Viewed from an Airplane. The County Court House is Seen in the Foreground

the railroads entering Wichita Falls many improvements have been made here. New construction by the Ft. Worth & Denver in brief is as follows: Two-story office building and freight house, \$250,000, with foundation for ten stories; new freight yard north of city, \$150,000; new coaling station, \$50,000; increased yard facilities through city, two new tracks, \$10,000; river track, \$10,000; eating and rooming house for employees, \$8,000; temporary freight house, \$5,000; three new sidings, \$21,000.

Improvements by the M. K. & T. railroad total \$1,000,000. They include: New freight yards north of the city; three story freight and office building; track of heavier steel and ballasting Wichita Falls to Whitesboro; dispatcher's telephone circuit, Wichita Falls to Whitesboro; established general offices at Wichita Falls; four train masters, two road foremen of engines and one master mechanic to handle business formerly handled here by one train master; three sets of dispatchers; track, Wichita Falls to Burkburnett, ballasted and improved, fourteen miles, for heavier traffic than is handled over any similar piece of track in the southwestern region; signal system, Wichita Falls to Devol, Okla.; four mile double track through Burkburnett; 55 industry tracks, 35 miles; additional yard facilities, capacity, 1,000 cars, which alone is more yard trackage than the M. K. & T. had at Wichita Falls prior to 1918.

With these greatly increased facilities in operation, Wichita Falls is looking forward with optimism to the advent of new industries and factories in this district, feeling assured that they will be amply provided for in all their needs. Inquiries are invited and new enterprises welcomed.



Wichita Mill and Elevator Company, one of the City's Big Industrial Institutions

division headquarters of the Ft. Worth & Denver, and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway systems, which control all of the southern outlet. More than a thousand men are employed in the offices, shops and yards. Two other railroads are soon to

BANKING HISTORY OF WICHITA FALLS

By R. E. HUFF

Chairman Board of Directors, First National Bank



INSEPARABLY linked together is the development of a country and the history of its banks. Not much growth ever precedes the founding of the first bank; and the financial life of a people for every succeeding period is permanently recorded in the ebb and rise of their banking interests. The history of banks of Wichita Falls, beginning in 1883 and extending to date, through severe panics, such as the one of 1893, through gigantic booms such as come to few sections of the country, and yet with never one bank fail-

ure in all these varying extremes of financial history—tells a unique story and is a permanent monument to the unsurpassable judgment and guiding ability of the business men of Wichita Falls.

The first bank organized in Wichita County was the private one of John G. James, opened for business in the latter part of 1883, and merged into the Panhandle National Bank (now the First National Bank) of Wichita Falls in May of 1884, with a capital of \$500,000. In 1888, Mr. James retired from the Panhandle National and in 1890 organized the City National Bank. These two banks successfully weathered the financial panic of 1893 at a time when

to the First National Bank of Wichita Falls, with R. E. Huff as president, after 1888 and W. M. McGregor as cashier after 1894. The City National Bank in 1892 elected J. A. Kemp as president and



First National Bank Building of Wichita Falls, Texas

later P. P. Langford became cashier.

In 1907 the Farmers State Bank & Trust Company was organized and later changed its name to the First State Bank & Trust Company and was consolidated with the First National Bank in 1915. These banks together with the Wichita State Bank & Trust Company and the National Bank of Commerce, organized later, were the only banks in the city until the discovery of oil at Burkburnett in 1918, which greatly increased all business of the northwest section. The National Bank of Commerce later consolidated with the City National Bank and the names changed to the City National Bank of Commerce. The American National Bank, the Exchange National Bank and the Security National Bank were organized during the oil development. The two former banks went out of business in 1921, paying all depositors in full.

Something of the financial pulse during the oil development is seen in the following figures: Combined amounts deposited in January, 1920, about \$25,000,000; February, \$47,000,000; March, \$69,000,000; April, \$98,000,000; May, \$114,000,000; June, \$130,000,000; July, \$151,000,000; August, \$166,000,000; September, \$180,000,000; November, \$198,000,000; December, \$214,000,000. On the last day of the year of 1919, deposits had totaled \$215,981,177.18; on the last day of the year of 1920, deposits had totaled \$225,292,070.31. The average total per week for 1920 was about \$4,000,000; this average now is about \$2,000,000.

The combined deposits of all banks of Wichita Falls, June 30, 1920, were about \$45,000,000.

Wichita Falls is the banking center of the northwestern part of Texas and for much of Oklahoma—a territory in area equal to several states of the ordinary size.



The American National Bank and M. J. Bashara Building, Wichita Falls, Texas

many banks, both state and national, were forced to suspend. From that year business gradually increased as the country revived financially after that depression.

In 1903 the Panhandle National changed its name

NORTH TEXAS OIL INDUSTRY

By WALTER D. CLINE

Ex-President, Texas and Louisiana Division Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Association



WICHITA FALLS headquarters for all West Texas oil operations, as well as for much of the work in central West Texas and southwest Oklahoma, is perhaps more pre-eminently an oil city, in the accepted sense of that term, than any other community in Texas. Yet it denies that her prosperity and growth have been dependent upon oil alone in the past, or that with the gradual passing of oil that her development will cease. Wichita Falls had many years of steady and consistent growth before the oil

business assumed such gigantic proportions, and it is laying systematic and careful plans for maintaining her present proud position among southwestern cities when the time comes that oil is less of a factor than now.

At the present time the district of Wichita Falls as the center produces about one hundred thousand barrels per day and just now many pools being developed that promise to materially increase these figures. There are fourteen refineries in Wichita Falls, and thirty-three in the oil district tributary to it, all depending upon the production of the Wichita oil district for their operations. Many of these refineries have their own production.

Practically all of the large companies that operate in Texas have offices in Wichita Falls, and conduct their extensive operations from this city. The Texas Company, Gulf, Magnolia, Sun, Prairie, Sinclair, Humble and others might be named in this connection. In addition, there are many hundreds of smaller companies that maintain offices in Wichita Falls and make this city headquarters for their

tions here. In fact, Wichita County oil field has been the particular paradise of the so-called "little fellow," for the biggest wells were brought in at depths of less than 1,800 feet, for which the men, or group of men, with little capital might drill with



Wichita Falls, Looking Down Eighth Street from Lamar
The Building on the Left Foreground is the Kemp Hotel. On the Right is the City National Bank of Commerce

little expense. This condition has resulted in very extensive development, with resultant prosperity for Wichita Falls.

Oil has already played a large part in the history of Wichita Falls. With its discovery in large quantities in the Electra district in 1911 new capital flowed into this city, new enterprises were organized to take care of the business and oil men began to look upon the city as headquarters. The many discoveries of new pools since that time in different directions from the city, at Clara, Sunshine Hill, Burkburnett, Iowa Park, Holliday, have added to the city's wealth and prestige.

The total money value of oil produced in Texas during the last quarter was \$31,250,000; out of this total \$3,538,507 goes to the credit of companies having their home offices in Wichita Falls. The value of the product in Wichita County of such companies as the Texas Company, Magnolia Petroleum Co., Humble Oil and Refining Co., and others, which are the largest producers in the state is not included in this amount, though all of these companies have big production in Wichita County. The proportion of successful companies having their headquarters in Wichita Falls will be much greater for the present quarter than for the last, because of many new developments.

In order to transport oil from the field there are



The G. Clint Wood Building, Wichita Falls. Built by the Pioneer Oil Man for Whom it was Named

activities. Their personnel includes experienced oil men from every section of the United States, as well as many, not oil men before, who have become such by reason of their successful and profitable opera-

now completed or under construction in the Wichita district 100 miles of four, six and eight inch pipe lines. The combined capacity of these lines, when completed, is 280,000 barrels daily.

In all, there are twenty-six pipe lines either in operation in the county or under construction. This number does not include the many small gathering lines leading into the main lines at Burkburnett. With the exception of two, all of these lines have been started or completed since October, 1918. At that time the fields were served only by the line of the Texas Company and the Magnolia Petroleum Company. The Texas Company alone now has 390 miles of pipe line serving the fields.

Supplementing pipe lines, loading racks have been built which have the capacity of 850 tank cars daily. In addition to these there are innumerable storage tanks in the fields, ranging in size from one thousand to fifty-five thousand barrels.

Refining has become a huge industry in Wichita Falls because of the location of the city with regard both to the fields and railroads. In addition to those

in the city itself there are many at other towns in the county. While at the present time the refineries in the district are not able to take care of the crude oil from the local field plans are already made for extension to such a point that crude will be shipped from other fields into the city and refined here. The new railroad extension being made from the Wichita Southern will pass the Range field and put the Wichita refineries in a position to secure crude oil from that district.

While refining proper is in the front rank, at the same time there are a number of large casing-head gasoline plants in operation and under construction which add to the income from the oil industry. The largest casing-head gasoline plant in the world was recently constructed and put in operation at Burkburnett; this is the plant of Chas. F. Noble Gasoline Company. This company already has a small skimming plant in operation in the northwest field and is making 6,000 gallons of casing-head gasoline daily. The total capacity of the casing-head plant is 40,000 gallons daily.

HISTORY OF WICHITA FALLS

By J. B. MARLOW

Ex-Mayor

AS I review in my mind the wonderful growth Wichita Falls has made and try to determine the reason for that growth I am constantly reminded of the many instances when a small body of loyal men put their shoulders to the wheel and pushed the town over difficult obstacles. I am therefore forced to acknowledge that the one thing more than any other which has been responsible for the growth of this city has been its loyal citizens.

Until 1882 Wichita Falls was an inland settlement boasting of one general store and located in an unorganized county. During this year three elections were held on the county seat question. The first was in June, at which time the county was organized. This was a three-cornered election between a 320 acre tract of Tarrant County school land near where Iowa Park is now, the S. B. Burnett ranch section near a settlement afterward called Ruthford,

able to establish sufficient residence. The commissioners court agreed after the third election that no further election should be ordered for a year, and Mr. S. B. Burnett agreed to use his influence for Wichita Falls at the fourth election. This was held in the fall of 1883, by which time Wichita Falls had a population of nearly one thousand, and easily selected herself as county seat. The fifth and last county seat election was held in about 1889 by which time the town of Iowa Park had enjoyed sufficient prosperity to become a place of considerable importance. Its ambitious citizens had aroused considerable sentiment in favor of moving the county seat to their town and accordingly the issue was submitted—as a result of the activities of some Wichita Falls citizens to an election. The question of this election was to determine the location of the county seat for the next five year period. Factional feeling



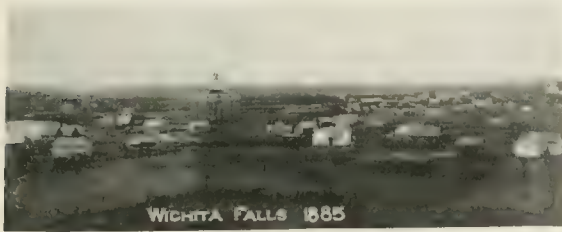
Wichita Falls in 1919. Before the Present Big Buildings were Erected. The Old Kemp and Kell Building is the Five Story Structure in the Center of the Picture

now known as Burk Station, about 16 miles west on the Denver and Wichita Falls. In this election there was a total of about ten votes cast for Wichita Falls and that was enough to keep a choice from being made. The second election was held about August, 1882, which also resulted in no choice being made. At the third election in November, 1882, Ruthford received half of the votes polled and the Tarrant County School Land and Wichita Falls divided the remaining about equally with about five votes apiece, and again no choice was made. Wichita Falls would have decidedly won the third election if the few additional people who came as a result of the arrival of the railroad, following the August election, had been eligible to vote, but these new comers were not

became very bitter and the enthusiastic supporters of Iowa Park instituted enjoining proceedings against the election officers. Mr. W. W. Flood was the leading spirit in these actions and the supporter of the claims of Iowa Park. Wichita Falls was represented by Judge R. E. Huff who was so determined in his opinion that they could not rightfully enjoin the people from holding the election that he was made presiding officer at the poles and the election was held. The only voting place was conducted in Wichita Falls which compelled the Iowa Park supporters to come here to vote. This may have been partly the reason for Wichita Falls winning the election by a very decided majority. By the time the five-year period was up Iowa Park had suffered

severe losses—especially during the panic of 1893—and was so crippled that she didn't care to continue the contest.

In about 1885 the Ft. Worth and Denver was extended to Harold, about 13 miles to the west, and for some time it looked as though that town was going to put Wichita Falls into complete insignificance by its rapid development. However Harold's growth was not permanent and we soon left her in the dis-



Wichita Falls as it Looked Two Score Years Ago

tance. Passenger and freight traffic didn't amount to much in those days and in fact the town gave very little evidence of ever coming to life. Wichita Falls was then having a hard time trying to keep up with Henrietta and Archer City, both in a business way and in point of population.

In the spring of 1886 a sod breaking boom struck this territory and many hundreds of acres of grass land were broken and planted to grain crops, but we were doomed to disappointment for no rain of any consequence fell until October of 1887, and of course this was too late for our 1886 crops. For about eighteen months we went through by far the worst drouth that I have experienced. The good people of East Texas helped us out with a few car loads of provisions which were certainly very much appreciated.

The years of 1888-9-90 and 1891 were all exceptionally good crop years and this put Wichita Falls back on her feet. The town commenced to show evidences of prosperity and growth. About this time some prominent citizens of Henrietta became interested in the building of a railroad from their city to Seymour through Archer City. Our own citizens realized the importance of having this trade territory connected with Wichita Falls and the loss which we would sustain if Henrietta beat us. Consequently in about 1890 the Valley was built from here to Seymour as a result of the efforts and money raised by a few of our citizens, and this gave Wichita Falls the lead in railroad connections to that territory. The next railroad connection to be established was in 1895 when the M. K. & T. was extended to Henrietta. These railroad facilities gave us the advantage over our neighbors and we then acquired the distinction of being the railroad center of West Texas, which position we have since maintained.

For about ten years, or up to 1900, there was comparatively little growth. We remained a town of some 2,800 to 3,000 but we had enough loyal citizens who had vision and determination and who fortunately had prospered, to keep the town moving forward. These men realized the importance of an adequate water supply if the town was to maintain a substantial growth. But as is always the case with towns Wichita Falls had no money with which to procure such a thing. The start was made, however, in 1900 by the city selling its public school to

the district for a consideration of \$18,500. This money was then paid the water company for certain fire protection guarantees and other rights and privileges. Then as a result of the combined financial efforts of the water company and certain of our citizens the dam was constructed across Holliday Creek forming Lake Wichita and giving the city sufficient water for domestic, fire and industrial use. At the time of its construction this was the largest artificial lake in the state and we were all very proud of the achievement. The size of the lake, covering over three thousand acres, promised then to provide ample water for all time and under the worst conditions of drouth and only once was there an indication of failure. Of course when this is linked up with the big irrigation system there will be an abundance of water to take care of any future growth or demand dreamed of even by the most optimistic. The present purchase of the water system by the city with the eight hundred thousand dollars bond issue just voted now places the city water supply in the hands of the citizens themselves and insures the city against any future water famine.

The location of the lake was favorable for irrigation that lake lying in the bottom between Holliday Creek and Wichita River and a few men with confidence in the results were instrumental in placing several hundred acres of this rich land under the ditch. There is no doubt but what this comparatively small irrigation system had very marked influence on the determination to secure the great project we are about to realize. What irrigation will do in this territory can be seen by the records which have already been made, but the ultimate benefits to Wichita Falls cannot be estimated until we see the thousands of acres in ten and twenty acre blocks with a family on each block and the land giving up its wealth under intensive culture. It has already been demonstrated that this land under irrigation will produce crops valued up to \$200 per acre per year. The good which Wichita Falls will derive from this enormous project will be the result of the foresight of a few men about twenty years ago.

As just one of the many examples of what irrigation has done in our community I want to mention



Wichita County Court House, One of the Finest Public Buildings in Northwest Texas

one case with which I am perfectly familiar. Several years ago Mr. P. A. Berry purchased five acres under the ditch. Prior to 1917 he had very successfully and profitably grown various truck crops and in that year had expected to beat his previous records but he was unable to get the water and consequently lost his year's efforts. Fearing a recurrence of water

tamine he decided to sell but was unable to find a buyer. Fortunately since then there had been an abundance of water and he has made good crops and has refused as high as \$10,000 for his five acres. From his crops he has paid off a \$1,500 indebtedness, has added over \$700 worth of building improvements and purchased an automobile. During 1919 his receipts were as follows: From strawberries and plants, \$1,500; from peppers, roasting ears, grapes and onions, \$1,100. This is quite remarkable for Mr. Berry is 72 years old and Mrs. Berry 67, and they do all of the work themselves.

From 1900 to 1910 the town made a rapid and substantial growth. Its importance as a shipping point and distributing center steadily increased and was used successfully as an argument for attracting new industries. During this period our loyal men again answered the call of duty and 1903-04 extended the Valley Railroad to Petrolia in time to head off a connecting branch from Henrietta to that place, thus giving to this city the trade benefits of that rich agricultural territory which soon after also developed into an important oil and gas producing district. Closely following this, two other important rail connections were established. In 1907 the Northwestern was extended to Forgan, Oklahoma, tapping a rich wheat belt, and in 1908 the Southern was built into New Castle giving us a direct connection with the coal fields. This line into Oklahoma would probably have been built sooner had it not been for the fact that the government was withholding 480,000 acres of land from settlement just across Red River. As soon as this land was opened, which was 1907, and the Northwestern line built we commenced to realize trade benefits.

The discovery of gas at Petrolia, the shipping facilities of Wichita Falls and the promise it gave of continued development, together with a certain amount of right kind of persuasion, was responsible for securing the Ball Brothers fruit jar factory and subsequently the window glass factory. These industries contributed greatly to the stability of the town and marked really the first step which Wichita Falls took toward prominence as an industrial center.

During this period we were gradually forging ahead of our neighbors as a grain center. Each new railroad connection put us in contact with new grain territory and our men who were interested in that line of business took advantage of the opportunity to make this a real grain center. The magnificent new mill and elevator we now point to with so much pride is the realization of an idea conceived many years ago.

By 1910 we had attained a population of 8,200, a street car line in town and to the lake. The building of residence and business buildings was progressing steadily and the place was enjoying a general prosperity. People were hopeful, and had faith in the future. From 1910 to 1918, the year of the discovery of Fowler well, progress was considerably more rapid than during the ten years previous, and during this time we more than doubled our population. By 1918 we figured ourselves about eighteen thousand strong and there was no evidence of a boom in the growth we had been making. It was a sound and substantial growth built upon firm foundations which had been laid by the men of vision and faith many years before. Even some of our largest buildings of today were contemplated before the big oil rush came.

While of course we welcome all we have fallen heir to as a result of the discovery of oil, still I want to impress the fact strongly that we were rapidly getting to be a city of importance before that came. Without knowing it, we had been getting ready to take advantage of the things which were to come.

The wonderful growth made by the motor truck factory and the progress of the other important manufacturing concerns was rapidly bringing us into prominence as an industrial center. The growth and extension of our trade territory were constantly adding to our importance as a distributing and shipping point.

That we were in a position to derive so much benefit from the boom following the big oil rush was not merely a matter of chance. If we had not already had a substantial city the oil boom would only have been a mushroom growth and but very little of the many millions of wealth would have remained to give us any permanent growth. Because we had built substantially we were in a position to take many advantages of the boom and as a result we see the many refineries and other industries as well as the great building growth which have been contributed to our permanent wealth.

The oil boom is the only thing that has added growth and wealth to Wichita Falls in greater proportions to the efforts expended. Previous to that everything this city gained was the result of the thought, work and expense of a comparatively few faithful ones.

Our location has no natural advantages over our neighboring towns. Henrietta was for years ahead of us in population, railroads and wealth and was the county seat of a larger and richer county, yet today she doesn't compare with us in size or importance. We were simply one of those cities fortunate enough to include in its citizenship men of broad vision, liberal minds and high characters who take a keen personal interest in the development and progress of their communities. We have grown because we have all pulled together. We have had capable leaders to direct us and eager workers to follow their direction. We have kept free of factional fights and petty jealousies. Instead of the mere handful of "wheel horses" of years ago we have a hundred today and all in harmonious co-operation, working under the name and direction of the Chamber of Commerce. We have religiously stuck to and practiced the true western hospitality. We have tried to make strangers feel welcome and have given a helpful hand to any new industry or business which would add to our stability and increase our desirable citizenship. Our growth has been due to our men and to the spirit and faith they have instilled into the minds of our citizens.

The bond issue just voted by the city amounting to one and three-fourths millions to provide for sanitary and storm sewers, water system and paving; the four and a half million dollar irrigation bond issue just voted and the great amount of money now available for road improvements are all substantial evidences of the continued growth we are to enjoy.

Our city of forty thousand today with its enormous banking, railroad and business facilities and the millions to be immediately spent in the various improvements should see us a city of twice our present population by 1930, and of correspondingly greater importance.

BURKBURNETT AMONG THE OIL DERRICKS

By A. R. THOMAS

President Chamber of Commerce



IN 1907 some enterprising citizens saw the opportunity of turning ranch lands into a productive farming country. The Wichita Falls and Northwestern Railroad was constructed north through Wichita County and the City of Burkburnett sprang into existence, being surrounded by one of the richest and most productive farming territories in Wichita County, in fact, in North Texas. In 1912, the oil industry was added to the resources of Burkburnett, but only in a small way. In 1918 the famous Fowler well was

struck and Burkburnett became famous throughout the entire country, and developed into what is now the greatest oil industry town in Texas, and perhaps in the United States. There are approximately 3,000 oil wells producing in the territory immediately surrounding Burkburnett in what is known as the Texhoma field south of the town, the northwest field which includes many small sub-divisions, and also what is known as the Oil Field west of the city. This territory includes about 13,000 acres of actual production with much undeveloped territory. South of the City we also find a very productive gas field which is only slightly developed but is now furnishing a considerable amount of gas for both domestic and industrial purposes. The largest gas well is estimated at fifty million feet daily. Naturally this

production of oil and gas brought all affiliated industries including seven refineries, several casing head gas plants, one of which is the largest in the world, a number of tank farms and all necessary pipe lines. In accordance with the wonderful development of the oil, gas and farming industries of the surrounding territory the business establishments necessary for every thriving city has shown an amazing increase. Burkburnett's business enterprises include, three banks with total deposits of \$3,362,000.00, five lumber yards, sixteen dry goods stores, fifteen grocery stores, five drug stores, five jewelry stores, two newspapers (weekly), oil well supply stores, six wholesale houses, and numerous other smaller establishments. Within these establishments is to be found the service and merchandise in strict keeping with the unprecedented growth in wealth of Burkburnett and the surrounding territory. The 1920 census gave Burkburnett a population of 5,000, but the townsite is very small and does not cover all the residence territory, it has been conservatively estimated that the city serves 15,000 or more people.

The town has, of course, suffered as all boom towns do, but at the present many civic improvements are being made. An excellent system of paved streets is now being put in, about twenty blocks of paving being under construction.

With the lull in the boom has come the undaunting will and spirit of the citizens of Burkburnett to make this city one of settled and determined ideas with a view to realizing and exacting the many advantages and opportunities that are offered by the unequalled wealth that lies in the territory surrounding this city.



Oil Derricks, Tank Cars and Business Houses. The Unusual Spectacle, Presented by the City of Burkburnett

BURKBURNETT: YESTERDAY, TODAY AND TOMORROW

By R. D. LANEY



THE Burkburnett of today, of yesterday and tomorrow, are three different things. Events move so rapidly, changes are so numerous and developments so rapid that it is an almost unbelievable story, when the events of the past two years are unfolded.

To those in touch with the situation, it is impossible to overdraw the picture, or to cover to the full extent, the development, in their entirety as has been witnessed in the past. To picture the future is indeed another story, for even the optimistic fear to state their beliefs because the estimate would be so high as to appear ridiculous.

From a village of 600 people, struggling under adverse circumstances and depending upon farming for a scant living, Burkburnett has grown and expanded to a city of several thousand people, hustling and bustling and developing the world's greatest and most profitable industry.

The early days of Burkburnett are not talked of by the people, they are pages from the past that have been torn from the book. The hardships, the disappointments and the trials of the past have been forgotten and population, old timers and new comers alike, work harmoniously for a bigger Burkburnett and one that will offer all attractions as a place of permanent residence for the oil population.

Two years ago last July, to be exact, July 26th, 1918, S. L. Fowler, through accident, brought in the famous Fowler gusher just north of the city limits of Burkburnett. It was found to be a very difficult matter to sell \$10,000 worth of stock to promote the drilling of this famous 7,500 barrel gusher. Since this incident, which is now history, Burkburnett is known the world over and is considered the most wonderful field in existence. It has produced some of the most sensational wells in the history of the Mid-Continent Area.

of the world. Lumber yards and lumber supply houses, both private and retail, are scattered in all parts of the field and loading racks line the rail road for miles in every direction.

The future holds many promises which are becoming realities daily. Burkburnett is becoming a refining center and there are numerous companies now searching for sites, with several plants in operation and construction.

New buildings are going up in the town to take care of the ever increasing business, and several new additions will be offered the public where good substantial homes can be built. There have been reports circulated over the country that Burkburnett was a dirty, nasty hole, and an unfit place in which to live. True, the living conditions have been nothing to brag about as compared with some substantial city, but comparatively Burkburnett is the most healthy oil town in the state that has participated in the "big boom" of the past few years. According to health officials of the city, there has been but few cases of Typhoid fever, and a few cases of small pox, but the city is furnished with typhoid serum free of charge and steps were taken long ago to effect a strict quarantine of all small pox cases.

The sewer system is now about to be completed and all possible haste is being used to have it completed before another summer is far under way.

Living conditions are improving as additional hotels and rooming-houses are completed. There are a number of good play houses in operation which adds to the amusements in the city. There is also to be found in Burkburnett a Y. M. C. A. where rooms and baths are obtainable at a small charge.

A Chamber of Commerce has been organized with several hundred members, who are doing every thing in their power to try to keep up with the demands and are working overtime in assisting new industries to find quarters, sites and locations. This organization has been of untold benefit to Burkburnett.

Burkburnett has a modern newspaper plant with a circulation of more than 2000 copies of the publication each week; two substantial church buildings with large attendances, and commodious school buildings with pupils aggregating near 2000 and 40 instructors.



Burkburnett The City and the Oil Field. A Striking Combination of Business Houses, Residences and Oil Derricks

At present the resources of Burkburnett are great. It would be hard for an intelligent estimate of the money involved in supplies, lumber yards, loading racks, pipe lines and storage tanks. The figures will run up to several millions. Every supply house of importance has a branch house here with large stocks, the large companies have many tank farms; pipe lines are in operation and building in every direction connecting Burkburnett with the oil markets

The combined deposits of the three banking institutions in Burkburnett aggregate deposits of more than two million dollars.

Burkburnett has let a contract for one mile of street paving within her boundaries, and about one fourth of the work has already been completed. Other street improvements will follow in their order as fast as plans and estimates can be worked out to meet the required needs.

HISTORY AND PROGRESS OF BRECKENRIDGE

By BRECKENRIDGE S. WALKER



FROM a hamlet of six hundred souls, without fame, without railroads, without everything, Breckenridge has grown within the short space of two years to a city that is known nationally and internationally as an oil center to a city upwards of 15,000 inhabitants served by three railroads, many first class hotels, banks with deposits of more than \$6,000,000 and a new post office with 1,649 lock boxes.

February 4, 1920, is a memorable date for this city. When the Chaney No. 1 well began suddenly on this day

to spout oil at a rate of 3,700 barrels per day, the news was flashed across the wires far and wide and the future of Breckenridge as a city was assured. The railroads now running into Breckenridge are the Cisco & Northeastern, Wichita, Ranger & Ft. Worth and the Wichita & Southern. These roads centering in Breckenridge located at the very heart of one of the great oil districts of this country, making of it a logical clearing house, oil center and meeting place for the transaction of business concerning this rapidly developing Eldorado. While the production does not come up to the 100,000 barrel per day mark at this time, yet the prospects are good for it to come back to this point. Lack of water for drilling and bad market conditions caused considerable depression in the production. Experienced oil men are convinced that the district is not one-half developed and that many big producers are still looked for in the fields.

There are now close to 2,000 derricks within three miles of the Breckenridge court house, over three-hundred of these are in the Breckenridge townsite, over seven hundred of the total number of the wells are producers while practically all of the remainder are temporarily shut down for drilling.

Up until recently it must be admitted that the city lacked water and the streets needed paving while other numerous inconveniences that always accompany a new oil city were present. However, the progressive citizenship of the oil metropolis rapidly took the necessary steps to remedy these conditions

and the mayor and city commissioners met February 2, 1921, to make plans for the floatation of \$300,000 worth of bonds for sewerage system and \$600,000 for street improvements. Also plans were made for a floatation of a \$250,000 bond issue for the erection



The First National Bank of Breckenridge, one of the Strongest Banking Institutions in West Texas

of a high school and \$175,000 additional for grammar school buildings. The wide awake merchants and business men pledged themselves to a man to put new fronts on their buildings which improvements are rapidly being carried out. To take care of the water situation, the Walker-Caldwell Water Company, at a cost of over a million dollars, have



A Portion of Breckenridge from the Intersection of East Walker Street and Breckenridge Avenue

built one of the most complete and up to date water systems of Texas, supplying the city with an adequate supply of water brought from the Brazos River, ten miles distant. This splendid system was built and paid for in full without bonding the system for a dollar.

So it is to be seen that Breckenridge today is in its period of transition. Those who have never seen an oil boom town, those who have read of the days of '49, Cripple Creek and Goldfield and wish they had lived to witness the romantic side of that period

and those who have resided all their lives in peaceful and slowly growing cities—all such people should go to the wonder city of Breckenridge immediately if they desire real atmosphere and local color. Within another year the greater part of the town's picturesqueness will have disappeared and in its place will be found a very little city of modern brick buildings, paved streets and will resemble any other wide awake busy municipality of the same degree of prosperity and enthusiasm.

BRECKENRIDGE, THE OIL CITY

By BRECKENRIDGE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

BRECKENRIDGE, one of the latest and most progressive oil centers of the Southwest, is already a city commanding a prominent share of industries of North Texas. The industries are principally oil, refined oil products, gas, coal, fire brick clay, agriculture and cattle raising. The population is conservatively estimated at 15,000. The city has a banking deposit upwards of \$6,000,000 and has one of the finest water systems in Texas, built at a cost of \$1,000,000, with a splendid filtration plant, a standard motorized fire equipment, paid fire department, four railroads with common point freight rates and has a sufficient number of well supported schools, churches, clubs and hotels, that would be a credit to any city of the Southwest.

The "Breckenridge oil pool" is the greatest oil producing area in the United States. Oil records

and these plants refined over 800,000 gallons of crude oil during September. Ten of the leading oil companies of the world maintain operating headquarters here as well as 700 of the smaller companies whose holdings comprise from 10 to 500 acres. The monthly payroll of the oil companies operating within the "Breckenridge oil pool" is over \$3,000,000.

There are thousands of acres of undeveloped land in Stephens County, which lands are located within proven and semi-proven oil territory, awaiting the coming of outside capital for development. Stephens County has just sold \$2,100,000 road bonds. This sale of road bonds assures the county of an adequate highway system upon which construction immediately started. The plans as outlined include construction of the Bankhead Highway which traverses the county east and west and passes through



West Walker Street, Breckenridge. The Largest Building in the Background is the Stephens County Court House. The Three-Story Building in the Foreground is the First National Bank Building.

and statistics bear out this statement. The "pool" comprises 34 square miles and embraces over 2,100 standing oil derricks, 1,620 of which are producers, approximately 290 in state of drilling with but approximately 190 dry holes. The production for September, 1921, was one-third as much oil as either California or Oklahoma produced and 12 per cent of all oil produced in the United States. The "Breckenridge oil pool" produced over 2,500,000 barrels of oil during September. Within the "Breckenridge oil pool" are located 23 refineries and casing-head plants representing an investment of over \$8,000,000

Breckenridge; also the highway north and south, together with lateral roads throughout the county. Federal aid has been obtained for the Bankhead Highway in the sum of \$300,000.

Breckenridge is the wholesale and retail distributing center of all classes of oil supplies for the entire "pool." Forty-seven oil supply houses are located here and carry stocks that reach a total of more than \$18,000,000. Breckenridge is the county seat of Stephens County, which county's assessed valuation has increased from \$18,000,000 to \$50,000,000 during the past two years; is being served by four

railroads; is the largest and only incorporated city in the county, is located geographically in the county's center and enjoys the surrounding territory's wholesale and retail business to the extent of millions of dollars.



City Pumping Plant of the Walker-Caldwell Water Co.

Breckenridge has made rapid strides in the matter of public improvements. Many first class permanent buildings have been erected which give it the air of a much larger city. The streets are being rapidly improved and many of the principal streets will eventually be paved.

The general spirit of the business people of this West Texas Oil Metropolis is to make it a city of permanent prosperity. During the last two years, three railroad lines have been completed connecting Breckenridge with Ranger, Cisco and Graham, putting the city in close communication with the out-



Interior View, and the Officers and Employees of the First National Bank of Breckenridge

side world, both with the North, East and West. This has given great sesame to the mercantile business, both wholesale and retail.

The city of Breckenridge has a large surrounding territory which makes it a commercial center. The public highways are also being rapidly improved and Breckenridge is already connected with Graham, Caddo and Ranger with good automobile roads. Other roads are being improved to the oil fields and near by cities. The greatly increased population of Breckenridge during the last two years and due primarily to the oil business, has brought to the city many kindred industries and has given permanent

employment to hundreds of men in various lines of occupation.

Stephens County, of which Breckenridge is the county seat and principal business center, was formerly devoted to stock raising. In the memory of many of the local citizens, herds of cattle grazed on the open range which covered a large portion of this part of the State. In recent years, with the dividing of the land in smaller tracts, the raising of small grain became the principal industry. The greatest drawback to this section is the lack of rain in some seasons.

The assessed valuation of Breckenridge for 1921 is approximately \$12,000,000. This is an increase over 1920 of \$10,000,000. More than fifty one, two



Coagulation and Sedimentation Basin of Walker-Caldwell Water Company, Breckenridge

and three story fireproof buildings have been constructed recently. Bonds have been voted in the sum of \$600,000 for street improvements; \$300,000 for sewerage; \$350,000 for additional school buildings, the work for which will begin immediately. Breckenridge has a first class post office, employing 31 persons. Total receipts for the past four months were \$413,563.92. Stamp sales totaled \$28,130.33, while money orders issued totaled \$390,233.59. Breckenridge has a building program for 1921-1922 calling for an expenditure of \$300,000, of which \$2,500,000 has already been expended. This building program included hotels, business blocks, office buildings, churches and schools. The Baptist and Presbyterian churches have now under construction



Pump Station at Dam at Crystal Falls, from which the Water Supply of Breckenridge is Secured

new buildings costing \$100,000 and \$45,000 respectively. Breckenridge today is the largest and morally the best city in the "West Texas Oil Belt," and with its rapid growth and permanency assured we heartily invite the "new comer."

HISTORY OF RANGER

By M. H. HAGAMAN



THE story of Ranger, through the years of struggle for a bare and scant existence, to the present prosperous City reads like a fairy story of old. Less than six years ago, with a population of seven hundred native West Texans, there was no indication of what would be the future history of this little village. Though there were some whose optimism, even in the face of hardships occasioned by the drought, led them to believe in the possibility of finding oil beneath the rocky surface, yet few, if any, foresaw the growth the

phenomenal development which was destined to make Ranger known throughout the whole world as she is today.

When oil was first discovered in October 1917, on the McClesky farm, through the united efforts of Mr. Marston, Mr. Gordon and several enterprising citizens among whom were Mr. John M. Gholson, H. R. Gholson, M. H. Hagaman, strangers began to arrive in large numbers and by July, 1918, four thousand pilgrims to the promising El Dorado scurried hither and thither in a mad disorderly fashion, competing for the almighty dollar. There was no City Government, but the old citizens of Ranger were destined to maintain the good reputation of their home town and in order that she might go forward accelerated quickness, a Chamber of Commerce was organized and an experienced Secretary placed in charge. The result was a clean-up both from moral and sanitary standpoint. New industries and mercantile establishments came every week. Streets, rooming houses, trains became so congested so as to tax every resource of the community.

In the early part of 1919 a movement was started to incorporate the city, and at the election in February, a large majority was cast in favor of incorporation. Later in April, a charter election, accepting the Commission plan was carried, and though the administration was hampered by reason of not having any funds the benefits of the organized machinery of City Government have been innumerable. In the

meanwhile an unprecedented development was taking place in the surrounding oil field. Leases commanded fabulous prices and in a very short time practically every tract of land within a radius of thirty miles was leased. Farmers who had struggled for years for a scant living became suddenly rich and a large number moved to nearby cities to enjoy a well earned rest. All the large oil companies and independent as well as scores of newly organized companies secured holdings and vied with one another in drilling into the pay sand until the country for six miles about the city is a veritable forest of oil rigs.

Ranger became a city of 25,000 to 30,000, streets were paved, modern schools and office buildings were erected and a fine clean city was built where oil men and ranchers could bring their families to live in order to properly educate their children.

Since the oil boom subsided, the city of Ranger has settled down to a steady but continuous progress. It is the commercial center for a vast area of West Texas and the unlimited quantity of natural gas here assures the city of Ranger a prominent and permanent place among the leading cities of West Texas.

The big permanent building period began immediately after the fire and a transformation, almost as if by magic, has taken place in a little less than two years. More than twenty five, two, three- four and six-story brick buildings costing from \$50,000 to \$350,000 have been erected in the business district. They are buildings modern and substantial. Bonds were voted by the citizens and one of the largest paving contracts ever let in Texas, covering sixty-seven blocks in the business district, was let and work started late in 1919. By the end of 1920, forty blocks of this contract had been completed with the prospect that the entire contract will be completed by the middle of 1921.



The Principal Business Street of Ranger on a Busy Day
Ranger has Modern Office Buildings and Several Miles of Paved Streets.

CORSICANA

By CORSICANA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

CORSICANA, located in the center of what is said to be the greatest oil field yet discovered in the mid-continent, offers an exceptionally fine opportunity for unprecedented growth at this time. The oil developments south, north, east and west, which extend for distance of thirty miles in each of these directions, can be conveniently reached from this center, and therefore, this city is fast becoming the recognized headquarters point of this territory. With many locations and drilling wells in Navarro County, and with practically all of the large mid-continent companies represented in the field, many pools are expected to be discovered.

This city, with thirty-one manufacturing plants, twenty-five wholesale houses, and seventy-five district agencies, offers an excellent opportunity for commercial and industrial development, for the reason that it is a recognized shipping point, being located on the main line of the Southern Pacific, north and south, Cotton Belt, east and west, T. & B. V., north and south, and a branch line of the Cotton Belt to Hillsboro, in addition to hourly interurban service north, both freight and passenger; and being on the main highways, north and south, and east and west, through the south.

The annual factory output of Corsicana is \$15,000,000; goods sold at wholesale, \$25,000,000; and a payroll from all sources of \$4,780,000. These together with the fifty oil companies located in this city make it an important commercial, industrial, agricultural and oil center. Bank deposits, December call, 1921, show an increase of \$307,000 over simi-

the first oil drilling experiment in Texas was made in 1889. Geologists had previously indicated oil deposits in that section. Those who put up the money and those that did the drilling of the first Texas oil well were untrained men, but were willing



A View Looking Down Beacon Street on a Busy Day in Corsicana

to take a chance. Of course, the people ridiculed this experiment.

The next step in the history of oil development in Texas was in 1895, at the time Corsicana was suffering from an insufficient water supply. The local citizens organized a water developing project, the capital of the company being \$30,000, and their only desire being to develop artesian water for the city's use.

H. F. Johnston, of Corsicana, was at that time a successful artesian well driller. Jack Davidson, a practical well driller from Pennsylvania, was employed to do the actual drilling. The well was spudded in on the outskirts of the town, and at a depth of 950 feet oil was struck. Davidson having had considerable experience in the drilling of oil wells in Pennsylvania, recognized the oil indications and possibilities and reported the same to Ralph Beaton and the other stockholders. The citizens of Corsicana were disappointed in the find, for they believed that the oil would injure the quality of the desired artesian water. The directors of the company ordered the driller to go deeper.

Ralph Beaton, Henry Damon and Jack Davidson became interested in the oil find and began plans to develop the field. They secured leases covering ten thousand acres in the neighborhood. Mr. Beaton then began a search for a practical oil man to assist in the development. Some time later he succeeded in interesting Colonel Guffey of Pennsylvania. At that time Guffey was one of the big oil men of Pennsylvania. Colonel Guffey and John Galey, his field man and business associate, visited Corsicana and made an examination of the oil indications here. It is now recalled that Guffey was not impressed with the prospects, but Galey stated at that time, twenty-seven years ago, that he believed he was standing within fifty miles of a great oil pool. Arrangements were made whereby Guffey and Galey agreed to test the field on a fifty-fifty basis, Beaton and his associates agreeing to secure an additional block of acreage. The land owners leased their farms then for one-tenth royalty. The first well drilled produced two and one-half barrels per day,



Home of the Corsicana Chamber of Commerce, the Livest Business Organization of the City

lar call 1920, and is within one hundred thousand dollars of the peak of general financial circumstances, which was December, 1919. Postal receipts in 1921 were \$52,000.

It might be interesting to review a little of the oil development history of this section of the state. It may be recalled that it was at Nacogdoches that

the second one was dry and the third produced twenty-two barrels per day.

It is interesting to note that the last well is still producing. At that time there were no refineries in Texas, nor were there any means by which oil products could be handled, so this oil was sold for fuel purposes to factories in Dallas, Waxahachie, Tyler and other places.

Some time later, Messrs. Guffey and Galey made an offer to Beaton and his associates to buy or sell the entire Corsicana field for \$30,000. Ralph Beaton, Henry Damon, H. W. White, S. W. Johnson, Aaron Ferguson and Fred Fleming bought the Guffey-Galey interest. J. S. Cullinan, Pennsylvania oil man, was then interested in a plan of developing these fields. Beaton and his associates agreed to sell him five hundred thousand (500,000) barrels of oil at fifty cents (50c) per barrel, under the condition that he would erect the refinery at Corsicana. This refinery was the first oil refinery built west of the Mississippi River, and was an outstanding factor in the oil development in Texas.

The local men interested in the Corsicana fields, later sold their interests to the company whose properties were later secured by the Magnolia Petroleum Company. The Magnolia and the Texas

over \$25,000,000.00 annually and the payroll of the city is estimated between four and five millions dollars.

Although the oil industry is one of the latest assets to Corsicana's business and progress, the city has had a conservative and substantial growth and is



The Y. M. C. A. of Corsicana has a Splendid Building and is Liberally Supported by the Business Men of the City

assured a permanent future as an agriculture and commercial center.

Corsicana is the County Seat of Navarro County. The County was created from Robinson County in 1846 and was named for Col. Jose Navarro, then a member of the State Senate. In 1849 a large section of the County was cut off, out of which the Counties of Ellis and Tarrant were formed, reducing Navarro County to its present size. Before the sub-division, the County Seat was located at Forrest Store, twenty-five miles Northwest of Corsicana on Chambers Creek and what is now Ellis County.

The city of Corsicana was laid out in 1849 and is one of the oldest cities in the State of Texas. The Chamber of Commerce is one of the liveliest organizations of the city and has done much in advancing the interest of the town. Its membership includes virtually all of the progressive business men of the city.

One notable fact about the growth and progress of Corsicana is that the city has not become the victim of confusion like most nearly all boom oil fields, but instead has had a sane and conservative growth. The city being the largest place in the vicinity of the Central Texas oil fields, it has not only become the commercial shipping center for this district, but a residence of a large number of oil men who have either rented or built homes and



Navarro County Court House at Corsicana, the County Seat

Company were the outgrowth of the Corsicana operations, and J. S. Cullinan was the leading spirit in these two organizations.

The recent growth of Corsicana in the oil activities has been very large. The census of 1920 gave Corsicana a population of 11,356. The city now claims a population of approximately 20,000 people. The business activities, public utilities, educational facilities, etc., have increased pro rata with the growth of population.

With the coming of people, additional hotel facilities and cafes have been established and are doing a flourishing business. The transfer facilities have also been provided by additional trains from Dallas and the oil fields and automobile service with a large number of cars has greatly increased. There are twenty-four steam trains and thirty interurban trains between Corsicana and Dallas.

Corsicana has been a great freight exchange center, as the result of the growing service to and from the oil fields. Manufacturing plants have been crowded with work and additional ones built. The annual factory output is estimated over \$15,000,000.00, while the wholesale business is estimated



The Carnegie Public Library would be a Credit to any City Many Times the Size of Corsicana

commute to and from the oil fields daily. The city has a splendid library, fine schools and a splendid Young Men's Christian Association Building and other advantages which tend to make Corsicana an attractive place in which to live.

MEXIA, THE CENTRAL TEXAS OIL CITY

By MEXIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

MEXIA, is situated in Central Texas, seventy-five miles South of Dallas on the Southern Pacific and T. B. V. Railroads. It is the jobbing center for Central Texas Oil Fields. More than thirty large supply houses and Tank Companies, with big warehouse facilities are located here. Four State Highways enter the city from different directions. The city is amply supplied with schools, churches and public utilities, including electric lights, sewerage, telephone, telegraph, express company, etc., and are being extended to keep pace with the unparalleled growth of the city. There are three banks brimming over with deposits to take care of the financial situation and ample hotel facilities to house the permanent residents as well as taking care of the transients.

The average rainfall in Mexia is about thirty inches, mien temperature, sixty five degrees, elevation five hundred feet. The city has a Commission form of Government. It also has municipal water works, sewerage system, Public Library, City Hall, Chamber of Commerce, five Newspapers and Periodicals, First Class Hospital as well as an Emergency Hospital, and is rapidly increasing, the office facilities being a number of modern brick office buildings.

The City has an enterprising and progressive population to join together in the promotion of every activity for the welfare and upbuilding of a modern city.

Mexia has made good as an oil city. In the fall of 1921, when the newspapers all over the United States began publishing stories of 25,000-barrel gushers at Mexia, railway agents began to sell tickets to the new center of excitement and the established population of 3,482 grew almost overnight to nearly 35,000. Conservative estimates today place the number of people at that figure.

Emerging from the first effects of being overwhelmed, the city is now working out a development of civic improvements and public service institutions to care for its new citizens. Included in the public works are several miles of street paving; a \$250,000 high school building to supplement the four schools already established; a federal post office building; an extremely new and adequate water and sewerage system; a sanitary organization police and law enforcing body second to none, as well as many other radical changes in the right direction.

The oil field two miles west of the city is producing around 100,000 barrels of high grade crude oil every day. Pay rolls due to this development bring approximately \$400,000 a week to the city. Seven

pipe lines will carry the oil away. A number of refineries are now building. More than fifty wildcat test wells are going down in the county to prove up additional territory in addition to the twenty square miles already in the producing column.

Thirty-two lumber yards and more than thirty supply houses and tank companies supply drilling operations covering an area of several counties in



Mexia's Depot. The Crowds of Automobiles and People are Indicative of the Busy Condition of this Thriving Oil Center

central east Texas. Four large wholesale grocery concerns operate in Mexia, owning fine brick buildings. Every large oil company on the continent is interested in Mexia. Since the beginning of developments, Mexia has built several nice hotels, one three story \$100,000 hostelry now being owned by J. K. Hughes, one of the biggest independent operators in the field.

Mexia is situated on three railroads, one being a trunk line, the Southern Pacific. Two state highways cross Mexia, the county having just completed a two million dollar road building program when oil was discovered at Mexia. The county is one of the leading agriculture and stock raising counties in the State. Mexia being a well developed market for all kinds of products.

"Make Mexia a Better Place in Which to Live," has been the slogan of the Chamber of Commerce since it began to function as the representative commercial organization of the new oil field city over a year ago. All the citizens are working and planning. The various civic bodies and city government is united in this move and real results can be seen at Mexia, where the citizenship is building a clean oil city.

Mexia has many attractions to commend itself for a city in which to permanently reside. Civic and municipal improvements are rapidly making it a more desirable place for a home.



A Group of Oil Wells just West of Mexia in an Area of Derricks Nine Miles in Length

HISTORY OF MEXIA

By D. LEON HARP

MEXIA, the newest and most productive oil center of Texas has during the years of 1921 and 1922 commanded wider attention and more activity than any other oil field of the Southwest. During this period, it has been the mecca for oil investors from all parts of the United States and nearly all of the large companies have secured valuable holdings and much fervent activity has been done in the bringing in of new producers.

The city of Mexia, which claimed less than five thousand people in 1920, has in less than two years become a metropolitan oil center with upwards of twenty-five thousand inhabitants. The oil production has increased to a volume of approximately two hundred thousand barrels per day. The many deep tests with favorable showing, promise to make this section one of the richest oil communities in the world.

Mexia is situated in Central East Texas, eighty miles south of Dallas, on the Southern Pacific and T. & B. V. Railroads, and therefore is a logical jobbing center for the Central Texas oil fields, more than thirty supply houses and tank companies being located here with warehouse facilities. Two hundred and fifty oil and gas companies have offices here, since the discovery of the Mexia oil fields and the tremendous growth of the city. Every effort is being made by the up to date citizenship to meet the urgent demand for office buildings, residences, schools, public utilities and other conveniences of a modern municipality.

At this writing there are \$60,000.00 available for street paving. The bank deposits on September 1st, 1921, were \$2,500,000.00 while on January 1st, 1922, they were \$7,500,000.00. The record of the growth and development in Mexia, probably has never been surpassed by any oil field in the world.

A brief review of the oil discovery, and a few facts leading up to it, make an interesting chapter in the history of the Texas Oil Development. A few years ago the Mexia business men and land owners were determined to have an oil test made in this vicinity. They secured leases on several thousand

drill to a depth of 2500 feet. Mr. Sheppard had many difficulties to overcome, and became discouraged time and again. It was under these circumstances, and at this time, that Colonel Humphreys of Denver, Colorado, became interested in the Sheppard drilling contract. A short time later, he assumed the entire contract, Sheppard returning to Oklahoma.



Mexia, the Central Texas Oil Center, as Seen from the Pullman Car

The drilling of the well was resumed until the 2,500 feet was reached, and the \$5,000.00 forfeit money was given to Colonel Humphreys. However, the driller on the job had about lost confidence in the hole and wired the Colonel in Denver for instructions. Every message was answered by the order, "Go deeper." On November 15th, 1920, the test well produced oil and today, there are hundreds of derricks throughout the field almost in sight of the original well, and hundreds of millions of dollars have been spent in the development of the field. Thousands of people have been made rich by the great discovery, and its effects are felt throughout this whole section of Central Texas. Many of the citizens who have been fortunate in accumulating wealth, are investing it in Mexia and environs.

In order to take care of this great flow of crude oil, many pipe lines had to be constructed. There will be seven large pipe lines owned by the leading companies to take care of the oil, among which will be the Humphreys Line to the Gulf of Mexico.

In conclusion, it might be said that Mexia is not staking its future on a single industry. If all of the oil wells should suddenly go dry, Mexia nevertheless would have a bright future. In this section of the State, the sandy land and the gumbo meet which affords a diversity of products difficult to equal. The city is a market place for everything grown on a farm. About \$35,000.00 in poultry products are marketed here annually, while 20,000 bales of cotton are shipped from here. The farmers and stock raisers who built the town, are not being forgotten in the sudden rush for wealth in oil. Efforts are being made by the city officials to see that as much of the growth of the city as possible is made permanent. In view of the improvement campaign mapped out by the Chamber of Commerce, and the city government, Mexia will advance rapidly and become one of the leading cities of Central Texas.



The Majestic, Mexia's New \$100,000.00 Hotel, Owned by J. K. Hughes and Jesse McLendon

acres of land contiguous to the city and made propositions to experienced oil drillers to drill a test well.

John Sheppard, a successful oil driller and producer of Oklahoma, accepted their proposition, which was a share in the findings, the driller being required to put up a \$5,000.00 forfeit that he would

WACO, BUILT IN A PARK

By WACO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

WACO, the sixth city in population in Texas, is situated in the "heart of Texas," and is often called "the city with a soul." Many years ago a tribe of Indians roaming the great Southwest came upon a spot so ideally beautiful that they established a village. In time these Indians departed to their final Happy Hunting Ground, and they left a site for one of the most picturesque cities in Texas. Waco is surrounded on two sides by green covered hills and on the other two sides rich rolling plains and the Brazos River, spanned by five great bridges, that ripples toward the Gulf of Mexico in the shape of a great half-moon.

Located geographically nearer the center of the great Empire of Texas than any other city, Waco has made for itself a place which no other city in Texas can fill and in consequence entertains annually many business and other assemblages.

Over fifty thousand people make Waco their home. Eleven railroads and one interurban assure all the conveniences of transportation and travel. Two interurban railroads are now almost ready for construction.

Waco has many elegant homes, and miles of beautiful residence streets well paved and lined with thousands of pretty shade trees. The Bosque River, a small stream, flows into the larger Brazos just outside the city and furnishes many "old swimming holes" and fishing places, and the hundreds of miles of McLennan County's paved highway (probably the most famous good roads in Texas), make the beautiful scenery of the surrounding country easily accessible to the city.

Commercially, Waco has many reasons to be proud. Located in the very heart of the great cotton producing area of Texas, the greatest cotton state in the world, many of the industries of the city are naturally akin to cotton and its products. During the cotton season hundreds of thousands of bales of cotton are marketed in and through Waco; cotton gins dot the county; in the city is an immense cotton compress for making export bales, and cotton oil mills which manufacture the by-products of the cotton seed.

Through the untiring efforts of J. M. Penland, president of the Waco Drug Company, E. W. Marshall of the E. W. Marshall Insurance Company, W. G. Lacy, president of the Citizens National Bank; W. W. Woodson, vice-president of the First National Bank, J. B. Earle, president of the Texas Independent Telephone Company, and other prominent business men, the Waco Chamber of Commerce has been made one of the most thoroughly organized and active Chambers of Commerce in the Southwest. During the past four years through the efforts of these men, Waco has developed its industries and wholesale houses and stands ready to welcome more. A million dollar cotton mill and a hundred and fifty thousand dollar cordage and twine are now in force for construction, all fire proof, modern buildings. These mills will begin operating in January, 1920.

The agricultural interests of the section are by no means confined to cotton, practically all of the crops common to the southern and central part of the country can be and are grown in Texas. Stock raising is becoming yearly a more important industry here. There are within a few miles of Waco several of the largest fine stock farms in the state. Prominent among them are the famous Goodman Valley Farm with registered Hereford cattle, Shropshire sheep, etc., and Wild Ayre Stock Farm, owned by J. W. Mann. The county and city have a Chamber of Agriculture under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce, and with a licensed federal grain inspector, a licensed cotton classer, cattle inspector and several county agricultural and demonstration agents, the agricultural interests are being handled by efficient men.

A large part of the city's business includes many wholesale houses, the geographical location and excellent transportation facilities making Waco an advantageous location for jobbing houses. Wholesale grocery houses, dry goods, hardware, candy and many other lines do a large business out of Waco.

Waco is headquarters for a large number of corporations in various lines of business, covering the Central Texas territory, and is also the home of a



A View of the Prosperous City of Waco. Taken from an Airship in Flight Over the City

number of manufacturing establishments. Window sash and doors, tents and awnings, candies, pickles, rubber tires, overalls and numerous other articles are made here, including the bottling of a high grade ginger ale and other soft drinks of a nationwide popularity. The city is the home of several life insurance companies; the Amicable Life building is one of the prominent "skyscrapers" of the South.

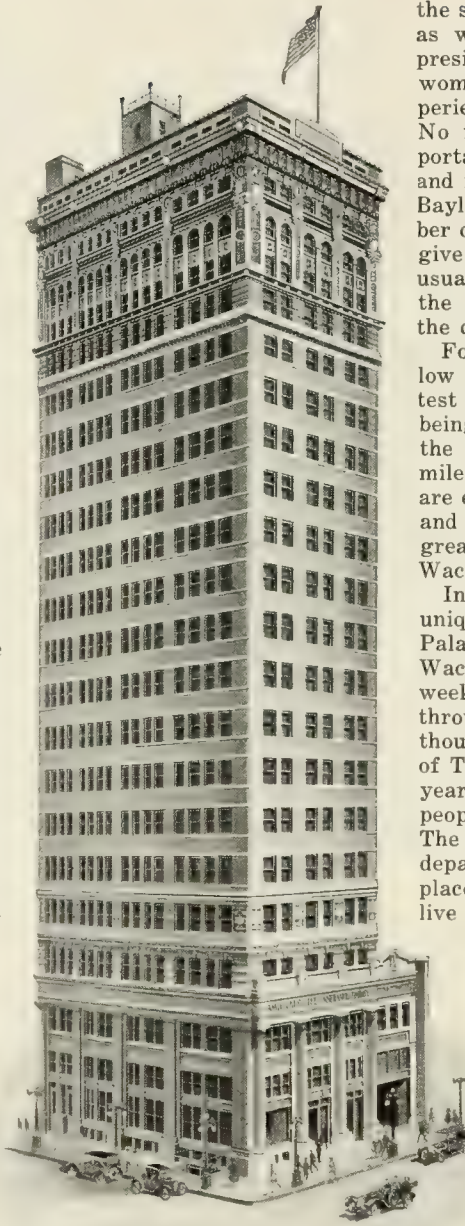
The city has an abundance of splendid, healthful artesian water, which is an item of importance in the Southwest. The climate is dry and healthful, and mild in winter; snow or severe weather is infrequent; the summers, while long, are tempered by the refreshing "Gulf breeze" which rises regularly in the early evening and makes the summer nights pleasant and restful.

Waco's chief claim to distinction as a center of Christian culture lies in the fact that this is the home of Baylor University. Baylor is the oldest school for higher education in Texas, having been chartered when Texas was still a Republic. Throughout her seventy-four years' romantic history she has stood for four-square against all vagaries of political and ethical teaching. While progressing with the time and adopting the new whenever the new proved to have merit, she has maintained her poise, and today no higher standards of moral or intellectual thinking are held anywhere than at Baylor. Green and awkward boys and girls enter Baylor aimlessly, and after four years of the atmosphere of culture and refinement and altruistic ideals to be found there they go out as purposeful, well-balanced, determined men and women.

Dr. Brooks, president of the Baylor University, is an educator and statesman favorably known throughout the United States, and a man who has contributed much to Waco's growth and development. Baylor University and the city of Waco are fortunate in having such a man at the head of this institution.

Under Dr. Brooks' administration the University has enjoyed a healthy and continuous growth. Baylor is particularly fortunate in having an exceedingly loyal alumni, both in the business and professional world. Many of the ablest and most worthy men of Texas received their education and had their characters moulded in the scholastic halls of Baylor.

The public school system is one of the best in



Amicable Life Building, for Many Years the Tallest Office Building in Texas

the state. All the grammar schools, as well as the high schools, are presided over by mature men and women who have had wide experience in public school work. No novices control this most important feature of our civic life and in the annual graduation from Baylor University of a large number of splendidly equipped teachers give the Waco school board unusual opportunity to select only the highest type of teachers for the city schools.

For years Waco has had a shallow oil field and now many deep test wells for heavy production are being drilled in different parts of the county and all within a few miles of the city. Many geologists are enthusiastic over the prospects, and feel assured that there is a great oil development future for Waco and McLennan County.

In November of each year a unique festival, the Texas Cotton Palace Exposition, is opened in Waco and continues for two gala weeks. During this time Waco throws open her doors to entertain thousands of visitors from all parts of Texas and elsewhere. This past year over one hundred thousand people passed through the gates. The fame of the cotton modeling department has reached many places, and with agricultural and live stock interests in every form and with automobile and horse races and the social activities, including the crowning of a queen and the presentation at court of over twenty duchesses and their maids and escorts, chosen from cities all over Texas, make the exposition a popular one, and is considered second only to the New Orleans Mardi Gras in the Southwest.

This is a small attempt to describe Waco and

a few of her advantages. It is a cordial invitation to visit this live, growing and prosperous city; to meet and mingle with its hospitable people; to establish a home in Waco if possible, and share in the great and growing prosperity of the southwest. A call or an inquiry addressed Secretary-Manager of the Waco Chamber of Commerce, will receive prompt and courteous attention.

Under the direction of this live body of business men Waco has received much valuable publicity. The Chamber of Commerce not only looks after the interests of its members but is alert to serve the stranger within the city's gates. New interests seeking a location here find an invaluable source of information and encouragement from this public body.

HISTORY OF WACO

By GEO. ROBINSON

Proprietor of Waco Times Herald



FROM an Indian village surrounded by buffaloes and wild horses to a modern city with all the conveniences known to highest civilization in seventy years is the proud boast of the city of Waco.

Early in the year 1849 Major Geo. B. Erath, who had for several years been engaged alternately in surveying land and fighting Indians, was authorized to lay off what was then known as "Waco Village," which had been, prior to the advance of white settlers, the home of the Waco tribe of Indians,

a townsite to be called "Lamartine." Major Erath protested again the name insisting that the new town be christened "Waco." His wishes prevailed.

The land was a part of the Chambers grant and was the property of Jacob de Cordova and J. S. Sydnor, who yielded to the repeated representations of Major Erath concerning its location as being ideal, topographically, for the building of a great city. Accordingly in March, 1849, Major Erath, beginning at Waco Springs, on the west bank of the Brazos River surveyed Bridge Street and began the sale of lots at five dollars each.

Captain Shapely P. Ross had removed from Cameron and was one of the first purchasers of Waco property. The territory was then included in Milam County, which extended from the old Bexar and Nacogdoches road north between the Brazos and Colorado Rivers. East Waco was not included in the survey, the east side of the river being in what

was then Robertson County, and belonging to another land grant. In the year 1850 the county of McLennan was organized as it now stands. Major Erath furnished the outline of the bill to Colonel Geo. E. Burney, then a member of the state legis-



Remarkable View of an Airship Circling the Amicable Life Building of Waco

lature from Milam County, planning the boundaries with a view of Waco, in its center, being the county seat.

The Indians had been driven north, immigration was pouring into the state, and Waco's rapid growth soon demonstrated its importance as a trade center. The town was incorporated under the general law, East Waco being included. Flourishing with the tide of immigration and the growth of farming and stock raising, Waco was preparing to don the habiliments of a city when the war between the states temporarily checked its progress. That conflict over and its evil consequences erased, her people took up the task of making Waco the Queen City of central Texas. Steady progress was made, patriotic citizens gave their time and money in a joint effort to attain that position of ascendancy to which she aspired and which seemed assured by superior advantages.

Reorganization of the city under a special charter gave promise of more rapid development, and for a time the dreams of a patriotic citizenship seemed certain of realization. But, notwithstanding the public spirit of the people and determined efforts of those who directed public affairs, there was a halt, and for a time the big town stood practically still, powerless to divest itself



A Glimpse of the Brazos River Near the City of Waco

of an environment that apparently had paralyzed the energy and pride of the citizens.

Then in 1909 the people of the city arose en masse and threw off the antiquated system of aldermanic government and adopted the commission form. The new system worked like a charm. Four business men were drafted by a committee of citizens appointed at a mass meeting and announced as candidates for commissioners. They were elected without opposition.

Politics adjourned for the time being. Public improvements were started and the city soon assumed a prosperous appearance. Demand for public parks became urgent and Mrs. Flora B. Cameron and her children presented the city with a tract of one hundred acres adjoining the city which was immediately improved and is now one of the most beautiful parks in the South. It was named Cameron Park. Other parks followed and the city now has twelve and most of them are supplied with play ground equipment.

Lots sold, when the town of Waco was founded, for \$5.00 each are now worth \$2,500 a front foot and few of them can be bought for that price.

The Advent of the Railroad. Waco made no pretense to rank as a city until she had secured at least one railroad. Indeed the town had hardly doffed village attire when the Waco and Northwestern, a branch of the Houston and Texas Central, was built from Bremond, forty miles south. That was in 1871 and from that time the rapid growth of the town soon advanced it to the city class. Ten years later the Missouri, Kansas and Texas entered the state and built through the city giving Waco two lines. A few years thereafter the Cotton Belt built in from the east and during the early nineties the San Antonio and Aransas Pass pushed its way up the Brazos Valley on the west side of the river and the International and Great Northern, some years later came up the valley on the east side. Meantime the Texeas Central, an extension of the Waco and Northwestern, built its line west to Stamford and later to Rotan, 225 miles from Waco, thus giving the city six separate railroads, all except two extending through it and making ten railway outlets.

Waco's Water Supply. One of the important achievements of the city in recent years is the acquisition of a water supply which insures an abundance of water of purest kind for all time. Waco has never suffered for water for all purposes and for years her reservoirs have been drawn on from other points. The railroads haul water from this city by the train load in times of drouth, yet there has always been plenty. For years the city was supplied from surface wells but later drills penetrated a subterranean lake and thermal streams of purest water gushed from the earth. As the city grew the supply from the artesian wells was insufficient and resort to surface wells followed but to be sure of its purity a \$400,000 filter plant was erected and is in operation. Thus pure filtered surface water supplements the artesian supply during the dry periods. A decided test of the capacity of the Waco water plant came when the army came. McArthur was located here and forty thousand soldiers were stationed in the outskirts of the city. Connections with the city plant was made and abundance of water was furnished without any appreciable diminution of the supply. Not only did the city furnish all the water needed by Camp McArthur

but also supplied Rich field, the big aviation field and this water stood the test of government experts who pronounced it pure. In addition to maintaining a bounteous supply of water for domestic purposes and street sprinkling the water plant has installed a huge reservoir for emergency in the event of a conflagration threatens. The fire department in Waco is one of the best in the state.

The Rebecca Sparks co-operative home is a most commendable institution. It is a comfortable home for working girls whose salaries do not permit them to pay regular board and maintain themselves in clothing, etc. This home is under the supervision of Miss Black, who is a deaconess of the Methodist church. When this home is in need of finance all the churches of the city join in taking care of its needs.

The Texas Methodist Orphanage is the pride of Waco. It is located on Herring Avenue, one of the most attractive paved streets in the city, and occupies with its buildings and farm thirty-eight acres. At present the orphanage is managed by Mr. W. F. Barnett and is caring for two hundred children in a most excellent way. It is a pleasure to visit there and witness the system and co-operation among the children and their work. The children are faithfully trained in nearly all of the occupations of life so that they will know how to begin life as producers when they leave the institution. This institution is the property of the Methodist Church and was promoted and built largely through the labors of Rev. W. H. Vaughan and Abe Mulkey.

Some Political History. Waco is entitled to distinction as being the only city in the state that has furnished three governors. These are: Richard Coke, Lawrence Sullivan Ross and Patrick M. Neff. Coke, a leading attorney in the early days was elected governor in 1873. He was the first governor of Texas after the reconstruction period following the war between the states. He was re-elected in 1876 and in May of that year was elected United States senator. He did not relinquish his gubernatorial duties, however, until the December following. He served eighteen years, three terms, and retired voluntarily. As governor, Coke had to contend with the bitter partisan spirit engendered by the war and reconstruction and displayed rare political acumen and executive ability during his term. His senatorial career was marked throughout by a high order of statesmanship.

Ross was elected governor in 1886, assumed official duties in January, 1887, was re-elected in 1888 and served until January, 1891. He was a son of Shapely P. Ross who bought the first lot sold after Waco was surveyed for a townsite. Trained from boyhood to fight Indians he manifested a desire and aptitude for a military career and was educated accordingly. He served with distinction in the Confederate army and emerged with the rank of general. His administration as governor was characterized by rapid development of the state and remarkable improvement in civic conditions. It was during his administration that the three million dollar capitol was built at Austin.

During the period from Coke's election as governor until Ross retired from the governorship Waco was the center of political activities in the state and her leading citizens wielded a powerful influence in state and national affairs.

Neff was elected governor in November, 1920, and assumed official duties early in the year of 1921.

CIVIC IMPROVEMENTS OF WACO

By ED. McCULLOUGH

Ex-Mayor



LOATED on the Brazos, the largest river in Texas, about midway between its mouth and its source, is the beautiful and prosperous city of Waco. While it is not exactly the center geographically of the great state, it is about the center of that part is evenly populated and about the center territorially if you should eliminate the staked plains and panhandle. The name of the original village was selected by reason of the fact that the present site was occupied and inhabited by a

tribe of Indians, when the first white settlers came, who called themselves the Huaco tribe.

There are just five cities in the state, and no more, which can claim more population, but there is not one which has any advantage over Waco as a location for a great inland city. The territory in every direction is perfectly adapted to agriculture and is being profitably used for that purpose.

Waco can truly boast herself a home city because her homes are filled with happy and contented people. Many of the families who have adopted this for a home city have done so not for the reason alone that it is a suitable place to make money or get rich, but for the principal reason that it has become known far and wide for its good schools and colleges, and for the wholesome society and atmosphere in the homes. These conditions have been the causes which have brought to this city an unusual class of people, a high type of citizenry. So Waco delights to boast that one of her greatest assets is a reputation for happy and intelligent homes and a good place to live.

One of the attractions and beauty spots in Waco is Baylor University. This is one of the oldest and best known educational institutions in the state.



McLennan County Court House, Waco

It is beautifully located in the southern part of the city and equipped with several modern brick buildings. Under the presidency and management of Dr. S. P. Brooks it has progressed systematically and today enjoys the endorsement and patronage of Waco and Texas. Dr. Brooks is a valuable asset to Baylors, and Baylor is a most valuable assets to

Waco. Many of the leaders in church and state are the products of this institution.

The high school and other public schools in Waco rank favorably among such institutions all over the South. The public school system of Waco is under the superintendency of Mr. B. B. Cobb. The high school has been under the excellent control of Mr. Genheimer for quite a number of years.

Paul Quinn College, a most worthy institution for the colored people, is doing excellent work under the presidency of J. K. Williams.

St. Mary's convent is one of the oldest and most loved institutions among the citizens. It is under the management of the Sisters of St. Mary, and enjoys a large patronage in Waco and from the communities around.

Cameron Park is the beauty spot in Waco. It is the largest and most beautiful park in the city and many have said the most beautiful park to be found anywhere considering the part nature has done for its endorsement. As this location was



One of the Many Beautiful Walks Through Cameron Parks
Waco

meant in the plan of creation for the building of a great city, so this beauty spot was meant and shaped for a beautiful park for this great city. Consisting of about one hundred acres this park was a gift of the Wm. Cameron family to the city. Connected with the park is the riverside drive which trails the course of the river for a mile. There is not a more beautiful driveway to be found than this through Cameron park and along Riverside. This last was the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Rotan to the city. These two families who made it possible for Waco to enjoy these beautiful natural pleasures, are among the loved and appreciated pioneer families of Waco. These gifts live as a monument to their philanthropy and an eternal pleasure to the people.

The church life of this city is rated high. It is known as a city of churches. All of the leading denominations are well represented among the population and a feeling of kindly fellowship exists. Several of the new church buildings are of the most beautiful architecture and quite an adornment to the city. To the great interest the population of Waco manifests in church work we attribute in a large measure the excellent condition of society in our midst.

FUTURE GROWTH OF WACO

By A. J. PETERSON

THE future growth of any city must of necessity be largely predicted on the past growth. Therefore in commenting on Waco's future we must touch briefly on her past.

Waco is one of the oldest towns in the state. It was first settled by the Indians, who came here because of its climatic superiority and abundance of water. Waco Spring, which is still a land mark, was the gathering spot of the Hauco Indians, from whom the city took its name—Waco growing out of Hauco. Its growth, like most frontier towns, was very slow for many years. It was populated by "old timers," whose living was made chiefly from farming and trading with transients. For many years its population was added to but slowly, after the coming of the railroads, its advantage of geographical location began to make itself felt and then began its importance as a city of more than one idea. New industries began coming in, educational facilities became vastly improved until shortly it became a city of good homes and a most desirable place in which to live. Baylor University grew from a small second rate college to the big educational institution it is today—one of the largest and best equipped universities in the South.

Ten years ago Waco's population was just above 26,000. As this is written, a recent local census shows the population over 52,000 or just double what it was ten years ago.

Its citizenship, awake to its many natural advantages took on new life and is now reaching out with many invitations to new people to come and make Waco their home. It is safe to assume that the future with general growth of the Great Southwest, and Texas in Particular, will show Waco making even greater strides than in the past.

One of the first questions that enters the mind of a man seeking a new home is, "what kind of a place is it in which to live." In answering Waco might well point to the report of our government when establishing Camp McArthur and Rich Field in this city during the late war. They reported that health conditions as best of all the various camps over the country, they reported the water supply as adequate to accomodate a city of many times its size, and the water to be of the purest. This alone is a reason for the future growth of the city. It is a city of homes, there being a far greater majority of its citizens domiciled in self-owned homes. There are many parks in Waco, one of which, Cameron Park, is the most beautiful natural park in the State. Its citizens are most cordial and new comers are made to know that they are welcome in Waco. So much for the living conditions in this city.

Waco, like most cities in Texas, is naturally inclined primarily to agriculture. About it are the famous black land farms of Texas, that yield to the farmer such bountiful crops of cotton, corn and other small grain. The big ranches are fast becoming smaller farms, each of which contributes to the growth of Waco.

Many new enterprises such as cotton mills, grain elevators and other manufacturers, using the products at Waco's doors, are coming in and each time there is new growth for the city. There is room for many other manufacturers and they are seeing the natural advantages every day, which can only mean one thing for Waco, continuous growth.

The city is the most centrally located of all the larger cities of Texas, and is served by many rail lines as well as interurbans running in all directions.

Large wholesale grocery houses, dry goods houses, drug houses and others are located in Waco, doing capacity business. Many more wholesale and jobbing houses are needed to care for the central and west Texas business that is knocking at Waco's doors. This condition can not last long—many new houses are now looking towards Waco—all with the natural result that a future growth is assured



One of Waco's Fine Residences

for the city. There are now eight large commercial banks in Waco doing about four times the amount of business of the banking institutions of ten years ago. In addition there is one strictly savings bank run for and by negroes.

The educational features of Waco cannot be overlooked as a factor towards the future growth of Waco. A modern public school system is a sign of progressive citizenship, and the system in this city is second to none. With a beautifully equipped high school and many junior high and ward schools, the children of Waco have every facility for a complete education. Baylor University, heretofore mentioned, will within the next few months, become the beneficiary of over a million dollars, part of which is an endowment and a part to be used for immediate permanent improvements to this already immense institution. Thousands of students gather here annually, and many make Waco their permanent home. It is safe to say that much of Waco's growth during the past ten years has been due to the University, and safe to assume that it will continue to be a big factor, intellectually and otherwise, in the upbuilding of the city.

All of these present advantages and activities are mentioned merely for the purpose of comparison with what Waco was a few years ago. It is not natural to believe that a continued growth is assured?

HOUSTON INDUSTRIES AND OPPORTUNITIES

By HOUSTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

PICTURE to yourself a city of a million souls, a city traversed by a net work of transit lines; with elevated railways along the principal streets and subways under the Ship Channel; with beautiful homes stretching over the level plains now vacant; with hundreds of industrial plants sending their volume of mingled smoke and flare into the sky; with ships flying between here and all parts of the world—then you will visualize the Houston of the future. This is a dream, you say, perhaps it is, but isn't the Houston of today a dream compared with the Houston of a quarter of a century ago? Those who know local history will admit that it is.

In all the history of American cities there is not a more brilliant page than that of Houston's marvelous growth, commercial and industrial advancement.

The fundamental factor in this growth has been the ship channel. Located on a deep water harbor, where 18 railways meet ocean going vessels from all ports of the world, Houston holds undisputed sway as the commercial, industrial and financial center of the great Southwest. No other American city occupies a more favored position. A land locked harbor, with 50 miles of water frontage for the accommodation of industrial plants, with an empire of rich and productive land from which to draw her trade, her rapid ascendancy to the position of a world port is universally recognized.

Keen sighted investors, recognizing the superior advantages offered by Houston as a great distribut-

ing point for world markets, are already coming into the field and the water front is becoming bordered with a multitude of industrial plants. Facts are stubborn things, and facts will prove that no other American city can show a more rapid and substantial industrial growth.

The present splendid waterway is to have still further improvement. Funds have been appropriated for deepening the channel to 30 feet, with a width of 200 feet at the base, five and a half million dollars have already been spent in improvements, and two and a half million dollars more will be spent in the immediate future. Nor will the work stop when appropriations now available have been spent, but improvement will continue until the port is the finest on the American continent. Its natural advantages are undisputed. The channel is an arm of fresh water reaching 50 miles inland from the high seas and affording safe anchorage in time of high winds. This situation constitutes the ideal port. The depth will be abundant. There will be no locks or dams necessary. The stream is as calm as a mountain lake, and is bordered by woodland and plain constituting an ever-changing panorama view of scenic beauty. Municipal wharves and docks have been constructed at a cost of \$3,250,000, and this is but the beginning of improvements to follow. Private capital is now building docks and wharves to serve the many industrial plants along the Channel. A Municipal Belt Railway connecting the wharves with



Several of the Principal Buildings of Houston. The Low Building in the Center is the Administration Building Rice Institute. The Buildings at Top and Bottom are Large Office Buildings in the Down Town District

ing point for world markets, are already coming into the field and the water front is becoming bordered with a multitude of industrial plants. Facts are stubborn things, and facts will prove that no other American city can show a more rapid and substantial industrial growth.

the 18 railways entering the city of Houston afford a service for all tonnage received and sent through the channel. The turning basin, where ships begin their return voyage to the sea is 1100 feet wide at the top and 1000 feet at the base. Its present ruling depth is 25 feet. This will soon be extended to 30 feet, and the water area materially extended. Plans for these improvements have been submitted to the United States Board of Engineers, and the work will be done along scientific lines. There will be no haphazard work, and no experimenting.

The production of oil in Texas to-day is the marvel of the civilized world. A few years ago, oil production in the state was considered negligible. Today Texas leads every other state in the American Union, according to Government reports, and the industry is still in its infancy. The coastal fields are new, the territory will not be exhausted for many years to come. The markets of Europe are looking to Texas for their principal supplies of petroleum and its products.

There are now eighteen refineries located on the Ship Channel and in process of location there. These great plants will have a daily capacity, when completed, of 200,000 barrels of oil. Their crude supply will be drawn from pipe lines now serving the coastal fields of Texas and Louisiana, and the North Texas and Oklahoma fields. Mexican crude petroleum will be brought in tankers from the Tampico fields and those in Venezuela and other Central American republics. Oil from Mexico is already being shipped to Houston for refining. Terminating on the Channel are now one 8-inch and three 6-inch pipe lines, from the Oklahoma fields. Construction work has begun on two more 8-inch lines. The present daily capacity of 55,000 barrels from Oklahoma and North Texas will soon be increased to 116,000. One of these new lines will come through the Burkburnett field. Pipe line connections through various coastal fields and Oklahoma give a total capacity of 63,000 barrels of crude oil per day to be refined at local refineries. The storage capacity of steel tanks in the vicinity of Houston is 4,500,000 barrels.

Oil Refineries.

The following oil companies and refineries are already located on the channel:

The Deepwater Refining Company—Magnolia Petroleum Co., Sinclair Gulf Company, Circle Oil & Refining Co., Southern Oil & Refining Co., Empire Gas & Fuel Co., La Porte Oil & Refining Co., Record Refining Co., Hoffman Oil & Refining Co., Louisiana Petroleum Co., The Texas Company (Loading Racks), Galena Refining Co., Gulf Pipe Line Co., Humble Oil & Refining Co.

Three additional refineries have settled upon locations on the Channel, but have not completed their negotiations. These refineries will have, when completed and in operation, a combined daily capacity of 200,000 barrels of oil. No other oil refining center in the world will be able to equal this record.

Public Wharves.

There are now six public wharves near the turning basin. All have been built within the last three years and are modern in type and construction. They cover a total water frontage of 3649 lineal feet, and a total area of 303,634 square feet. Freight sheds cover 141,023 feet, with 613,611 square feet yet to be covered. These wharves are provided with municipal railway trackage along the

water front. Wharf No. 1 has been in operation since November 1915. It was the first to be built. It is now used to handle the business of the Southern Steamship company's Houston-Philadelphia line. The wharf is 647 feet long, with a maximum width of 165 feet, including the aprons. Including the sheds, it covers an area of 76,672 square feet. It has railroad tracks at rear and two tracks at front apron. The storage shed is of solid concrete and fireproof. The four other city wharves are modern in every particular. The cotton wharf opposite Wharf No. 4, is 800 feet long by 42 feet wide, covering an area of 33,600 square feet. The Manchester Wharf, two miles down the channel from Wharf No. 1 will, when completed, be 500 feet long, with belt railway connection with main line railways. The money for building this wharf has been reserved out of the funds received from Bond sales for the purpose of building the wharf.

The city owns two up-to-date wharves, one at the foot of Baker street, and the other at the South side of Main street. The Baker street wharf is 80 feet long by 20 feet wide. The Main street wharf is 552 feet long by 80 feet wide. The Main street wharf contains a storage warehouse 70 feet long and 24 feet wide.

Private Wharves.

Several private corporations which have purchased water frontage for the building of industrial plants and oil refineries, have built their own wharves, and many more of these are in prospect for the immediate future. Many of these will be used for receiving and sending oil shipments.

Public Warehouses.

Plans for making the port a concentration point for merchandise and commercial products have been scientifically worked out, and a warehouse containing more than 5 acres of floor space has already been constructed. It is located in the rear of wharf No. 4, and built of concrete. Of the floor space 188,543 square feet is reserved for storage purposes. It is divided into compartments by concrete walls and automatic fire doors, with automatic sprinkler system, power circuits and electric lights. Three railroad tracks are located between the two wings of the building, with two tracks on the outside of the east wing.

Cotton Sheds.

Immediately to the rear of the 800 foot cotton wharf are three cotton sheds, having a total area of 242,898 square feet, with a total storage capacity of 30,000 bales of cotton. Each shed is equipped with the Fordyce monorail cotton trolley, connecting with the wharf, which transports cotton from the sheds to the ship's side. Each of these cotton sheds is served by two municipal railroad spur tracks running alongside the sheds. Three private cotton warehouses are located on the channel below the turning basin. Cotton is shipped from all sheds and docks to the principal markets of the world.

Public Terminal Facilities.

Probably the greatest public asset connected with the harbor administration is the Municipal Belt Railway, owned and operated by the city of Houston. This road was built in order that terminal facilities of the ship channel might forever remain free from private control. Every industry on the channel stands on an equal footing as regards to terminal privileges.

The city's terminal railway connects with many

industrial plants now in operation, and will eventually serve every industry on the channel. The city owned railway connects with all the main line railways entering Houston. The road already has 12 miles of trackage on the south side of the channel, including switch yards capable of accommodating 450 railway cars. On the north side of the channel the Belt line owns 157 miles of switch yards accommodating 148 cars. The city owns two 70-ton locomotives with which to operate its railway, also a round-house, for its locomotives. As shipping on the channel increases the belt line terminal will connect with all industrial plants there. It is the public's safe-guard against private control of the terminal facilities of the port.

Free to the World.

The Port of Houston is free to the World, no charges whatever being made against vessels entering the harbor. No charges for dockage, wharfage, or berthing are made. This affords ships coming here a tremendous advantage. The expense of maintaining the municipal wharves and docks is maintained by the taxpayers of Houston. All other South Texas ports, including Galveston, Texas City, Beaumont, Port Arthur and Orange, assess port charges. So does New Orleans and Mobile. This is made possible through municipal ownership and control of the port. Charges for piloting vessels up the channel are exceedingly reasonable. When a vessel has once entered the channel the charge for piloting is \$2.50 per foot of vessel draft one way. Fresh water for ships is supplied by the city at fifteen cents per thousand gallons.

Other Harbors Not Free.

Galveston harbor makes the following charges against vessels entering her harbor: Vessels of 2,000 net tons and under 3,000 tons, \$125; vessels of 3,000 tons and under 5,000 tons, \$150; vessels of 5,000 tons and over \$175.

New Orleans bases her charges on the gross tonnage of the vessels per day, charging 3 cents per ton for the first day and going down a gradual scale to one cent per ton for six days of the vessel's stay. Charges then cease until the 22nd day, when one cent is charged per ton until the 26th day, when the scale for the first week again becomes effective. The true spirit of Southern hospitality is exemplified in the management of Houston's splendid harbor.

Numerous Industrial Sites.

There is room on the water front for thousands of industrial plants. The distance from the Turning Basin to Morgan's Point is 25 miles. The water frontage on both sides of the Channel is available for building purposes, giving 50 miles of water frontage. This land is lower in price than any other deep water frontage in America. As industries develop the municipal railway will be connected with them and the eighteen main line railways that radiate in every direction from Houston.

Steamers are now plying between Houston and Philadelphia, and oil tankers bring cargoes from the Tampico oil fields of Mexico. The Ward Line steamers have applied for the privilege of opening a line between Houston and Central American ports. The tonnage handled through the port is increasing, which the following figures will show:

Tonnage for 1915.....	1,721,817
Tonnage for 1916.....	1,487,017
Tonnage for 1917 (handicapped by war) ..	913,572
Tonnage for 1918.....	1,735,586

Ship Building Industry.

Two ship building plants have been in operation on the Ship Channel since August, 1917. They are the Universal and the Midland yards. The Universal plant has built nine 3,500 ton Ferris type wooden ships. The last one to be built under government contract will be completed by the end of the present month. This yard is now negotiating for ships to be built under private contract at the Universal plant here.

The Midland yards have launched eight 3,500 ton wooden vessels and two 2,500 ton barges. All these ships have been built for the United States Merchant Marine. The vessels are being chartered to private corporations by the government, and are especially desirable for coastwise and South American trade. The ships are of the type best suited to coast waters, although they are excellent carriers for Trans-Atlantic service.

Considerable interest has been shown in ship building as a permanent industry here. Conditions are ideal and materials abundant. A local organization has been formed also to build concrete ships and barges in the channel. The Gulf district of the United States Shipping Board has built a total of 56 vessels, with a total tonnage of 205,400 during the past two years.

Growth in Population.

In 1880 Houston was a village of 16,513 inhabitants. The next decennial period showed an increase in population of 67 per cent; the next census showed an increase of 62 per cent. The period from 1900 to 1910 showed 79 per cent increase, giving the total at 78,800. The present population, based upon city directory estimates is 174,000, an increase of 122 per cent during the ten year period, which ends January 1st next. It will be noted that the increase during the last ten year period far exceeds that of any other period of the past. The greatest increase has been during the latter part of the present ten year period, or since the Houston Ship Channel has been open to navigation. It is safe to predict that the 1930 census will show more than half a million people within the municipal limits of Houston.

Leading Financial Center.

Houston is the recognized financial center of the Southwest. There are sixteen banks and trust companies operating here, including the Federal Farm Land Bank, and an important branch of the Eleventh District Federal Reserve Bank. The Federal Reserve Bank Branch was opened last August. The Federal Farm Land Bank has been in operation for two years. During that time it has made 10,000 loans on farm properties, aggregating \$27,000,000. The money represented by these loans has gone into farm improvements and the purchase of the farm homes for former tenants. The institution has given an added stimulus to homebuilding on the land and to the development of the agricultural resources of the state.

Houston's annual bank clearings for 1918 were \$791,351,619. For 1917, bank clearings were \$703,657,251. The increase for 1918 was \$87,704,368.

The branch of the Federal Reserve Bank located here will facilitate the handling of loans and banks in South Texas. The Federal Reserve Bank loans its money to banks only, on what is known as "Re-

discount" notes. A member's bank takes the note of its customer, with security attached, to the Federal Reserve Bank and gets Federal Currency, equal in amount to the value of the note. This currency circulates as money, but is retired from circulation when the original note on which it was issued has been paid.

The total capitalization of Houston banks and trust companies is \$10,000,000 and their total resources \$99,918,207. This figure is expected to reach the hundred million mark before the end of the present year.

South's Greatest Cotton Market.

Houston is the largest inland cotton port in the world. This is the shipping point for a million bales of cotton per year. This supply is drawn from Texas, Oklahoma and parts of Louisiana and Arkansas. There are eight large cotton compresses located here with a combined storage capacity of 600,000 bales. Seventy local firms are engaged in the cotton trade and ship to all the cotton markets of the world. Storage facilities have been provided on the Ship Channel also, and the cotton is shipped from Houston's wharves to the world's leading markets at a tremendous saving in rates over any other port.

Enormous Lumber Trade.

Houston has lumber trade of more than three billion feet per year. This brings an annual revenue of \$75,000,000. Lumber is shipped to all parts of the world. More than a score of large lumber yards are located here, drawing their supplies from their own mills, located in the interior of the state. Vast timber reserves are still available, and local dealers will go into competition with the lumber manufacturers of Europe for building materials to be used in rebuilding cities of France and other countries of continental Europe.

South American Trade.

South and Central American Republics have evidenced a desire to increase their trade relations with Texas, and an extension of foreign trade is one of the activities of the immediate future of Houston. Before the war, American merchants were handicapped by lack of ships, but the new Merchant Marine will meet their problem. The 56 vessels built on the Gulf Coast alone, when put into foreign trade service through the Houston Ship Channel, will build up vast shipping trade with Mexico and the Pan-American Republics. The vessels are suited to carrying all kinds of cargoes, except crude oil, which will continue to be shipped in tankers. With an abundance of raw materials, including fibers and hardwoods, from Mexico, South and Central America manufacturing plants will be built here to work them into finished products and merchandise cargoes sent back in exchange. Thus a vast volume of trade will be built up. Ships for carrying this trade are the first essential, and now the ships are available for the first time in our history.

Growth of Industries.

No other American city affords such splendid facilities for manufacturing. The Ship Channel offers cheap factory sites on deep water frontage. Fuel is cheap and abundant. There are now 514 factories of different kinds located here, representing an investment of \$57,000,000. New factories are seeking locations here constantly and the already large list is being rapidly increased. The annual production of Houston's factories is \$75,000,000.

Educational Institutions.

Houston has the finest public school system in the South. Day and night classes are maintained, the latter for the benefit of those who can not attend during the day. Rice Institute, a great modern university, represents an endowment of \$11,000,000. Tuition at Rice Institute is free and there are no fees of any kind charged. Houston's scholastic population is approximately 34,000, the largest of any other city in Texas.

The schools of Houston have grown very rapidly in recent years, not only in the enrollment but in the facilities for taking care of and properly training the students. Special care is taken of the physical development and health of the students. Experienced Physical Directors are employed to train the different classes of both boys and girls. Competent coaches have created a vast amount of enthusiasm among students in the developing of athletic teams which have shown up favorably in competition with the schools of other cities. Medical inspection of school children to thwart any possibility of contagious diseases are rigidly enforced. Splendid equipment is provided in all of the schools for the teaching of manual training for the boys, cabinet making, the rudiments for mechanical drawings are taught by competent teachers. Domestic Science departments are installed in the schools for the proper training for girls in the fine arts of cooking, sewing, housekeeping and all kinds of work which will enable them to properly and efficiently manage a home.

Welcome to the World.

With advantages unsurpassed by any other American city, a climate that is superb, a water supply superior to that of other cities of the country; with an empire of rich agricultural lands awaiting the settler, Houston extends a welcome to the world to join forces with her progressive citizens in building on the Houston Ship Channel the greatest city of the South.

Tremendous Rate Savings.

What advantage does Houston gain over cities that have no deep water port in the matter of freight rates? This question has often been asked and the following figures will show the comparative all-water rates and all-rail rates from Philadelphia to Houston, with the saving effected through the Ship Channel. The rate saving is based on the 100 pound freight unit. Only such commodities as move regularly between Houston and Philadelphia have been used as basis, and the saving applies to other commodities. The saving in rate is as follows:

Classification.	Rail Rate.	Water Rate	Saving.
Farm Implements	108	39	69
Bagging	114	27½	86½
Canned Goods	116½	32	84½
Glassware	111½	46½	65
Iron-Steel	102½	27½	75
Machinery	108	46½	61½
Paints	104	39	65
Roofing	96½	32	64½
Soap	114	32	82

A study of this table of comparative rail and water rates is exceedingly interesting. For instance, the rail rate on soap is three and a half times more than the water rate. A tremendous saving is effected on every article shown. This is merely an index to what a deep water port means to a city like Houston.

HISTORY OF HOUSTON

By ROY G. WATSON

Houston Post



ITS site selected by its founder because of its strategic situation at the head of navigation on Buffalo Bayou, Houston was destined from its foundation to become a great commercial city and from the day of its birth it has steadily progressed toward its present position as the metropolis of the Southern half of the state and second, if not indeed first, in population among the cities of Texas.

From the little party of a half dozen men who occupied four days in laboriously navigating Buffalo Bayou from Harrisburg to the junction of that stream with White Oak Bayou at the point opposite what is now the foot of Main Street and who laid out and settled Houston, to the present population of approximately 165,000, is a far cry, but those men in that boat came with the definite purpose of establishing just such a city. They had visions of a city equal to what Houston is today, and they set about establishing and building that city with a faith and courage that was remarkable.

Houston has a marvelous history in that it has followed very largely the plans of development laid out for it by its founders, A. C. and J. K. Allen, the two New York promoters who founded the city, saw the advantages of its location and their first advertisement of town lots in Houston reads more like history than prophecy by realty promoters. For once, a promoter's dreams have come true.

In that first advertisement of Houston, printed in the Columbia Telegraph on August 26, 1836, shortly after the town had been surveyed, the Allen brothers predicted that Houston would necessarily become a great trading and transportation center, because it had the advantages of communication with foreign countries through the bayou and with the interior of the republic by means of the trails. They declared that Houston would become the great "commercial emporium of Texas," and suggested it as the seat of government for the republic.

The Allen brothers bought the original site of Houston, which consisted of half a league granted to John Austin and comprised sixty blocks in what is now the business district, for the sum of \$5,000, from Mrs. T. F. L. Parratt. They had tried to buy a site at Harrisburg, but were asked exorbitant prices, and decided to come further up the bayou for a site.

Gail Borden, who later invented condensed milk, made the survey and drew the maps of the new townsite in 1836. The streets in the old part of the town were given the name they bear now, with two or three exceptions, the original Milton street having been changed to LaBranch to honor Alcee LaBranch, United States Charge de Affairs, who was the first minister to announce the recognition of Texas as a republic, and Homer being changed to Austin in honor of Stephen F. Austin.

John Allen, who selected the townsite right after the battle of San Jacinto, designated a certain street Railroad Street, with the expectation that some day a railroad would enter the new town. His prophecy was literally fulfilled, as the H. & T. C. tracks now traverse that street.

The site for the capitol building was originally designated on the map as the block just across from the present Rice hotel, but the capitol was actually built in 1837, two years after founding of the town, on the corner occupied by the eighteen story Rice hotel building. The congress of Texas, in session at Columbia, December 15, 1836, voted to move the capitol of the Republic to Houston and the seat of government was actually moved here May 1, 1837, and the county seat was moved from Harrisburg shortly afterwards. So from its beginning Houston has been an important seat of government. The capitol was removed to Austin in 1839.

The first settlers lived in tents and log shacks, but the town grew rapidly. The first hotel was a log structure at the corner of Travis and Franklin, the site now occupied by the Southern Pacific building, and formerly for many years by the Hutchens House, a famous hostelry. The Cherokee Indians lived on the north side, but never disturbed the Houston settlers, as General Houston had been a Cherokee chief and they were friendly toward the whites here. On occasion they came over from what is now the Fifth Ward to confer with the General and to trade.

A dense forest covered the site and the Allen's marked the trees with their knives, which were to be felled to clear a path for Main Street, and later other streets were cleared. Stumps remained in them for years. Showing how Houston has grown



Main Street View, in the Center of Houston's Business District

along original lines, the Allen's marked block 31 for the Court House, and the present \$500,000 edifice occupies that block today as have its predecessors, while the City Hall occupies the block marked on the original map as Congress Square.

There was much fighting, drinking and carousing and much crime, but the town prospered and grew in spite of the fact that it was an isolated settle-

ment in the midst of a dense wilderness hard to reach even by water. But being the seat of government, and a strategic trading point, people came in rapidly. In 1839 there were 3,000 people with property values of \$2,405,865, which figures seem to have been padded, while in 1842 the population was 5,000 and in that year 2,460 bales of cotton were exported. In 1841 Houston was made a port and a long task of improving the bayou for navigation was begun.

The first court house and jail was built in 1837, and were log structures and the first legal instrument recorded was a deed to the lot now occupied by the store of William D. Cleveland & Son. Houston has had seven successive court houses.

The city was incorporated in 1837 and the first mayor was Dr. Frances Moore, Jr., who was editor of the Telegraph, which had been moved to Houston from Columbia by the Bordens who had been publishing it first at San Felipe and then at Columbia. Houston has had a long line of mayors who have advanced the interests of the city. The adoption of the commission form of government in 1903 under Mayor Rice was one of the most notable events in the history of the city government.

The first marriage license issued in Houston was by Clark De Witt C. Harris to Hugh McCrory and Miss Mary Smith. After Mr. McCrory's death, Mrs. McCrory married Dr. Anson Jones, last president of the republic, and she died in Houston in 1907. Although it was dangerous to be a Mason in territory belonging to or adjacent to Mexico, Masonry preceded even the churches to Houston and in 1837 Holland Lodge, the mother of Masonic Lodges in Texas, was organized in Houston, and was followed in 1839 by the formation of a Temple Lodge. From that beginning the Masonic lodge has grown to its present great proportions in Texas.

Preachers gave Houston a wide berth for some time after it was founded, no resident minister having been in the city until it had 3,000 population. Rev. Littletown Fowler, the noted Methodist pioneer, was elected chaplain of the senate in 1837 and paid visits to the city frequently. He obtained a gift from the Allen's of lots on Texas Avenue between Travis and Milan for a church site, and it became the location of the Shearn Methodist Church, the original Methodist Church in Houston, the forerunner of the present First Methodist Church and the mother of all Houston Methodist churches, of which there are now seventeen. The old site is now occupied by the Chronicle building and Majestic Theatre.

The Allen's also gave the Presbyterians a site at Capitol and Main upon which lot the first Presbyterian Church was built, which was the forerunner of the Presbyterian churches in the city.

Christ Episcopal Church was founded in 1839 and occupied the site occupied by the present building at Texas and Fannin, the First Baptist Church was established in 1841 and the first Catholic Church, known as the Church of the Annunciation, in 1841. New churches have been built, until now there are 75 churches for whites and a large number for negroes in the city.

There was always a sentiment for education in Houston and various private schools were conducted until in 1877, when the Houston Academy was failing, a public school system was established by the city, in spite of strong opposition from those who

feared public schools would be used for political purposes. H. H. Smith was the first superintendent of public schools, and he was followed by Superintendents E. N. Clopper, E. E. Burnett, Foute, J. E. Down, W. S. Sutton and P. W. Horn, the latter having been in charge since 1902. In 1887 the public schools began with 617 white pupils and 618 negroes or a total of 1,235 pupils, scattered in 14 small buildings. Today there are 25,000 pupils and 650 teachers, with 52 buildings valued at \$3,000,000.00. A new \$500,000 High School is in course of construction to replace the old building burned early in 1919.

Rice Institute, the seventh richest educational institution in America, and the gift of the late William Morsh Rice, was opened to students in 1912. It has an endowment of \$10,000,000, which has grown from the original fund of \$200,000 given by Mr. Rice in 1891 for the establishment of the school. He gradually increased his gifts until at the time of his death he had placed at the disposal of the board of trustees over a million dollars. After the litigation over his fortune, the Institute received in all about \$5,000,000 which has increased its value to its present figure. Work on the buildings which occupy a campus of 300 acres three miles west of the Rice Hotel, was begun in 1910 and the corner stone of the administration building was laid in 1911 on March 2, the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Independence of Texas.

Mr. Rice, the founder, came to Houston in 1838, conducted a store in a tent, and from that beginning built up his enormous fortune by business and investing in Texas real estate.

Houston has a score or more of newspapers in its life, the Telegraph running, with a few interruptions, from 1837 to 1878 in the city. The two principal papers now the Post and the Chronicle, the Post having been established in 1885, by the late J. L. Watson, who had associated with him, Col. R. M. Johnston. A paper called the Post had been printed from 1880 to 1884, but had suspended before the present Post was established. The Chronicle was established in 1902 by Marcellus E. Foster. Both papers are now housed in magnificent buildings and are magnificently equipped. Roy G. Watson, son of the founder of the Post, is now President-Publisher of the Post.

Railroads early sought to enter Houston, The Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio having been planned as early as 1842. The road was completed from Harrisburg through Houston to Brazos, a distance of 32 miles, by 1852. The G. H. & H. and the H. & T. C. were next to come into the city and the development continued until Houston has seventeen lines of railway and an interurban to Galveston. Houston is now one of the greatest railway centers of the South, with connections with roads to all parts of the continent.

Street car traffic by means of mule drawn cars was inaugurated in Houston in 1870 and in 1890 the lines were electrified. Before taking over the Houston Heights Line in 1892, the system consisted of 28 miles of track, which was increased to 35 miles with the Heights line. In 1901, Stone & Webster secured control and rebuilt the system. There are now more than 60 miles of trackage, hundreds of employees and a pay roll of half a million annually. In 1911 Stone & Webster completed the interurban line from Houston to Galveston at a cost of \$2,000,000, and its

trains are in operation hourly between the cities.

As Houston was selected for its location on Buffalo bayou, so its development has been bound up with the development of the stream for navigation, first for small boats, and later for ocean going steamers. As early as 1841 Houston secured the right to be called the Port of Houston and wharves were built at the foot of main street for traffic between the city of Galveston. Improvements of the Bayou began immediately by the pulling of stumps and snags and removing obstructions of all sorts.

In 1869 the Direct Navigation Company was formed and began to improve the bayou, initiating the work of cutting the channel across Morgan's Point. Galveston having declined to grant favorable rates to Charles Morgan, the New Orleans steamship king, he decided to pass up Galveston, and buying the controlling interest in the Direct Navigation Company, completed the cut at Morgan's Point, spent \$750,000 in deepening the channel to Clinton where his ships docked to take on Cargoes. Bills having been introduced in Congress in the seventies to have the United States to buy the channel, the deal was closed in 1892 and Morgan sold out, thus opening the channel to the public. In 1910 the Government appropriated \$1,500,000 and Houston a like amount for deepening the channel to 25 feet and this work was completed in 1914, while in the present year the government has entered into a similar arrangement with Houston to deepen the channel to 30 feet and another \$2,500,000 will be spent on the waterway. The city of Houston has spent \$3,000,000 in building modern docks, warehouses, and railroads and Houston is now an established port with regular ship lines. The fondest dream of the pioneers has been fulfilled.

The ship channel shores have become lined with more than \$600,000,000. Included are half a dozen many individual plants, representing investments of giant oil refineries, and a million dollar cotton establishment.

From the first, Houston grew as a business center. From the time when ox teams drew cotton to the Houston market from as far north as Waco, until the present time, cotton has been a chief trade commodity. The cotton exchange was formed in 1874, and the building completed in 1884. There are now 130 members of the exchange and shares sell at \$5,000 each. Houston handled last year 1,000,000 bales and more of cotton valued at \$160,000,000. It has twenty-five ware houses with capacity of 500,000 bales, and eight compresses.

In addition to being a cotton center, the exploitation of Texas Forests has pushed Houston to the front as the great lumber center of the Southwest, with an annual business of \$75,000,000.

The first bank in Texas was established in Houston, the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Texas having been chartered by the Congress of Coahuila and Texas to S. M. Williams and associates in 1835. Its authorized capital was \$1,000,000 and \$100,000 was paid up. No more chartered banks operated in Texas until after 1870, as there was opposition to banks in those days, and the Williams bank finally had its charter annulled in 1859. T. W. House and B. A. Shepherd as early as 1850 had begun private

banking in Houston and their institutions were the forerunners of some of the great banks of today. Houston today is one of the the largest banking centers in the state, with six National banks with a combined capital of \$5,900,000, and six State Banks with a number of trust companies, the total deposits on September 12, of this year reaching approximately \$77,000,000, and the clearings for the first eight months of 1918 totalling \$574,438,033.00. The Federal Land Bank for the district is here and it has made loans of \$27,000,000 since it was established, while the Houston branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of the Eleventh District was opened in 1919.

Replacing the tents and log huts in which business was done in the early days, there are today many magnificent and commodious business houses, some 2,600 retail firms doing an annual business of nearly \$100,000,000, while the annual wholesale trade of the city reaches almost \$1,500,000.

The era of sky scraper building began in 1907, and continues, with contracts now pending for several new buildings. The Rice hotel of 18 stories, the Carter building of 17 stories, the Union National Bank building of 13 stories, the Scanlan Building of 13 stories, the Texas Company's building of 12 stories are among the tallest structures built within the last ten years, but there are numerous other buildings ranging from six to ten stories in height. The business district has spread south from the original center of business, the old section now being occupied by wholesale houses. The city limits have been extended, many additions made to the original sight and area of the city being now some 16 square miles. The assessed valuation of property exceeds \$300,000,000 and the population, which has doubled in every decade since the city was founded is now about 165,000, according to conservative estimates.

If the Allen Brothers could return to look upon the community they established they would rejoice to see how splendidly their successors have wrought to carry out their ideas of making Houston a metropolis. They would find the little straggling settlement in the mud on the bayou transformed into a great modern busy city, reaching for miles in every direction from the bayou landing, with eight or ten bridges spanning that bayou, one of which cost \$500,000 to build, a city with the greatest auditorium in the South, churches and schools costing millions, miles of paved streets, and elaborate telephone, gas, electric light and transportation system.

Their little trading post for which they paid \$5,000 they would find transformed, just as they intended, into the cotton, the lumber, the rice, the oil and the financial center of the state, and its scores of wholesale houses serving the very territory they expected Houston to serve.

Faith in the future has been one of the principal factors in all the growth of Houston, and it is a striking trait in the present generation. They are going on ahead today with plans for a city twice as large and they are encouraged by the fact that the city is entering upon a new era of development and growth. Loyalty, enterprise and visions are still the characteristic of Houston people, who expect to make their city, with its port development, the real "Chicago of the South", within the coming decade.

FUTURE OUTLOOK OF HOUSTON

By THE HOUSTON CHRONICLE

NO Houston essayist has turned out a New Zealand prophet to come back and moralize over the ruins of the city in the dim future, but every Houstonian has a vivid conception of Houston as it is going to be. This conception may not be expressed in the language of the classics but it is a conception founded in the sincerity of Houston's expectations.

The Houstonian, once started, will paint glorious pictures of a great seaport, where mighty railroad lines connect with ocean steamships; of vast industrial community stretching for 30 miles down each side of its ship channel, acquired after years of labor and great expense, and a channel already famous nationally; for a background of tremendous oil refineries and great producing plants, and finally, of a city which, in its civic pride and its responsiveness to the demands of progress, will be a fitting for hundreds of thousands of workers who will profit by its great industrial development.

This vision of the future of Houston has its basis in fact, not in the perfervid dreams of some rabid press agent. Houston is dealing in facts, generally, and in futures, only insofar as they can be seen from the present day facts.

The city is served by a great waterway. It is the logical railroad center of the state. Its renown as a cotton market is a byword throughout the world. Its oil industries are attracting wide spread attention. It is building rapidly on what it has already, and a recital of the achievements of the last ten years alone would be enough to indicate what it will do in the future.

Already its ship channel is in service. For four years coastwise steamers have plied the stream. In the fall of 1919 the first Trans-Atlantic vessel is scheduled to steam out of the city with a cargo of cotton for Liverpool.

Wherein lies a magical forshadowing of the days to come. Houston has already boasted being the greatest inland cotton market in the world. Now it is ceasing to be "inland." It is sending its own cotton out through its own port to the four corners of the earth.

On this one staple alone, this crop which means more to the hundreds of thousands of farmers of the state of Texas than any other single item, Houston has enough to build a future. Houston is the natural center of distribution for this commodity. From the farthest reaches of the state, direct rail lines will rush into port, and from this port it can go to the mills of the East, to England, to the Continent.

The future that is already unfolding in the cotton industry is indicative of what Houston may expect in other lines. Already, trade commissioners from Nicaragua, Porto Rico, and other South and Central American Countries, have been dicking with local interests with an eye to "getting in on the ground floor" or the port of this city.

Armed with this Channel as an entering wedge to the commerce of other great nations and the far coasts of this country, Houston Has an equally powerful weapon of distinction in its rail lines. It is admittedly the headquarters of the railroad life of the state. The best systems are entered here, systems which tap the Brownsville country with its cotton, its great fruit and truck

garden plots, that reach into the cotton fields of the central part of the state, that connect up directly with the oil producing territory. With admirable freight rates, based on a 50 mile inland seaport's advantages, Houston can take her place easily as the distributing center of the state. She claims that place now. Future years will demonstrate her right to it still more. Houston, will, therefore, reap all the benefits of a rapidly growing state with a magnificently expanding commerce.

In the coastal oil fields spread out from Houston, Goose Creek, Blue Ridge, West Columbia, the principal hope of this section in petroleum, are only a short automobile ride away. Great refineries are centering on the channel. Pipe lines are being run to the great storage plants which follow each other down the

lines of communication from Houston. Oil tankers ply the channel, bringing crude oil from Mexico to the refineries here.

Within 30 days, two new companies have purchased land along the channel for the purpose of establishing refineries. Hardly a company but what is represented either in a big refinery or in a land option.

Oil and cotton are not the only household goods of the Houstonian. The channel frontage is not limited to these industries alone.

Houston—or rather the port of Houston, has a prospective Channel frontage 60 miles, about 30 miles along each bank of the stream that is the main artery of its future growth. On his frontage already have been build a great cement plant, many oil refineries, an automobile factory, and numerous other manufacturies.

Hardly a month passes but some industry, small, perhaps, but destined to grow, crowds its way in. Drugs, clothing, food products, all of these essentials



Rice Hotel, Houston, one of the Largest and Most Luxuriantly Furnished Hotels in the South

of life are manufactured here. Only a few miles away is one of the largest sugar refineries in the United States.

These are all actualities. It is inconceivable that the future with the rapid development of traffic through the port can fail to attract scores of new enterprises. Success breeds success.

Some cities, however, fail to achieve their best because they are not prepared for success. They are overgrown villages. They do not know what to do with themselves. They can not assimilate their new growth. They make mistakes that it takes decades to overcome. Houston is prepared to guard against this.

The first step that Houston has taken that shows the farsighted manner in which it views its future has been to acquire a large frontage on the Channel for the municipality and begin the construction for a vast unity of municipally controlled docks and cotton warehouses, to be open to all on equal terms.

In the same characteristic way, it has involved a comprehensive city building plan. It has made arrangements for Parks, boulevards, residence sections, industrial communities.

One of the most significant developments of recent years is the preparation by a big oil concern to expend \$1,000,000 in building a model industrial village back of its plant on the channel. Another big oil company is undertaking the same type of work at Baytown, farther down the stream.

Other firms will follow these examples. The thing will be done well. There will be no useless haphazard growth along the old destructive lines. Houston is building well. Good substantial business houses, structures that attract favorable attention from the whole country, are continually going up, here. New corporations come, study the field, establish their headquarters and "dig in" with fine buildings, to stay.

As a civic entity Houston is working to meet its growth. It has developed a public school system that serves as the model for systems in cities much larger. It has become a convention center. It is the amusement center of this territory, and each year it is able to back more pretentious musical and theatrical offerings.

Along with this progress, it is rapidly developing into one of the real intellectual centers of the Union. The Rice Institute, magnificent gift of a former Houstonian, in seven years has leaped into the front rank of colleges and with practically unlimited funds will make this city the cultural center for this entire section of the south.

Small wonder that the Houstonian, telling of the future, counts his blessings and asks, "What more would you have?" It is only a question of normal expansion.

Streets and bridges are all in good condition, although little extension work in this department has been done recently owing to lack of funds. Street maintenance, however, is generally satisfactory.

Our chief complaint has come from citizens who believe that Houston should have an elaborate drainage system for its flood waters. During 1919 the rain was unusually heavy and the present drainage system was not equal to the task imposed upon it by the elements. The city engineer has drafted plans for a drainage system that will cost in the neighborhood of \$7,000,000. Funds for this system would have to be raised through the creation of a

local drainage district and the issuance of bonds for drainage purposes. It is up to the people to decide. The drainage is needed. It is only a question of finances, notwithstanding the fact that in normal years Houston experiences very little difficulty with its drainage.

In October the citizens of Houston voted a special school tax of 50 cents on the \$100. This tax will bring in a revenue of about \$750,000, which will be used in increasing the salaries of teachers and placing our public school system on a better basis generally. This special fund will release the general school fund for municipal purposes, and will enable the city to increase salaries in different city departments where increases are most needed.

Houston's fire department is giving efficient service, and there is very little loss from fires. Very few fires have occurred during the last year which entailed any considerable loss. This has been due in large measure to the prompt action of the fire department in meeting every emergency.

The city owns 10 public parks, ranging in area from a few acres each to 250 each. Harman Park is the largest and is beautifully located for park purposes. All parks have been improved with buildings and playgrounds and are the centers of much outdoor life during the summer months. The series of outdoor amusements, games and contests is a feature of the outdoor program provided by the city government during each summer. Municipal band concerts have been given in the past, and have proven a popular attraction for outdoor gatherings in our city parks.

The health of the city is good. It is the custom for the citizens of Houston, under the direction of the City Health Board each year to hold "clean up" campaigns, in which all refuse and decayed matter is removed from premises and destroyed. Every civic organization in the city takes part in these campaigns and the results have been very satisfactory. No epidemics of any kind have visited Houston the past year.

The city owns and operates a municipal market where it sells fruit and produce at from 12 to 20 per cent below prevailing retail prices. After charging itself with all overhead expenses paid by other dealers, it clears from \$100 to \$200 per week.

Houston's population is growing very rapidly, the estimated increase during the past 10 years being 120 per cent. Of course the population was swelled slightly by the taking in of Houston Heights, but the great demand for housing facilities is a sure index to a rapid and permanent growth. Notwithstanding the fact that the value of building permits totaled \$4,500,000 from January to October, 1919, and most of these were for residence buildings. One of the most difficult tasks in Houston today is the finding of living quarters for newcomers. Of course building operations were practically suspended during the war, which accounts, in part, for the shortage in housing facilities.

Improvement has been made in transportation and traffic and a noticeable falling off in accidents is the result. Street platforms for the accommodation of passengers boarding and alighting from street cars have been placed on the principal street intersections and have proved very successful in handling passenger traffic. An ordinance has been passed regulating the parking of automobiles in the congested districts, which will help the situation also.

HOUSTON'S MUNICIPAL PROGRESS

By A. E. AMERMAN

EX-Mayor

HOUSTON has the commission form of Government. The mayor and four city commissioners are elected by the people and are responsible for the City's administration. The Commissioners administer the Fire, Water, Tax and Street and Bridge departments, Each Commissioner is responsible for the conduct of affairs in his own department. The Mayor and four commissioners constitute the City Council Board and are empowered by law to pass and repeal ordinances.

Houston is growing so rapidly that it is difficult to keep up with the municipal needs. Every year we must revise our budgets and the call is always for more money for taking care of the ever expanding needs of the municipality.

Progress in all departments has been exceedingly gratifying. While all calls for improvements cannot possibly be met, we have every reason to feel optimistic. There is sound satisfaction in the knowledge that the city is increasing in wealth and population so rapidly that it requires constant revision of statistics. It requires expert figuring to be able to plan for immediate future requirements. It is a source of satisfaction, however, that heretofore the garment has never been cut too large. Houston has outgrown her small garment days, and the budgets that the various departments of the city are now placing before the Mayor would have staggered him a few years ago, yet the increase is necessary.

During the past year Houston has realized her dream of half a century. Since November, fifteen ocean-going vessels have been sailing from Houston's municipal wharves direct for Liverpool, with full cargoes of Texas cotton. This marks the beginning of an extensive overseas trade through our port, which is municipally owned and controlled. Other ships have been allocated here for the overseas trade during the year 1920.

For more than two years regular service has been in effect between Houston and Philadelphia. Vessels of the Southern Steamship Company have been making the port regularly, bringing merchandise and carrying back to Atlantic seaboard points the products of Texas and other southwestern States.

Improvements of the Houston Ship Channel began in 1870, and since that time \$5,500,000 have been spent in deepening and widening the waterway. Last May the Harris County Navigation District, which includes the City of Houston, voted a bond issue of \$1,500,000 for further improvements. The Federal Government has made an appropriation in-

creasing the amount of available funds to \$3,850,000. This will provide a minimum depth of 30 feet and a minimum width of 200 feet, and provide sufficient water for accommodation of the larger type of ocean going vessels, according to estimates of the Board of United States Engineers.

There are now located on the Ship Channel and in progress of location 18 oil refineries which will have a daily capacity when completed of 200,000 barrels of refined products per day. This will make Houston the greatest oil refining center in the world. Supplies of crude oil are drawn from the Gulf Coastal fields and from the North Texas, Louisiana and Oklahoma through pipe lines which converge on

the channel. All refining and industrial plants will eventually be connected with the eighteen main line railways which enter Houston from all inland points. Work on the municipal Belt Line Railway has been progressing steadily and 18 miles of trackage have been laid on the south side of the channel. The city owns and controls not only its port facilities but its

rail facilities as well. We own the 70-ton locomotives, a round house, and other facilities and railway equipage.

The ship channel extends from the Gulf of Mexico to Houston, a distance of 50 miles. It is 25 miles from the municipal port to Galveston bay. The channel is built through the bay and on to the Gulf.

The city has built six wharves. They cover a total water frontage of 3649 linear feet and have a total area of 303,634 square feet. All wharves have railway trackage connections and cargo is easily discharged for loading on vessels. Municipal freight sheds have been built also and cover 150,000 square feet. There are also a number of private wharves owned by various oil companies. Storage sheds for freight have also been provided. The total storage capacity for cotton by both municipal and private warehouses is 600,000 bales.

The imperative need at present is greater wharf facilities. In addition to the steamship lines now operating vessels between our port and other cities, three more companies are seeking admission. The municipal port director estimates that \$1,000,000 are required to provide for the immediate extension of harbor facilities.

Sentiment in favor of port commission created under authority of law to administer all harbor affairs is growing, and it is probable that action will be recommended to the legislature at some future time.



The Federal Building, Houston

HOUSTON'S YOUNG MEN'S BUSINESS LEAGUE

By S. F. CARTER, JR.

THEY say that "Youth Must be Served." But in the case of the Young Men's Business League, "Youth is Serving," and the sole object of its serving is Houston.

There is one popular saying here, that is descriptive of the youthful spirit of the Young Men's Business League: "No Order Too Large or Too Small." Along with other attributes of youth, the Young Men's Business League has enthusiasm; a trait that has enabled it to successfully engineer a line of undertakings ranging from the sale of crepe myrtle trees over the counter of the Chronicle at so much per, to setting the machinery in motion which resulted in a complete roundup of Houston houses.

The membership of the Young Men's Business League is proud of the organization's officers and directors. Meetings of the directorate are featured by a minimum attendance of 75 per cent. That indicates unflagging interest. Each meeting results in at least one new line of suggested activity. That indicates mental fertility. The record of the League shows that 100 per cent of the activities officially undertaken, are completed. That indicates faith and determination.

In most cases the mere mention of the name of an officer of the Young Men's Business League, is sufficient guarantee of high calibre. Here are the men who represent the Young Men's Business League in an official capacity:

S. F. Carter, Jr, President; Jas. A. Hall, first vice president; R. L. Wright, second vice-president; Mark F. Hathaway, third vice-president, A. P. Todd, treasurer, R. S. Allen, general secretary; Burt Rule, assistant secretary and director of publicity; Miss Lou Stallman, welfare department; Paul Wipprecht, agricultural department; J. C. Bailey, R. C. Burrows, V. A. Corrigan, W. R. Etie, J. A. Fite, E. A. Hester, H. L. Jackson, Robt. M. Jolly, Kenneth Krah, I. B. McFarland, J. C. McVea, R. M. Morgan, I. R. Palmer, A. S. Pimental, F. A. Shaffer, Dr. J. L. Short, J. Dixie Smith, W. M. White and W. O. Woods, directors.

The Young Men's Business League believes that its greatest value to the community has been because of the virile character of its manpower. A man-power that has been available for immediate harnessing on very short notice and for any or all worthy undertakings.

At the National Good Roads Convention at Mineral Wells last summer, the Young Men's Business League accepted the job of directing affairs of the Robert E. Lee Trans-Continental Highway Association. At that time the association was in an extremely embryonic state. In September 1919, it was found that the League had done its work so well, that it was possible to call a National Convention at Houston and perfect a nationwide organization. This was done, and just recently officers of the association have been assured that Washington regards the proposed highway as one of the most feasible trans-continental routes brought to its attention. The highway passes through Houston and South Texas, and has for its terminals, Washington, D. C. and San Diego, Calif. The day is not far distant

when this project will be one of the most valuable assets of the entire South.

In conjunction with the manual training departments of the city schools, the League completed a project which resulted in a street sign for every street intersection not marked by public utility companies of the city. The League has received many expressions of commendation in connection with the completion of this work.

Immediately following the Corpus Christi disaster the Mayor of Houston asked the Young Men's Business League to collect funds and to purchase and ship supplies. Several members of the organization were sent to the scene as representatives of the League and many officers and members were on the job for more than a week in Houston. The results obtained through the agency of this league, are now a matter of public record.

Through its publicity department, the Young Men's Business League has acquired countless numbers of persons, both citizens and prospective citizens, with the many advantages of Houston. The circulation of "Houston" the official magazine of the League includes a mailing list of 400 persons living outside the state. These individuals have been investigated and it is known that they are interested in the development of Houston and Harris County. Frequent inquiries are received from all parts of the country regarding information that has been seen in the magazine. The League pays a cash price for every copy covering this outside list and it is sent to the prospect free of all cost. Under the League's auspices and at its expense, a six-reel motion picture has been produced exploiting the Houston Ship Channel and advertising Houston as an industrial center. Efforts are being made to assure the film a wide showing over the state and country.

As a result of a campaign launched by the league, \$25,000 was collected from approximately 2,000 persons for the establishment of a municipal hospital in Houston. It is the will of the people, recently expressed that the hospital has been of great benefit to the city and should be permanently retained.

During the latter part of the census drive, League workers went out and obtained several thousand names of persons who declared they had not been enumerated. Following this demonstration of conditions, the mayor appointed a representative committee of citizens which appointed a special enumerator who was instructed to make a complete re-check of the city. The special enumerator accepted the offer of the League to use its office for headquarters and all the facilities of the organization were extended Mr. Charlton in order that Houston might receive its just rating in the ranks of Texas cities.

These are only a few of the recent major accomplishments of the Young Men's Business League. During 1920, the League will be constantly on the look-out for jobs to tackle that will tend to speed the progress of Houston's development.

The Young Men's Business League unequivocally subscribes to its slogan: "For a Bigger and Better Houston."

BEAUMONT, METROPOLIS OF SOUTHEAST TEXAS

By BEAUMONT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

BEAUMONT is a typical southern city of fifty thousand inhabitants and has all the conveniences and modern improvements of the large cities of the country. Its climate is on a parity with that of southern coast resorts with the exception that none of the coast storms ever reach Beaumont or its environs due to its location. Fifty

year ending June 30th, 361 ships from all parts of the world had loaded and unloaded at Port Beaumont.

Pleasure. Fishing, boating, hunting, motoring, golf and surf bathing are available to the pleasure seeker in and around Beaumont. On account of the extremely pleasant winter climate it is possible for one to spend practically every day following his own choice of the above named past-times. Ducks, geese, quail and other game birds abound in plenty. Due to the desire of the rice farmers to limit the depredations of these birds, there is no objection to any hunter bagging the legal limit each and every day he chooses to hunt. In the Big Thicket, within twenty miles of Beaumont, famous for bear, turkeys and other large game, the old time hunter can find plenty of excitement, amusement and exercise.

Good automobile roads lead in the several directions out of Beaumont, there being more than 100 miles of hard surfaced roads available. One wishing to fish can be readily accommodated. The Neches River is famous for its fresh water fish and a fifty minute ride on the interurban takes one to the open sea where tarpon and other big fish can be angled for. A splendid country club with first-class golf course, where arrangements may be made for the visitor and tourist for the use of its facilities, has been the means of pleasant past-time to many travelers of this section.



Scene on One of the Principal Business Streets of Beaumont

miles in land on the Neches River, which is the fourth largest river in the United States.

Approximately one-fifth of the water-borne tonnage of the United States annually passes over the Neches-Sabine outlet. Beaumont therefore offers a wonderful industrial as well as favorable climate opportunity to the tourists or business man who is seeking pleasure and business opportunity.

Business. Beaumont became nationally famous in 1900 when oil gushers ranging from 500 to 20,000 barrels were discovered at Spindle Top Field and thousands of the country's speculating public came and made fortunes. Many hundreds of the prospectors settled in Beaumont and have since contributed their part in making it one of the largest cities of Texas.

Outstanding industrial and agricultural enterprises are: Oil, lumber, rice and shipping. One of the largest oil refineries in the world is located here besides three other large refineries which are located in this vicinity, and contribute much to Beaumont's daily business. This is the center of the lumber and rice industry of Texas and Louisiana. The port of Beaumont is firmly established. The city owns and operates municipal wharf and dock facilities which forever guarantee the shipper, either local or foreign, fair port charges. During the fiscal



At the Beaumont Docks, Loading Ships for Distant Markets

Beaumont's citizenship is hospitable, obliging and always ready to render any assistance to its visitors. The Chamber of Commerce maintains an especially equipped information bureau and offers its entire service free to any who ask for it. While Beaumont has not generally advertised in the past as a stopping place for tourists, they nevertheless are coming this way in ever increasing numbers. A week or several weeks can be both pleasantly and profitably spent here.



Beaumont Harbor, one of the Principal Lumber and Oil Shipping Points of the South

GALVESTON, THE TEXAS PORT, GATEWAY OF THE SOUTHWEST

By EDWIN CHEESBOROUGH



GALVESTON is the chief seaport of Texas, the largest cotton exporting port in the world, a wholesale distributing point and a winter and summer resort. It has a beautiful, well fortified harbor 32 to 50 feet deep, thirty up-to-date piers and birth room at the docks for 100 ocean going vessels. It has a modern 10,000 ton dry dock, fuel oil station, coal elevators and floating bunker plants, a powerful wireless station, cable communication direct with Mexico, four large grain elevators and nine high

density cotton compresses. Galveston's population is around 40,000.

Deep water was procured at Galveston by the National Government at the cost of \$10,000,000. The average yearly business passing over Galveston's docks is from \$3,000,000 to \$450,000,000. Exports in 1918-19 were \$301,166,702.

In December 1835 M. B. Menard, recognized as the founder of Galveston, purchased of the Republic of Texas for the sum of \$50,000 one league and one labor of land on the East end of Galveston Island the site of the present city of Galveston. He organized the Galveston City Company, April 13, 1836 and immediately laid out the city. On April 30 1838 a public sale of town lots was held. The city

was incorporated and elected its first mayor and Board of Aldermen in March 1839.

Up to October 1902 the City was located on an unprotected flat sandy surface with a grade running from four to seven feet above mean low tide. On an average of once every eleven years the City was inundated by storm water from the Gulf of Mexico, but the result and damage was always very small. The building of a seawall along the Gulf front to protect the city from storm wave action was frequently suggested, but no active steps were taken to bring about the desired results.

On Sept. 8, 1900, at a time when Galveston possessed a population of 40,000, a great tropical storm, originating in the West Indies, struck the city with a fury hitherto unbelievable. Approximately 5,300 lives and \$17,000,000 in property values were destroyed. This disaster left the city government practically bankrupt and many of its municipal improvements in ruins. A grave situation faced the city. The people realized fully, that in order to restore confidence and to make Galveston a safe place in which to reside herculean efforts and wise planning was absolutely necessary. Under the law, no city or county in Texas can sell or dispose of their lands at less than par. Galveston was facing a question of civic life or death.

Four Noted Achievements

Galveston is credited with having accomplished four noted achievements. The Commission Plan of City Government, the building of a great Seawall and boulevard, the raising of the grade of a large part of the city and the erection of a magnificent



At Galveston, the Gateway to the Great Southwest Empire. The Greatest Cotton Shipping Port of the South. Texas Products are Shipped through this Harbor to all Parts of the World. The Giant Causeway in the Center is the Longest Viaduct in the World.

all-arched re-inforced concrete causeway two miles in length connecting the city with the mainland.

The Commission Plan of City Government

After the great storm of Sept. 8th, 1900, it was suggested that the first step necessary to a complete rehabilitation of Galveston, was a thorough reorganization of the City government. It was generally recognized that an efficiently managed municipal government has a direct bearing upon the growth, development and prosperity of a city, because it encourages the people, invites Capital and stimulates activity.

The Galveston Deep Water Committee

An organization composed of twelve of the leading business men of the city, and whose original purpose was to work for National aid in securing deep water for the port, decided that an application

Sewerage; Commissioner of Streets and Public Property, and Commissioner of Police and Fire Depts. The Mayor or any Commissioner can be removed from the office for official misconduct, drunkenness or incompetency by a district judge upon a proved charge.

What the new system of City government accomplished for Galveston was indeed remarkable. Its success was so marked, that hundreds of cities all over the United States have adopted the Commission Plan.

Sea Wall

One of the first acts of the Board of City Commissioners, was the employment of an engineering board composed of General Henry M. Robert, Alfred Noble and H. C. Ripley, their duty being to devise plans for the protection of the city from the force of the waves and currents in the several storms



Bathing in the Surf at Galveston, the Atlantic City of the South. The Gulf Water is Delightfully Warm, and Bathers May Stay in the Surf all Day and Late into the Night Without Becoming Chilled.

should be made to the state legislature for a new charter, designed to benefit the people rather than to provide sinecures for politicians: Mr. R. Waverly Smith, President of the First National Bank of Galveston, a lawyer by training, and who, for four years prior to that time has held the office of City Attorney, and who was a member of the Deep Water Committee, and now its chairman, suggested the appointment of a committee from that organization to thoroughly revise and rewrite the city charter. Accordingly a sub committee of three from said organization was appointed, consisting of Mr. Smith, Col. Walter Gresham, a lawyer and a former member of Congress, and Mr. F. D. Minor, a lawyer of high character and splendid ability. This subcommittee procured copies of the charters of a number of cities, including the law governing the city of Washington, D. C., a copy of the act creating the taxing commission for Memphis, Tenn., and after the great yellow fever epidemic in 1878, and a copy of the so-called model charter of Baltimore, Md.

The commission features of the new charter were suggested and drawn by Mr. Smith, and the controlling was the creation of a governing body which should conform, as near as possible, to the organization of a great business corporation providing the duties, sharply defining the responsibilities, and through the heads of the various departments, concentrating both power and responsibility.

Commission Plan in Brief

The Board of Commissioners of the City of Galveston is composed of a Mayor, President and four Commissioners, all elected to their respective positions by the qualified voters of the city at large every two years.

The Mayor or President is the executive head of the City Government. The four Commissioners are designated as follows: Commissioner of Finances and Reserve; Commissioner of Water Works and

known to occur in the Gulf, and to prevent storm water from ever reaching a depth in the city, dangerous to life and property. To accomplish this object the Board of Engineers proposed the building of a solid concrete wall and the raising of the city grade to eight feet at Avenue "A", 10 feet at Broadway, 12 feet at Avenue "P" and continuing this slope upward to the seawall seventeen feet above mean low tide.

The county of Galveston, of which the city contributes about 85% of the taxes, agreed to build the Seawall at a cost of \$1,500,000, issuing 4% bonds being purchased by the citizens of Galveston and the city, with aid extended by the State of Texas, agreed to raise the grade at a cost of \$2,000,000, the people to pay the expenses incident to the raising of their building and other improvements costing about \$1,000,000 additional. Galveston county built 17,592 feet of the Seawall and the United States Government built in front of Fort Crockett, joining the county seawall, 5506 feet, making a total of 23,098 feet, or a little over 4 1-3 miles. Work on the wall started Oct. 1902 and was completed Oct. 18, 1905. The cost of the wall and filling behind same to the Government was \$678,424.00. The wall proper is 16 feet wide at the base, is 17 feet above mean low tide and is five feet across the top. It is backed up by sand filling. Adjacent to the wall and flush with its top is a cement sidewalk 16 feet wide, next to the sidewalk is a brick pavement, 68 feet wide, and adjacent to that is another cement sidewalk. These two cement sidewalks with brick pavement in the center is called the "Seawall Boulevard." At a point 200 feet from the wall proper, or 100 feet north of the seawall boulevard, a cement wall is sunk into the earth five feet deep, its top which is 21 feet above mean low tide being even with the ground surface, or four feet higher than the seawall. This upward slope of four feet for a distance of 200 feet from the seawall causes all

storm spray dashing over the seawall on to the boulevard to drain back into the Gulf.

The wall proper is built upon four round piling at intervals of four feet. The piling is driven down from 40 to 44 feet, penetrating a solid clay foundation. A double row of lapper and groved sheet piling 24 feet in length extends the entire length of the wall under the part nearest the Gulf. In front of the wall is an apron of granite and sandstone rip rap 27 feet wide.

Eastern Extension of Seawall

The United State Government and Galveston County jointly at a cost of \$18,000,000 have extended the seawall from the Gulf at sixth street to Fort San Jacinto a distance of 10,300 feet the County paying the cost of 3,300 feet and the Government paying for 7,000 feet. The Government's part of the wall is in front of its own land, some 700 acres comprising the Fort and the sand flats adjacent thereto. This seawall extension not only protects the channel of Galveston bay from filling during a storm, but also reclaims for commercial purposes about 5000 feet of channel frontages which is suitable for docks and terminals, also a large acreage of sand flats, also gives the Government a magnificent site adjacent to Fort San Jacinto for use as a camp and drill grounds.

Raising the City Grade

Acting under the terms of the new city charter on May 15, 1903, Governor S. W. T. Lanham appointed J. P. Alvey, John Sealy and E. R. Cheesebrough, as a grade raising board, they to manage control and direct the work of filling and raising the area east of Thirteenth Street and also south of Broadway as far west as fortieth street. The total sum available for this work was \$2,000,000 represented by 5 per cent City bonds. In order to care for the interest and sinking fund on this

six years. The contractors received \$1,961,259, the engineering and incidental expenses being less than two per cent of the contract price. The contractors lost between \$300,000 and \$400,000 on their contract. The surface elevation due to the raising of the city grade ranges from a few inches to eleven feet. The highest known storm water at Galveston was a fraction under 12 feet above mean low tide. Broadway as raised is 10 feet and the sidewalks 11 feet and the slope towards the Seawall is upward at the rate of one foot in 1500. The downtown section of the city from Broadway north has never been raised. This is however in active contemplation. The present grade in that area ranges from 6½ to 8 feet above mean low tide. During a storm, since the building of the seawall, the water appearing on the downtown streets backs in from the bay and has no damaging force.

Due to the grade raising all bayous, lakes and low places in the western part of the City have been filled. Since the beginning of the grade raising operations a total of 16,321,400 cubic yards of filling has been placed in the city, at the cost of approximately \$3,000,000.

The Galveston Causeway

The Galveston Causeway when completed will represent an outlay of \$3,000,000 or more. It is 10,642 feet in length and of which 7858 is re-inforced concrete arches resting upon a concrete piling foundation. Each arch had a clear span of sixty feet. The causeway is sixty-three feet, three inches wide, and is devoted to a county roadway, interurban and steam railway tracks. It is 14 feet above mean tide. The lift bridge has a clear span of 100 feet. Galveston County, the G. C. & S. Fe Ry. Co., Galveston, Houston Electric Interurban Co., G. H. & H. R. Ry. Co., and the Southern Pacific Railway Company, in various proportions, have contributed



Along the Walk at Galveston. Murdock Bath House, Bathing, Surf and Pier on the Right. On the Left is the Crystal Bath House, Plunge and Casino.

bond issue the State of Texas through legislative enactment, contributed the States part of all taxes collected in Galveston County for a period of 17 years and later on increased it to 27 years. The Grade raising Board secured the services of Col. C. S. Richie, U. S. Engineer, as its consulting engineer, he to prepare plans, specifications and form of contract. The successful bidder was Messrs. Goehardt & Bates, the price being 18½ cents per cubic yard, to include grading they to dredge a service canal through the residence section of the city three miles long, eighteen feet deep and two hundred feet wide. They to us foreign built, self loading, self propelling and discharging hopper dredges to take filling from the bay and transport it through the canal and discharge it through pipe lines. They to remove all buildings in the canal right-of-way, and restore them to their original location, after re-filling the canal. The raising of the grade started July 1904 and was completed in July 1910 or within

to meet the cost of this structure. The causeway was constructed under two contracts. The initial contract was let to the A. M. Bladgett Construction Company of Kansas City, Mo., July 6, 1909 and on August 30 of the same year, the first work was actually started, Mr. Linton W. Stubbs, construction Engineer, supervised the work. The Arch bridge portion was 2358 feet and life bridge 100 feet. The balance of the structure was a cement slab, protected sand roadway, surfaced with shell. During the storm of August 16,17, 1915, a large part of the sand roadway washed out and the cement slabs fell in. In rebuilding, it was decided to construct the destroyed portion of arches, thus making the entire causeway an all arched structure. About 5,500 feet of arch construction, being 79 acres, comprised the second contract which was awarded to Larkin & Sangster (Inc.) This is one of the largest, if not the very largest re-inforced arched concrete structures in the world.

HISTORY OF GALVESTON

By ALEXANDER RUSSELL

Galveston Tribune

AS many as half a dozen more or less authentic records of the beginning of Galveston have been written and after perusing all of them, the reader is permitted the liberty of exercising his option as to the one he prefers, for after all, it makes little difference as to which of the narratives one follows, all of them agree that some time between the year 1686 and 1816 the island upon which the city is now located, was used by Indians as a hunting and

In 1820 Lafitte seized an American ship in Matagorda Bay and for that act the United States government sent an armed vessel to break up the rendezvous. Later in that year Lafitte quit the island and made his headquarters at one place or another until 1826 when he is said to have died in Yucatan. When Lafitte left Galveston island, it was occupied by General Long, who, with a small body of adventurers, had been camped on the Bolivar peninsular,



Galvez Hotel, the Popular Hostelry of Galveston, Open Throughout the Year. This Hotel is Well and Favorably Known to Tourists all Over the World.

fishing resort and designated as rattlesnake island because of the number of these reptiles found here.

In 1816, supposedly on Sept. 12, Don Jose Manuel Herrera, commissioner of the Mexican revolutionary, or Morelos government, to the United States together with Don Luis Aury, a gallant naval officer, landed on Galveston island with the purpose of making this place their headquarters in their endeavor to wrest Mexico from the Spanish yoke. In November the same year, General Francisco Xavier Mena, with 200 men and a few small ships joined the forces at Galveston and laid out an encampment. Because of disagreements between the two leaders, Galveston was abandoned early in 1817, being shortly afterwards occupied by the Pirate Lafitte whose headquarters at Barrataria Louisiana, had become untenable. Lafitte held a commission as Governor of Texas from the revolutionary government of Mexico, and under the flag of that government he carried out his piratical practices upon Spanish ships, fought with the neighboring Indians and added from time to time to the population of the island.

the bay from Galveston, and many of the houses which had been destroyed by Lafitte were rebuilt and occupied. Long became involved in trouble with a band of Indians occupying the western end of the island and failing in his effort to enlist a sufficient number of men to assume active operations against the Mexican government, the Island was gradually abandoned and until 1832 again became a hunting and fishing resort for neighboring tribes of red men.

In the year mentioned, Juan N. Seguin, a Mexican citizen of the State of Coahuila, was granted a league and labor of land on the eastern end of Galveston island, but did nothing with his grant. In the year 1834, colonel Michael B. Menard, agent and purchaser of the grant of Seguin, petitioned the Alcade of Liberty Territory to put him in possession of the one league and labor of land on the eastern extremity of Galveston island, and the petition was granted.

After Texas had gained its independence and set up business as a republic, Colonel Menard offered

the Texas congress \$50,000 to make good his grant, his offer was accepted and from that hour began the history of what is now one of the greatest seaports of the United States. The city was incorporated in March 1836, John M. Allen being its first mayor. The city was planned and ample provision made for schools, churches, public buildings and parks. Just prior to the battle of San Jacinto, which battle gave to Texas her independence, the government of the republic, forced to flee from its capital at Washington by the approach of Santa Anna, made Galveston its temporary abiding place. During the time the young republic was struggling against Mexico for independence, Galveston was the headquarters for the Texas Navy, consisting of half a dozen small vessels. This navy gave a splendid account of itself when ever a Mexican vessel could be found willing to engage in battle.

Galveston furnished adequate complements of men and finances to the Texas war for independence and to the Southern side in the war between the states. At the close of the latter war, the population of the city was approximately 10,000. The city boasted of one railroad 45 miles in length and half a dozen wharves at which numerous light draft vessels loaded and unloaded, the bar at the entrance of the harbor did not permit of vessels drawing more than fifteen feet of water to enter.

have been coming into the harbor and an effort is now being made for the government to undertake the deepening of the channel and bar to thirty-five feet. Illustrative of the wide appreciation of Galveston as a port, on one day recently there were vessels flying fourteen different flags loading or unloading at the wharves.

Galveston's present population is about 40,000 and everything points to a rapid increase over these figures. The storm of 1900, while it gave the city a temporary set back, in reality proved to be a blessing in disguise for it taught the people a much needed lesson and measures were at once taken to surround the city with a protecting wall while the city itself was elevated, in some places to a height of seventeen feet above its old elevation. Then, too from the storm and its toll of heavy repair expenses came the commission form of government by which not only Galveston but numerous other communities throughout the nation have been able to carry on at a much reduced expense and wider satisfaction.

Galveston today holds first place as a cotton exporting gateway and has entered the field for a new record in grain exportation. Elevator facilities and side track provisions are ample and if the port is supplied with adequate tonnage, Galveston will be as noted for handling export grain as she is for



Seagoing Vessels at Wharves in the Galveston Harbor Taking Cargo Enroute to Various American and European Ports

In the year 1896, after an extended campaign of education conducted throughout the west and the Middle west, congress made an appropriation for the deepening of the harbor and the work was immediately started. By 1875 vessels drawing twenty-five feet of water could enter the harbor and year by year since that time deeper draft vessels

handling outward bound cotton. The taxable valuation of the city is given at \$41,000,000.00 This city went over the top in every Liberty bond, Red Cross and War Work Activities drive launched during the recent war altogether, by the war, deprived of her shipping and a large portion of her population.

AMARILLO, METROPOLIS OF THE PANHANDLE

By BOARD OF CITY DEVELOPMENT

A MARILLO, the metropolis of the well known panhandle country of Texas, with trade area of 38 panhandle counties is a modern and up-to-date city in every respect, advancing rapidly with the growth and development of this prosperous section of the state. What is known as the Amarillo trade territory, is an area containing 60,000 square miles, with a population of 350,000.

Amarillo was for many years the principal city of the great western stock raising district. In the days of the open range vast herds of cattle fed on the broad prairies and Amarillo was the headquarters of the stock men, who brought their cattle here for shipment to the Northern and Eastern markets. Although much of the land has been brought under cultivation, and grain raised in abundance, there are still large areas devoted to the cattle raising. Although Amarillo has undergone an evolution which has made it a modern city, the modern improvements, fine business buildings and residences equipped with all of the up-to-date appliances of other modern cities, it still retains many of the traditions of the western range.



Amarillo, the Metropolis of the Panhandle. A View of Polk Street Looking South from Fourth

The principal crops are wheat, which in normal years amounts to 20,000,000 bushels, oats, barley and rye amount to 10,000,000 bushels, kaffir and maize 40,000,000 bushels. An idea of Amarillo as a market, may be gained from the shipments of products and stock from this city. The average shipment of grain over all railroads averages over 700 cars annually, while live stock shipments, including cattle, horses, hogs and sheep averages over 5,000 cars annually.

The South Plains section has become famous as a poultry producing section, while the North Plains is one of the greatest small grain producing and cattle growing areas in the country.

Bank clearings annually of Amarillo are in excess of \$300,000,000, while bank deposits are near the \$10,000,000 mark, while the total bank deposits of all panhandle counties are over \$60,000,000. The 1920 census gives this city a population of 15,494, while the city directory estimate at this time gives it a population of over 18,000.

The climate of Amarillo has been grossly misrepresented and joked about, while as a matter of fact, the summer climate is delightful with an average mean temperature for the summer months of 69 degrees. There are, of course, some cold days

in this section of the state with some snow, but the temperature never remains low for any extended period, and the average mean temperature for the winter months is 43 degrees. The climate is indeed healthful and invigorating both winter and summer.

The discovery of gas twenty-eight miles northwest of Amarillo is destined to play an important part



Looking North on Polk Street, Amarillo

in the future history of this city. This gas field is fifteen miles in width and twenty miles in length, and is probably the largest natural gas field in the world. The thirteen producing wells have a total daily capacity of 400,000,000 cubic feet, this gas serves the city for industrial, commercial and domestic purposes. It is more than likely that oil will also be discovered, inasmuch as many tests are now being made by substantial companies.

There are three grain elevators here with a combined storage capacity of 700,000 bushels, and one flour mill with a capacity of 800 bushels per day. Eight wholesale houses have headquarters in Amarillo, and about 300 traveling salesmen have headquarters here. The volume of wholesale business averages over \$20,000,000 annually. There are three railroad round houses and shops located in the city and up to date business houses of every description to take care of the growing trade of the panhandle district.

With the vast area of wealthy productive territory surrounding Amarillo the city is sure to become a



The City Hall of Amarillo

wholesale as well as retail commercial center. Amarillo is assured a permanent place among the commercial and industrial, as well as agricultural centers of the Southwest.

SAN ANTONIO

By SAN ANTONIO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

SAN ANTONIO, located on the dividing line between what is called the Edwards Plateau (the hill country) and the great Coastal Plains, occupies a peculiarly strategic position. For this cause the location was chosen originally, and the development of the country has increased the value of the location until today San Antonio is the greatest metropolis of the Southwest.

The population, according to the latest estimate of the Research Bureau of the University of Texas, is 200,000. More conservative estimates and the city directory place it at 175,000. The area of the city is 36 square miles or 2,304 acres.

San Antonio is the distributing and banking center for a great tributary territory, which, although as yet only partly developed, yields enormous agricultural and live stock products.

The growth of San Antonio having sprung mainly from the service it has rendered as distributing point, it becomes necessary to consider the trade territory served by San Antonio. This trade territory covers fifty-five counties and contains 68,015 square miles, or 43,529,600 acres. This is an area larger by 3,850 square miles than the combined areas of Ohio, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Delaware.

The population of this territory, based on the United States census estimates, is nearly 1,000,000. The wholesale business of San Antonio is estimated by a committee of business men engaged in this line of business at \$150,000,000 a year.

San Antonio is naturally the retail market for this tributary territory and also for Mexico, although this latter business has been diminished by reason of the revolutions. The retail trade is estimated at from \$100,000,000 to \$125,000,000 a year.

San Antonio has some of the largest department stores in the Southwest and has developed a retail market that serves this whole southwest country.



One of the Principal Business Streets of San Antonio

The total value of the agricultural products and live stock produced in this area in a normal year, according to official figures of the state comptroller of Texas, is over \$200,000,000. The cotton raised in this section is estimated by state experts at 800,000 bales, with a value of \$80,000,000.

San Antonio is a great live stock, cotton, wool and mohair market.

The military post at San Antonio, known as Fort Sam Houston, placed here because of the strategic advantages, represents an investment on the part of the United States government of between five and six million dollars. It is the general headquarters for the Department of the South, headquarters for the quartermasters and commissary



Alamo Plaza, the Historic Park of San Antonio. In the Background are seen the Alamo, on the Right, and the San Antonio Post Office in the Center

supplies, the hospital base and the principal aviation base of the United States, which includes Kelly Fields 1 and 2 and Brooks Fields. With Camp Travis, the huge national army cantonment, this military establishment housed nearly a hundred thousand men during the war. Ordinarily 5,000 or more troops are garrisoned here. It is estimated that the financial asset to San Antonio of the army post is of the value of about \$10,000,000 a year.

The weather in San Antonio during eight months of the year is altogether delightful, and although the four summer months are warm they have the heat tempered by the gulf breezes and the nights are cool.

The winter temperature average is 54 degrees. It is possible to live out of doors most of the time, as the winter days are generally sunny.

Spring temperature average is 69 degrees.

Summer temperature average is 82 degrees.

Fall temperature average is 70 degrees.

The climate in San Antonio is favorable to manufacturing, particularly because the mildness of the climate makes a saving in the fuel bill necessary to the heating of plants. Then again the length of days in the winter is greater than in northern latitudes, and there is a saving in the lighting cost. The climate being favorable to human life, gives greater efficiency and a generally happier and more contented set of workers.

Survey of the industries show that the larger factories employ approximately 7,000 persons, and the annual output is about \$35,000,000. The payroll is in the neighborhood of \$10,000,000.

Owing to its very delightful and healthful climate, which is especially pleasant in the winter season, many tourists from the colder northern sections have been in the habit of coming to this city. Beginning in 1909, when two splendid new modern hotels were completed, San Antonio has consciously fostered this tourist trade.

THE FUTURE OF SAN ANTONIO

By CHAS. S. DIEHL

Proprietor of San Antonio Light



SAN ANTONIO is one of the natural capitals of the world. If the United States was divided into separate sovereignties as continental Europe is, San Antonio would be the metropolitan center of the southwestern empire as it has always been and is now. This is not said in derogation of the other beautiful and growing commonwealths of the great state of Texas, which cannot strictly be rivals of San Antonio, in the commercial sense, any more than San Antonio can hold any ungenerous rivalry toward her

sister cities. Each cares for the broad territory in which it is located, but the fact remains that San Antonio was located and discovered by early Spanish discoveries, with the same unerring certainty as Rome, Paris, Vienna and Moscow. Its history dates back to 1689 as a European settlement. Its missions date back to 1700, and as American history runs, it represents the seat of the oldest white civilization in the republic.

What San Antonio was, more than two centuries ago, it remains today, the strategic center of that one-quarter of the United States lying west of the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean, and from the Oklahoma line to the Rio Grande. Its strategical importance has been such that the battles for the control of the great Southwest empire was fought on the site of the city, and when the Spaniards were finally defeated, and San Antonio became an American garrison instead of a Spanish garrison, the American Republic definitely fixed its southern boundary at the Rio Grande.

It has always been a military town, the same as the historic strategic cities of Europe. It has been such, for strictly military reasons, and in following up the natural historic hypothesis, it has grown with the population of the states surrounding it, into an ever increasing center of population, trade, and

wealth. All the natural elements which attracted the early settlers from Europe remain with it, tending to make it one of the most wholesome, delightful and healthful spots for a great city. Its natural elevation gives it perfect drainage, its water supply from deep flowing wells is unsurpassed in purity and volume, its skies are almost perennially blue—all



The San Jose Mission Near San Antonio. A Relic of the Historic Days of the Spanish Padres

tending to make it one of the healthiest large cities in the world.

Apart from its ideal location, it is surrounded by an empire of tillable land, capable of producing large crops, with and without irrigation. The range in production can be seen in all the tree, shrub and flower forms in her public parks, and in the tilled fields.

The asphalt, oil, gas, mineral, lignite, building and road stone deposits have already been developed to an extent that insures the great prosperity of the capital city of the region, its numerous hot mineral baths are already largely patronized, its road system through the high wooded hills to the north and west are being extended, while in the city itself her public and private schools are possibly larger in number than any other city of like size in America, insuring the growth of refinement and proper appreciation of the artistic among its people.



A Panoramic View of Business District of San Antonio, the City with an Ideal Climate, Beautiful Parks, Attractive Residences and Commodious Hotels. San Antonio is one of the Most Popular Winter Resorts for Tourists in the South. One of the Largest Army Posts in the United States is Located Here.

EL PASO

By EL PASO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

EL PASO'S territory represents 15 per cent of the area of the United States and El Paso is the distributing and banking center of the district having a greater area than that comprised in the New England States and New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania added for good measure.

It is the only large city along 2,000 miles of the Mexican border, and is the natural meeting point for persons interested in mining, trade, transportation, live stock, agriculture and manufacturing.

El Paso is the seat of Federal and State Courts, National and International commissions, bureaus, and is a great center of tourists movement, offering unique attraction of instant communication with Mexico.

It has a population of over 80,000 while the population of the territory, exclusive of state of Northern Mexico, is 1,050,203.

The city of El Paso has a modified commission form of government; the executive and legislative power is vested in a mayor and four aldermen elected by the people. The school board consists of eight members elected by the people. Promptness and clarity of action and heart co-operation characterize the work of the various municipal departments.

The city of El Paso was chartered in 1873. Population in 1900 was only 15,000.

El Paso is essentially a city of homes of \$18,000 size. There are probably not over 50 wooden houses. All buildings are of reinforced concrete, brick, steel and tile. New building investments exceed \$3,-000,000 per year.

El Paso has hundreds of homes costing above \$10,000, and over 50 homes worth \$17,000 to \$50,000 each.

El Paso's building permits for April, 1919, were 140 valued at \$126,133, against 110 permits in April, 1918, valued at \$59,041, indicating a return to pre-war activities.

El Paso has the lowest fire insurance key-rate of Texas of only 20 cents.

El Paso, an incorporated area of ten square miles, with 100 miles of graded streets, over 40 miles of paved streets, cost of paving over \$2,000,000. Over 50 miles of asphalt country roads.

Parks and play grounds cover over 150 acres, valuation \$2,400,000.

El Paso has municipal water works which can supply 16,000,000 gallons daily. The city is now using only 6,000,000 gallons daily. Reserve capacity is always in excellent condition. The city plant is worth \$2,000,000. The water is pure, as confirmed by recent analysis.

El Paso has 85 lodges, societies and clubs and a public library with over 15,000 volumes; 12 hospitals and sanitariums, property valuation of over \$3,-000,000.

El Paso has 40 churches, property valuation, \$1,000,000, and has 13 public schools and 9 private ones. Enrollment over 10,000 pupils. Property valuation more than \$1,000,000.

El Paso has a state school of mines, branch of the University of Texas; a million dollar hotel and many smaller but thoroughly modern hotels.

Climate and Rainfall. Altitude of 3,767 feet; climate is equable, mild, but crisp and invigorating

winters. 329 clear days each year and almost entirely free from humidity. Near El Paso is Cloudcroft, altitude 9,000 feet, which is one of the most delightful resorts in the world. El Paso has an annual rainfall of 9.84 inches.

Financial Center. Within this district which we term our trade territory there are 190 banks, including El Paso, 70 national banks and 120 state banks, with a combined capital and surplus of \$21,-000,000; and combined deposits of \$85,000,000. 95 per cent of these banks carry accounts in El Paso.

The yearly volume of outgoing items of banking paper between El Paso and her trade territory totals \$39,000,000 while the yearly volume of incoming items of banking paper reaches a total of \$110,-000,000. The city of Denver, three times the size of El Paso, shows only twice this volume. These figures do not include the immense volume of banking business done by this city with Mexico under normal conditions. The northern portion of Mexico is one of the richest sections of this continent in natural resources.

The railroads realize the special value of the city's location by granting 10 days stop over privilege under normal conditions.

El Paso has seven trunk line railroads; five from the East, North and West; two from Mexico; 40 passenger trains arrive and depart from El Paso daily.

The value of shipments made by manufacturers, jobbers and firms having stocks in El Paso near a total of \$25,000,000 annually.

The annual tonnage represented in these shipments totals over 800,000,000 pounds. This is on freight shipments only. The average freight movement in El Paso yards is over 2,000 cars per day.

Trunk lines and feeders penetrate El Paso's trade territory in every direction, centering at this great Pass of the North. For centuries the great trails have centered here, owing to the topography of the country and the great railroad systems of today find that El Paso is the lowest pass over the Rocky Mountains and Continental Divide between the equator and the arctic snows. El Paso is the greatest trading point south of Denver, between San Antonio and Los Angeles, a distance of 1,500 miles.

In order to give a clear conception of the transportation facilities, the following items are presented:

El Paso is 1,250 miles from San Francisco, or a running time of 38 hours and 15 minutes; El Paso to Kansas City, 27 hours and 30 minutes; El Paso to Denver, 24 hours and 30 minutes; El Paso to St. Louis, 40 hours; El Paso to Chicago, 42 hours and 15 minutes.

In view of the foregoing figures it is readily observed that any point within the trade territory can be served with a maximum running time within 18 hours.

Industrial Survey. El Paso has 105 local firms engaged in manufacturing to some extent for the general trade. These figures do not include railroad shops, building trades, exclusive repair shops or special service shops. In these manufacturing establishments a recent survey of labor shows 4,700 wage earners now employed in the 105 manufacturing plants. The maximum capacity of these plants

is approximately 7,500. On a maximum capacity of 7,500 labor the annual output is \$50,000,000 and the payroll is \$5,000,000. Capital investment of \$15,000,000.

Natural Resources. No. 1. The largest body of clear white pine timber in the world is near El Paso in Chihuahua, covering an area of 3,500,000 acres and affording an outlet of 1,500,000 board feet per day for 100 years; two-thirds of this product is to be manufactured in El Paso.

No. 2. Largest body of yellow pine on this continent in New Mexico and Arizona, now on forest reserve.

No. 3. Metal mining is the greatest industry of the Southwest, copper being the principal product. The mines within this territory produce \$70,000,000 worth a year; or more than one-fourth of the world's supply. El Paso's smelter itself produces one-twentieth of the total American copper product.

No. 4. Next to copper rank silver and lead, which are produced in immense quantities in Northern Mexico and pass through the El Paso smelter. Gold is also produced west and southwest of El Paso and is considerable value. East are the quicksilver mines with immense deposits of oil and sulphur in the same territory. Iron, zinc, manganese, platinum and tungsten.

No. 5. Salt, potash, plaster and fertilizer exist in abundance.

No. 6. Construction materials, sand, gravel, lime, cement, constituancies, tile and brick clay, fine marble and building stone.

No. 7. North of El Paso in New Mexico lie the coal fields. This state (New Mexico) has the largest body of coal of any state west of Illinois. Coal ranges from lignite to semi-anthracite, with high grade domestic and steam coal.

No. 8. Cotton in Texas, Arizona, New Mexico and Mexico producing one-fourth of the world's supply of this staple.

No. 9. Leather, hides, wool, mohair, fertilizer from 20,000,000 head of cattle, sheep, goats, horses, mules and hogs worth \$240,000,000.

No. 10. Furs and pelts from countless wild animals.

No. 11. Various fibers in unlimited quantities.

No. 12. Rubber and gum plants.

No. 13. Cereals for milling.

No. 14. Vegetables and fruits for canning.

No. 15. Broom corn, sugar cane and sugar beets.

No. 16. Mineral springs of all kinds.

Mexican Trade Relations. Due to the demoralized conditions in Northern Mexico, proper trade relations are difficult, however, a substantial business being done in all lines as emphasized by report on exports and imports.

Amount exported, 1918, for fiscal year ending June 1st, 1918, \$5,715,442.

Imports from Mexico through El Paso amounted to \$2,034,366 for the same period, while the Arizona districts show \$20,077,045. This difference is readily expanded by the operations of the Villistas on the railroad lines south of El Paso. The Chamber of Commerce maintains especial department for Mexi-

can trade and handles all letters and bulletins for this territory in Spanish.

Agricultural Development and Irrigation. The total value of agricultural products in El Paso territory is over \$16,000,000 with one-fourth of this produced in the Rio Grande valley project or \$4,237,000.

The Elephant Butte Dam project cost over \$10,000,000 and is the largest storage of irrigation waters in the world, storing fifty per cent more than Assonan Dam in Egypt. The reservoir will contain 862,200,000 gallons of water.

El Paso has had an interesting and romantic history. The name "El Paso" is a Spanish word meaning "The Pass." The city is the county seat of the county by the same name. The county was created from Bexar County in 1850 and was not organized until twenty-one years later. By an act of the legislature, Culberson County was created from a portion of El Paso and more recently Huds-peth County was created from a portion of the remainder, leaving the area of El Paso County but a small fraction of its former size.

The surface of the county is generally mountainous, broken up and traversed by many canyons and valleys. A good portion of the county is given to grazing. Many thousands of acres along the Rio Grande where irrigation is possible is devoted to intense cultivation and is extremely productive. The Elephant Butte Dam was built by the Government, irrigating an area of fifty thousand acres North of El Paso. In the irrigated districts, much of the land is devoted to raising fruit. Some of the finest grapes in the United States are raised here. Large orchards of peaches, pears, plums and apricots are cultivated. The dairy industry of El Paso has also made rapid strides.

The mountains in the near vicinity of El Paso are rich with mineral deposits. There are rich quarries of marble and granite. Copper and silver are mined in the Quitman Mountains. Lead and zinc are also mined in paying quantities. There is also some gold mined in this district and there are deposits of iron and coal in unlimited quantities.

One of the most valuable attributes to El Paso, is her delightful climate the year round. At an altitude of 3762 feet, the air is dry and vigorous and the city is becoming famed as a health resort. There are many delightful features of El Paso as a health restoring rendezvous.

Situated on the Rio Grande river, there are many beautiful drives that are rich with scenic beauties. To a person who is not fond of outdoor sports, such as hunting and fishing, there are many attractive trips into the city of Mexico. Fishing game is found in abundance. Across the border lies the Mexican town of Juarez, where thousands of tourists, enroute from coast to coast, visit monthly and enjoy the Bohemian atmosphere of this Mexican Pueblo.

El Paso is provided with many luxurious and commodious hotels, with prices to suit the taste of the guests. El Paso is a great railroad center. All traffic passing from Texas and all other Southern States enroute for the west must pass through this city.

CITIES AND TOWNS

ABBOTT—Hill County; pop., 1,196; on M. K. & T. Ry. and Waco-Dallas Interurban, 10 miles south of Hillsboro the county seat. Bank, Guaranty State. Industry, cotton. Express.

ABERNATHY—Hale County; pop., 200; on P. & N. T. Ry., 31 miles from Plainview the county seat. Bank, First State. Tel., W. U. Express.

ABILENE—Taylor County seat; pop., 10,274; on T. & P. and W. V. and A. & S. Rys., 161 miles west of Ft. Worth. Alt., 1,738 ft. Banks, Citizen's Nat'l Farmers' and Merchants' Natl., First State and the Guaranty State Bank. Hotels, Commercial, Grace and Grand Central. Newspapers, Daily Reporter and Semi-weekly Reporter. Modern city with street railway, paved streets and modern public utilities. Institutions, State Epileptic Colony, Simmons College, Abilene Christian College, Cooper's School for Boys, public schools and libraries. Industries, cotton, cottonseed products, live stock and produce. Tel., W. U. Express.

ACME—Hardeman County; pop., 500; on the Ft. W. & D. and Q. A. & P. Rys., 5 miles northwest of Quanah, the county seat and banking point. Tel., W. U. Express.

ADDISON—Dallas County; pop., 40; on St. L. & S. W. Ry., 14 miles from Dallas, the county seat. Bank, Addison State Bank. Tel., W. U. Express.

ALAMO—Hidalgo County; pop., 300. Bank, First State.

ALBA—Wood County; pop., 1,352; on M. K. & T. Ry., 10 miles west of Quitman, the county seat. Banks, Alba Natl. and First State. Hotels, Central and Commercial. Weekly newspaper, The News. Tel., W. U. Express.

ALBANY—Shackelford County seat; pop., 1,469; on T. C. Ry., 33 miles northwest of Cisco. Alt., 1,429 feet. Banks, Albany Natl. and First Natl. Hotels, City, Commercial and Sackett. Weekly newspaper, The News. Has preparatory boarding school and public school. Industry, cotton. Tel., W. U. Express.

ALEDO—Parker County; pop., 360; on T. P. Ry., 14 miles east of Weatherford, the county seat. Bank, Citizens Bank. Industry, cotton, live stock and grain. Tel., W. U. Express.

ALEXANDER—Erath County; pop., 381; on S. N. & S. T. and T. C. Rys., 13 miles south of Stephenville, the county seat. Bank, Alexander State. Industry, cotton. Tel., W. U. Express.

ALICE—Jim Wells County seat; pop., 1,880; located at the junction of the T. M. & S. A. and A. P. Rys., 43 miles west of Corpus Christi. Alt., 209 feet. Banks, Alice State & Trust Co. and Citizens State. Hotels, Commercial. Weekly newspapers, The Echo and The News. Industries, stock raising, dairying, cotton, corn and trucking. Tel., W. U. Express.

ALLEN—Collin County; pop., 500; on H. & T. C. Ry. and Sherman-Dallas Interurban, 8 miles south of McKinney, the county seat. Bank, First Nat'l. Tel., W. U. Express.

ALMA—Ellis County; pop., 250; on H. & T. C. Ry., 17 miles east of Waxahachie, the county seat. Bank, Alma State. Tel., W. U. Express.

ALPINE—Brewster County seat; pop., 1,200; on G. H. & S. A. and E. C. M. & O. Rys. Alt. 4,482 ft. Banks, Alpine State and First Nat'l. Hotels, Bell, City, Garnett and Holland. Industries, stock raising,

quick silver mines. Tel., W. U. Express.

ALTA LOMA—Galveston County; pop., 400; on G. C. & S. F. Ry., 18 miles west of Galveston, the county seat. Bank, First State. Tel., W. U. Express.

ALTO—Cherokee County; pop., 1,081; on St. L. S. W. Ry., 12 miles southeast of Rusk. Alt., 442 ft. Banks, Alto State, Continental State. Hotels, Alto and Moore. Has a weekly newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

ALTOGA—Collin County; pop., 150; 10 miles from McKinney, the county seat and shipping point. Bank, Altoga State.

ALVARADO—Johnson County; pop., 1,284; on G. C. & S. F. and M. K. & T. Rys., 12 miles east of Cleburne, the county seat. Alt., 442 ft. Banks, Alvarado State and First Natl. Hotel, Commercial. Weekly newspaper, The Bulletin. Industries, cotton and grain. Tel., W. U. Express.

ALVIN—Brazoria County; pop., 1,519; on G. C. & S. Fe, T. & B. V. and the Frisco Rys., 20 miles northeast of Angleton, the county seat. Alt., 49 ft. Banks, Alvin State and Farmers State. Hotels, Alvin and Reynolds. Two weekly newspapers, Sun and Advocate. Industries, cotton, fruit and vegetables. Tel., W. U. Express.

ALVORD—Wise County; pop., 1,376; on Ft. W. & D. Ry., 12 miles northwest of Decatur, the county seat. Alt., 860 ft. Bank, Alvord State. Hotels, Boon, Hatchett and Sturdy. Newspaper, the Alvord News. Industries, cotton, fruit and truck. Tel., W. U. Express.

AMARILLO—Potter County seat and capital of the Pan Handle; pop., 15,494. Commercial and distributing center for the Pan Handle. On Ft. W. & D., the P. & N. T., the S. P. R. R. of Tex., and the C. R. I. & G. R. Rys., all four of which centering here, with freight terminals, roundhouses, shops, etc., make it the principal railroad point between Kansas City and Rio Grande. 622 miles from Galveston and 1,043 miles southwest of Chicago. Alt., 3,691 ft. Banks, Amarillo Bank & Trust Co., Am. Natl., City Natl., First Natl., Guaranty State, Natl. Bank of Commerce and the Amarillo Clearing House Association. Hotels, Amarillo, Denver, Elk, Elmhirst, Giles, Magnolia and Oriental. Two newspapers. A modern city with modern public utilities. Government maintains a weather station here. Industries, farms and ranches. Tel. W. U. Express.

AMBROSE—Grayson County; pop., 50; on M. K. & T. Ry., 18 miles from Sherman. Bank, Farmers' Guaranty State. Tel., W. U. Express.

AMMANNSVILLE—Fayette County; pop., 300. Bank, Ammannsville State. Weimar, P. O.

ANAHUAC—Chambers County seat; pop., 500; on Galveston Bay, 48 miles from Galveston. Bank, Chambers County State Bank. Hotels, Anahuac and Clove.

ANDERSON—Grimes County Seat; pop., 600; on the Madison branch of the I. & G. N. Ry., 11 miles north of Navasota, the principal town in the county. Banks, First Natl. and Guaranty State. Industries, cotton and lumber. Tel., W. U. Express.

ANDREWS—Andrews County Seat; pop., 200; 40 miles northwest of Midland, nearest shipping point. Bank, Andrews State. Weekly newspaper, Andrews County Times. Telephone connection.

ANGLETON—Brazoria County seat; pop., 1,043; on the St. L. B. & M. and the H. & B. V. Rys., 44 miles southwest of Houston. Banks, Angleton State and Brazoria State. Hotels, Angleton, Delaney, Phillips. Alt., 56 ft. Newspaper, The Times. Tel. W. U. Express.

ANNA—Collin County; pop., 538; on interurban and H. & T. C. Ry., 11 miles north of McKinney, the county seat. Bank, Collin County State. Newspaper, The Advance. Industries, cotton and alfalfa. Tel., W. U. Express.

ANNONA—Red River County; pop., 500. Alt., 370 ft. On T. & P. Ry., 53 miles northwest of Texarkana. Banks, First Natl., First State and Russell Exchange. Hotel, Gaines. Weekly newspaper, The Annona News. Tel., W. U. Express.

ANSON—Jones County seat; pop., 1,425. Alt., 1,500 ft. On W. V. and the A. & S. Rys., 14 miles south of Stamford. Banks, Anson State and First Natl. Hotels, Culver, Sanders and Vietch. Newspaper, The Western Enterprise. Tel., W. U. Express.

ANTELOPE—Jack County; pop., 500; 24 miles from Jacksboro, the county seat, and 16 from Jermyn, the nearest banking and shipping point. Stage daily to Jacksboro.

APPLEBY—Nacogdoches County; pop., 500; on the H. E. and W. T. Ry., 6 miles northeast of Nacogdoches. Bank, Appleby State. Tel., W. U. Express.

APPLE SPRINGS—Trinity County; pop., 150; on G. L. & N. Ry., 15 miles from Groveton, the county seat. Bank, First State. Express.

AQUILLA—Hill County; pop., 500. Alt., 635 ft. On T. C. Ry., 22 miles north of Waco. Bank, Aquilla State. Weekly newspaper, The Times. Hotel, Aquilla. Express.

ARANSAS PASS—San Patricio County; pop., 1,569. Alt., 20 ft. On S. A. & A. P. Ry., and on the gulf coast, 22 miles east of Corpus Christi. Banks, First Natl. and First State. Hotels, Commercial, Minter, Royal, Starbuck. Industries, cotton and shipping, a deep water port for all ocean-going vessels, an important distributing point.

ARCHER CITY—Archer County seat; pop., 689; on W. F. & S. and the S. W. Rys., 25 miles south of Wichita Falls. Bank, Power State. Weekly newspaper, Industry, cotton. Tel., W. U. Express.

ARGYLE—Denton County; pop., 300; on T. & P. and M. K. & T. Rys., 7 miles south of Denton. Bank, Argyle State. Industries, cotton and grain. Tel., W. U. Express.

ARLINGTON—Tarrant County; pop., 3,031. Alt., 607 ft. On T. & P. and N. T. T. Co. Rys., and the Dallas-Ft. Worth concrete pike, 14½ miles east of Ft. Worth, the county seat. Banks, Arlington State, First State. Hotels, Arlington, Hutcheson. Institutions, Old Mason's Home, Grub's Vocational College and fine high school and public school system. Newspaper, Arlington Journal. Tel., W. U. Express.

ARP—Smith County; pop., 200; on I. & G. N. Ry., 18 miles from Tyler, the county seat. Bank, Arp Guaranty State. Tel., W. U. Express.

ASHERTON—Dimmit County; pop., 1,000. Alt., 368 ft. On A. & G. R. R., 10 miles from Carrizo Springs, the county seat. Bank, Asherton State Bank. Newspaper, Hotel, Cactus. Express.

ASHLAND—Upshur County; pop., 175; on M. & E. T. Ry., 16 miles from Gilmer, the County seat.

Bank, Guaranty State. Tel., W. U. Express.

ASPERMONT—Stonewall County seat; pop., 436; on W. V. Ry., 35 miles west of Stamford. Bank, First Natl. Weekly newspaper, The Star. Industry, cotton. Tel. Express.

ATHENS—Henderson County seat; pop., 3,276. Alt., 502 ft. On St. L. S. W. and T. & N. O. Rys., 76 miles south of Dallas. Banks, Athens Natl., First Natl. and Guaranty State. Hotels, Athens, Deen. Daily newspaper, The Daily Review; two weeklies, The Review and Henderson County Journal. Industries, brick, tile and crockery manufacturing, cotton and grain. Tel. Express.

ATLANTA—Cass County; pop., 1,469. Alt., 257 ft. On T. & P. and T. A. & L. Rys., 24 miles from Texarkana. Banks, Atlanta Natl., Farmers' State and First Natl. Hotels, Hughes, Matthews, Meridith. Weekly newspaper, Citizens Journal. Tel., W. U. Express.

AUBREY—Denton County; pop., 800; on T. & P. and M. K. & T. Rys., 11 miles north of Denton, the county seat. Banks, Farmers' and Merchants' State and First Guaranty State. Weekly newspaper, The Herald. Tel., W. U. Express.

AUSTIN—The capital of Texas and county seat of Travis County; pop., 34,876. Alt., 650 ft. On H. & T. C., I. & G. N. and the M. K. & T. Rys. and the Colorado River. Banks, Amer. Nat'l., Austin Natl., Citizens State, State Natl., Texas Trust Co., Brown Bros. Bankers and Brokers and Austin Clearing House Association. Hotels, Austin, Avenue, Driskill, Hancock, Keystone, Kirby and Sutor. Newspapers, two dailies, ten weeklies and a number of monthly and quarterly publications. Institutions, University of Texas, St. Edward's College, St. Mary's College, Texas Wesleyan College, Kenilworth School, Austin College, Texas School for the Deaf, Texas School for Defective and Sanitarium for Mental Diseases, Whitis School, Swedish College, Presbyterian Theological Seminary, State Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institutes, Tillotson Institute, Sam Houston College for Colored Children, St. John Industrial Institute and Orphanage, State Confederate Home, Confederate Home and Texas State Lunatic Asylum. Has paved streets, electric railway and modern public utilities. Industries, manufacturing and retail center, farming. Tel., W. U. Express.

AUSTWELL—Refugio County; pop., 100; on St. L. B. & M. Ry., 35 miles northeast of Refugio, the county seat. Mail daily. Bank, Austwell State.

AVALON—Ellis County; post office, Italy; pop., 300. Bank, First State.

AVERY—Red River County; pop., 300; on T. P. Ry., 16 miles from Clarksville, the county seat. Banks, Avery State Bank and First State Bank. Newspaper, The Avery News. Tel., W. U. Express.

AVINGER—Cass County; pop., 505; on M. K. & T. Ry., 15½ miles southeast of Daingerfield. Bank, First State. Tel., W. U. Express.

AVOCA—Jones County; pop., 150; on T. C. R. R., 18 miles northeast of Anson, the county seat. Bank, Guaranty State. Weekly newspaper, The Avoca Telegram. Tel., W. U. Express.

BAGWELL—Red River County; pop., 250; on T. & P. Ry., 7 miles from Clarksville, the county seat. Bank, First Natl. Tel., W. U. Express.

BAILEY—Fannin County; pop., 350; on St. L. & S. W., 12 miles from Bonham, the county seat. Bank,

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Continental State. Newspaper, The Bailey Telegram. Tel., W. U. Express.

BAIRD—Callahan County seat; pop., 1,902. Alt., 1,707 ft. On Rio Grande division of the T. & P. Ry., 140 miles west of Ft. Worth. Banks, First Natl. Home Natl. Hotels, American, Mae. Weekly newspaper, The Star. Tel., W. U. Express.

BALLINGER—Runnels County seat; pop., 2,767. Alt., 1,637 ft. On G. C. & S. F. and A. & S. Rys. and the Colorado River, 225 miles west of Ft. Worth. Banks, Ballinger State, Farmers' & Merchants' State and First Natl. Hotel, Central. Daily newspaper, The Ledger; two weeklies, The Banner-Ledger and the Runnels County Democrat. Industries, cotton, cotton seed products, bottling works. Tel., W. U. Express.

BALMORHEA—Reeves County; pop., 50; on P. V. & S. R. R. R., 36 miles from Pecos, the county seat. Bank, Toyah Valley State. Weekly newspaper, The Toyah Valley Herald. Express.

BANDERA—Bandera County seat; pop., 700; 20 miles from Center Point, the nearest railroad connection. Banks, First State, Bandera Natl. and W. J. Davenport, banker. A newspaper, The Bandera Enterprise. Stage daily to Boerne and Tapley and semi-weekly to Medina. Telephone connection.

BANGS—Brown County; pop., 709; on G. C. & S. F. Ry., 10 miles from Brownwood, the county seat. Bank, First State. Weekly newspaper, The Bangs Enterprise. Telephone connection. Express.

BARDWELL—Ellis County; pop., 358. Alt., 580 ft. On T. & B. V. Ry., 12 miles from Waxahachie, the county seat. Bank, First Natl. Hotel, Bardwell. Weekly newspaper, The Herald. Express.

BARKSDALE—Edwards County; pop., 200; 50 miles from Uvalde, the nearest shipping point. Bank, State Bank of Barksdale. Telephone connection.

BARNHART—Irion County; pop., 150. Alt., 1,849 ft. On K. C. M. & O. R. R., 31 miles from Sherwood, the county seat. Bank, First State. Hotel, Joslin. Tel., W. U. Express.

BARRETVILLE—No P. O. Bank, Barretville Bank & Trust Co.

BARRY—Navarro County; pop., 350; on St. L. S. W. Ry., 12 miles from Corsicana, the county seat. Bank, First State. Weekly newspaper, The News. Tel., W. U. Express.

BARSTOW—Ward County seat; pop., 490; on T. & P. Ry., 214 miles east of El Paso. Bank, Citizens State. Opera house and weekly newspaper, The West Texas Journal. Industries, cotton, grain, alfalfa, seed and live stock. Tel., W. U. Express.

BARTLETT—Bell and Williamson Counties; pop., 1,731; alt., 611 ft. On M. K. & T. Ry., 51 miles north of Austin, 24 miles south of Temple. Is eastern terminal of the Bartlett & Eastern Ry. Has electric lights, water works and sewerage. Banks, Bartlett National, Bartlett State and First Natl. Hotels, Clark, Commercial. A weekly newspaper, The Tribune. Tel., W. U. Express.

BASTROP—Bastrop County seat; pop., 1,828; alt., 377 ft. On M. K. & T. Ry and Colorado River, 35 miles southeast of Austin. Banks, Citizens State and First Natl. Hotel, Bastrop. Has public library and weekly newspaper, The Advertiser. Tel., W. U. Express.

BATSON—Hardin County; pop., 700; 20 miles west of Kountze, the county seat, 6 miles from Sara-

toga and 8 miles from Hull, both of which latter places afford shipping facilities. Stages twice daily to Saratoga and Hull. Bank, R. S. Sterling & Co..

BAY CITY—Matagorda County seat; pop., 2,454; alt., 55 ft. On G. H. & S. A., G. C. & S. F. and the St. L. B. & M. Rys., 90 miles southwest of Houston. Banks, Bay City Bank & Trust Co., First Natl. and First State. Hotels, Baker, Bay City, Commercial, Nuckles, Progressive and Rice. Daily newspaper, The Tribune, and two weeklies, the Matagorda County News and Mid-Coast Farmer, and the Matagorda County Tribune. Shipments, cotton, rice, rice products, corn, potatoes, live stock and produce, brick, tile and marble works. Tel., W. U. Express.

BEASLEY—Fort Bend County; pop., 350; on G. H. & S. A. Ry., 11 miles from Richmond, the county seat. Bank, Beasley State. Tel., W. U. Express.

BEAUMONT—Jefferson County seat; pop., 40,422; alt., 27 ft. On Neches River, 50 miles from the Gulf, and on the Frisco lines, the G. & I., the G. C. & St. Fe, the K. C. S. and the T. & N. O. Rys., 84 miles east of Houston and 278 miles west of New Orleans. Banks, Amer. Natl., First Natl., Guaranty Bank and Trust Co., Jefferson County Guaranty Bank and Trust Co., Security State Bank and Trust Co., Texas Bank and Trust Co., Davidson Securities Co. and Beaumont Clearing House Association. Hotels, Clairemont, Crosby, Gowling, Heisig, Ogden, Phoenix, Plaza and Woodrow. Largest vessels plying the Gulf come direct to Beaumont wharves. Industries, rice, lumber, oil, jobbing trade and retail trade, each of which runs into the millions of dollars annually. Beaumont is located in the heart of the "rain belt" where farming is a practical certainty, while through its railroads it is the center of the empire of East Texas, the seat of the lumber industry. Is a great summer and winter resort. Has three of the largest rice mills in the world; is the location of the famous Spindle Top oil fields. Is said to have more fine homes, paved streets and public improvements than any city of same size in the South. Two daily newspapers. Tel., W. U. Express.

BECKVILLE—Panola County; pop., 606; on T. & G. R. R. and on the Sabine River, 10 miles from Carthage, the county seat. Banks, Continental State Bank and First Natl. Bank. Weekly newspaper, The Times. Tel., W. U. Express.

BEDIAS—Grimes County; pop., 500; on I. & G. N. Ry., 21 miles from Anderson the county seat. Banks, Citizens Bank and First State. Tel., W. U. Express.

BEEVILLE—Bee County seat; pop., 3,063; alt., 214 ft. On S. A. & A. P. Ry. and terminus of a branch of the S. P. Ry., 93 miles southeast of San Antonio. Banks, Beeville Bank and Trust Co., Commercial Natl., and First Natl. Hotels, McAllen, Queen. Two weekly newspapers, The Bee and The Picayune. Shipments, cotton, cotton seed products, farm products, brooms, broom corn, honey. Tel., W. U. Express.

BELCHERVILLE—Montague County; pop., 200; on M. K. & T. Ry., 13 miles from Montague, the county seat, and 7 miles from the nearest banking center, Nocona. Railway name is Belcher. Tel., W. U. Express.

BELLEVEUE—Clay County; pop., 782; alt., 975 ft. On the Ft. W. & D. C. Ry., 16 miles south of Henrietta, the county seat, 80 miles north of Ft. Worth.

Banks, First Guaranty and First Natl. Hotel, Bass. Weekly newspaper, The Bellevue News. Tel., W. U. Express.

BELLS—Grayson County; pop., 585; alt., 732 ft. On T. & P. and M. K. & T. Rys., 14 miles from Sherman, the county seat. Bank, First Natl. Hotel, Commercial. Has a newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

BELLVILLE—Austin County seat; pop., 2,000; alt., 263 ft. On A. T. & S. Fe Ry., 108 miles northwest of Galveston. Banks, Austin County State and First Natl. Hotels, Burns, Steck. Weekly newspaper, The Times. Bellville is the receiving and distributing center for great farming district; shipments, cotton, truck farming, live stock. Tel., W. U. Express.

BELTON—Bell County seat; pop., 5,098; alt., 811 ft. On G. C. & S. Fe., 8 miles west of Temple. Banks, Belton Natl., First State and People's Natl. Hotels, Belton, Central. Modern public utilities. Is seat of Baylor College for Women. A daily newspaper, The Evening News and two weeklies, The Journal and The Messenger. Shipments, cotton, grain and live stock. Tel., W. U. Express.

BENARNOLD—Milam County; pop., 250; on S. A. & A. P. Ry., 8 miles from Cameron, the county seat. Bank, BenArnold State. Tel., W. U. Express.

BENAVIDES—Duval County; pop., 500; on T. M. Ry., 18 miles southwest of San Diego, the county seat. Bank, Merchants Exchange. Tel., W. U. Express.

BEN FRANKLIN—Delta County; pop., 300; on G. C. & S. Fe Ry., 12½ miles from Cooper, the county seat. Bank, First State. Tel., W. U. Express.

BENJAMIN—Knox County seat; pop., 500; on the K. C. M. & O. Ry., 32 miles west of Seymour. Bank, First Natl. Two hotels and weekly newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

BEN WHEELER—Van Zandt County; pop., 400; 13 miles southeast of Canton, the county seat and 14 miles from Brownsboro, the nearest shipping point. Bank, First State. Stage daily to Brownsboro; telephone connection.

BERCLAIR—Goliad County; pop., 300; on S. P. R. R., 17 miles from Goliad, the county seat. Bank, Berclair State. Express.

BERTRAM—Burnet County; pop., 420; on H. & T. C. Ry., 10 miles southeast of Burnet, the county seat. Banks, Farmers' State, First Natl., and D. C. Reed & Son, Bankers. Tel., W. U. Express.

BESSMAY—Jasper County; pop., 1,000; on G. C. & S. Fe and Frisco lines, 35 miles from Jasper, the county seat, and 15 miles from Kirbyville, the nearest banking point. Tel., W. U. Express.

BETTIE—Upshur County; pop., 284; on St. L. S. W. Ry., 6 miles from Gilmer, the county seat. Bank, First State. Tel., W. U. Express.

BIG LAKE—Reagan County seat; pop., 30.; on K. C. M. & O. R. R., 17 miles from Stiles, the county seat. Bank, First State. Stage daily to Stiles. Tel., W. U. Express.

BIG SANDY—Upshur County; pop., 658; alt., 329 ft. On T. & P. and St. L. S. W. Rys., 12 miles from Gilmer, the county seat. Banks, Continental State and Farmers' State. Hotel, Fox. Tel., W. U. Express.

BIG SPRINGS—Howard County seat; pop., 4,273; alt., 2,397 ft. On T. & P. Ry., 107 miles west of Abilene. Banks, First Natl., First State, West Texas Nat'l. Hotels, Cole, Johnson, Stewart. Two

weekly newspapers, The Enterprise and The Herald. Tel., W. U. Express.

BIGWELLS—Dimmit County; pop., 750; on S. A. U. & G. Ry., 17 miles from Carrizo Springs, the county seat. Bank, First State. Tel., W. U. Express.

BISHOP—Nueces County; pop., 1,300; alt., 400 ft.; On St. L. B. & M. Ry., 31 miles southwest of Corpus Christi, the county seat. Banks, Bank of Bishop and First State. Hotel, Bishop. Industries, cotton, citrus fruits, winter vegetables, live stock, poultry, dairying. Tel., W. U. Express.

BLACKWELL—Nolan County; pop., 500; alt., 1,880 ft. On K. C. M. & O. Ry., 31 miles southeast of Sweetwater, the county seat. Bank, First State. Hotel, Star. Tel., W. U. Express.

BLANCO—Blanco County; pop., 600; alt., 1,300 ft 15 miles south of Johnson City, the county seat, and 38 miles from San Marcos, its shipping point. Bank, Blanco Natl. Hotels, Comparet and Kellam. Weekly newspaper, Blanco Courier. Stages daily to San Marcos and triweekly to Johnson City. Telephone connection.

BLANKET—Brown County; pop., 472; on Ft. W. & R. G. Ry., 16 miles from Brownwood, the county seat. Bank, Blanket State Bank. Weekly newspaper, Blanket Signal. Tel., W. U. Express.

BLESSING—Matagorda county; pop., 500; alt., 43 ft. On St. L. B. & M. and the G. H. & S. A. Rys., 20 miles west of Bay City, the county seat. Bank, Blessing State Bank. Hotel, Blessing. Tel., W. U. Express.

BLOOMBURG—Cass County; pop., 436; on K.C.S. and T. A. & L. Rys, 25 miles east of Linden, the county seat and 20½ miles south of Texarkana. Bank, Bloomburg State. Tel., W. U. Express.

BLOOMING GROVE—Navarro county; pop., 898; alt., 420 ft. On St. L. S. W. Ry., 16 miles west of Corsicana, the county seat. Banks, Blooming Grove State and Citizens Natl. Hotel, Alamo. Shipments, cotton and grain. Weekly newspaper, The Rustler. Tel., W. U. Express.

BLOOMINGTON—Victoria County; pop., 600; on St. L. B. & M. Ry., 14 miles southeast of Victoria, the county seat. Bank, First State; newspaper, The Bloomington Breeze. Tel., W. U. Express.

BLOSSOM—Lamar County; pop., 969; alt., 530 ft. On T. & P. Ry., 10 miles west of Paris, the county seat. Banks, Farmers State and First Natl. Hotels, Blossom, Burke, Sharp. Weekly newspaper, The Blossom Bee. Is famed for its mineral wells. Tel., W. U. Express.

BLUE RIDGE—Collins County; pop., 450; alt., 640 ft. 20 miles northwest of McKinney, the county seat, and 11 miles from Melissa, its shipping point. Bank, Security State. Hotel, Terry. Stage daily to Melissa. Telephone connection.

BLUFFDALE—Erath County; pop., 457.; on Ft. W. & R. G. Ry., 16 miles northwest of Stephenville, the county seat. Bank, Bluffdale State. Weekly newspaper, The Sun. Tel., W. U. Express.

BLUM—Hill County; pop., 496; on A. T. & S. Fe Ry., 25 miles northwest of Hillsboro, the county seat and 43 miles south of Fort Worth. Banks, Farmers State and Guaranty State. Tel., W. U. Express.

BLYTHER—Gaines County; pop., 21; 17½ miles southeast of Seminole, county seat. Bank, First State. 45 miles from Lamesa, the nearest railroad point.

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BOERNE—Kendall County seat; pop., 1,152; alt., 1,410. On S. A. & A. P. Ry., 32 miles north of San Antonio. Banks, Boerne State, Citizens State. Hotels, Becker, Kendall, St. James. Vogt. Weekly newspaper, The Boerne Star. Tel., W. U. Express.

BOGATA—Red River County; pop., 500; on Paris & Mt. Pleasant Ry., 16 miles northeast of Clarksville the county seat. Banks, Bogata Natl. and First Natl. Weekly Newspaper, The News. Tel., W. U. Express.

BOMARTON—Baylor County; pop., 500; on W. V. R. R., 12½ miles southwest of Seymour, the county seat. Bank, First State. Tel., W. U. Express.

BONHAM—Fannin County seat; pop., 6,008; alt., 566 ft. On T. & P. and M. K. & T. Rys., 28 miles southeast of Denison. Banks, First Natl., and First State. Hotels, Alexander and Bonham. Is lighted by electricity, has electric street railway and modern public utilities. Daily newspaper; and semi-weekly, The News. Industries, cotton, cotton seed products, dairy products. Tel., W. U. Express.

BONITA—Montague County; pop., 400; on M. K. & T. Ry., 14 miles from Montague, the county seat. Bank, First Natl. Express and Telephone connection.

BOOKER—Lipscomb County; post office in Lakemp, Okla., Bank, First Natl.

BOONSVILLE—Wise County; pop., 200; 25 miles from Decatur, the county seat, and 14 miles from Bridgeport, the nearest shipping point. Bank, First State. Telephone connections.

BOOTH—Fort Bend County; pop., 100; on G. C. & S. Fe Ry., 9½ miles southeast of Richmond, the county seat. Bank, Bank of Booth. Express.

BOWIE—Montague County; pop., 3,179; alt., 1,113 ft. On C. R. I. & G., and Ft. W. & D. C. Rys., 18 miles west of Montague, the county seat. Banks, City Natl., First Natl., First State and Security Natl. Hotels, Bobs, Bowie, National. As Bowie is located on the western edge of the famed "Cross Timbers" section of North Texas, where timbers and prairie meet, it is the central market and distributing point for fruit and truck industry on the east, cotton, corn and grains on the west. Splendid public utilities. Tel. W. U. Express.

BOYCE—Ellis County; pop., 410. On H. & T. C. Ry., 6 miles east of Waxahachie, the county seat. Bank, Boyce State. Tel., W. U. Express.

BOYD—Wise County; pop., 410; alt., 714 ft. On C. R. I. & G. Ry., 12 miles from Decatur, the county seat. Bank, Continental State. Hotel, City. Tel., W. U. Express.

BRACKETTVILLE—Kinney County seat; pop., 600; alt., 1,020 ft. 10 miles north of Spofford, its shipping point, and 135 west of San Antonio. Bank, First State. Hotel, Terrell. Weekly newspaper, The News-Mail. Is the location of Ft. Clark. Tel., W. U. Express.

BRADSHAW—Taylor County; pop., 200. Bank, Bank of Bradshaw. On A. & S. Ry., 28 miles from Abilene, the county seat. Express and telephone connections.

BRADY—McCullough County seat; pop., 3,200; alt., 1,500 ft. On the G. C. & S. Fe Ry., 42 miles west of San Saba. Banks, Brady Natl., and Commercial Natl. Hotels, Central, Gay, Graham, Morrow and Queen. 2 Weekly papers—The Brady Standard and The Brady Sentinel. Tel., W. U. Express.

BRANDON—Hill County; pop., 307; on St. L. S.

W. Ry., 11 miles east of Hillsboro, the county seat Bank, Farmers' State. Tel., W. U. Express.

BRASHEAR—Hopkins County; pop., 300. On M. K. & T. Ry., 8 miles from Sulphur Springs, the county seat. Has newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

BRAZORIA—Brazoria County; pop., 500. Is located on the St. L. B. & M. Ry., and on the Brazos River, 12 miles west of Angleton, the county seat. Bank, First State. Weekly newspaper, The Banner. Tel. Express.

BRAZOS—Palo Pinto County; pop., 500; on T. & P. Ry., 16 miles southeast of Palo Pinto, the county seat. Bank, Brazos Bank. Tel., W. U. Express.

BRECKENRIDGE—Stephens County seat; alt., 1,300. 28 miles north of Eastland on the T. & P. Ry. One of the oil centers in the famous north-west Texas district, producing millions of dollars worth of oil business annually. Banks, Breckenridge State, Bank & Trust Co., First Natl., and Guaranty State Banks. Hotels, Campbell, Crescent, Pearson, Sanger and Shelton. Tel., W. U. Express.

BREMOND—Robertson County; pop., 1,250; alt., 469. On H. & T. C. Ry., 18 miles west of Franklin, the County seat. Bank, First State. Hotel, Bremond. Has a weekly newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

BRENHAM—Washington County seat; pop., 5,056; alt., 350 ft. Is located at the junction of the G. C. & S. F. and H. & T. C. Rys., 94 miles east of Austin. Banks, Farmers' Natl., First Natl., Washington County State, and Giddings and Giddings. Hotels, Anthony and Wright. Two daily and weekly newspapers, The Banner and The Press. Institutions, St Mary's Academy, Blinn Memorial College, numerous private schools and one of the best public school systems in the state. Brenham is the industrial center for a large section. Tel., W. U. Express.

BRIDGEPORT—Wise County; pop., 1,872; alt., 749. On the C. R. I. & G. Ry., 10 miles west of Decatur, the county seat. Banks, Bridgeport State and First Natl. Hotel, Beason. A weekly newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

BRIGGS—Burnett County; pop., 300; 23 miles from Burnet, the county seat, and 10 miles from Florence, the nearest shipping point. Bank, Briggs State Bank. Stage daily to Bertram.

BRITTON—Ellis County; pop., 300; on H. & T. C. Ry., 18 miles from Waxahachie, the county seat. Bank, Britton State Bank. Tel., and Express connections.

BROADDUS—San Augustine County; pop., 250. On the Cotton Belt R. R., 8 miles from San Augustine, the county seat. Bank, Broaddus State Bank. Express and Telephone connections.

BRONSON—Sabine County; pop., 1,200; on the G. C. & S. Fe Ry., 14 miles west of Hemphill, the county seat. Banks, Bronson State and Peoples' State. Hotels, Low and Wilson. Weekly newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

BRONTE—Coke County; pop., 529; on the K. C. & M. O. Ry., 14 miles from Robert Lee, the county Seat. Bank, First State. A newspaper, The Bronte Enterprise. Express and telephone connections.

BROOKELAND—Sabine County; pop., 500; on the G. C. & S. Fe Ry., 30 miles south of San Augustine. Bank, Brookland State Bank. Tel., W. U. Express.

BROOKSHIRE—Waller County; pop., 500. On the M. K. & T. Ry., 27 miles from Hempstead, the

county seat. Bank, Farmers' State. A weekly newspaper, The Times. Tel., W. U. Express.

BROOKSTON—Lamar County; pop., 300; on T. & P. Ry., 9 miles from Paris, the county seat. Bank, The Brookston State. Tel., W. U. Express.

BROWNFIELD—Terry County seat; pop., 250; alt., 2,080. 28 miles from Tahoka, the nearest shipping point. Banks, Brownfield State and The First Natl. Weekly newspaper, The Terry County Herald. Telephone connection.

BROWNSBORO—Henderson County; pop., 25. On St. L. S. W. Ry., 17 miles from Athens, the county seat. Stage daily to Edon, Davidson and Ben Wheeler. Bank First State. Tel., W. U. Express.

BROWNSVILLE—Cameron County seat; pop., 11,791; alt., 57 ft. Is the extreme southwestern city in the United States, the gateway to Mexico, the metropolis and commercial center of the Rio Grande Valley, "The Garden Spot of America." Banks, First Natl., Merchants' Natl., State Bank & Trust Co., and F. Yturria, Banker. Hotels, Miller, Park, Plaza, Travelers, Valley. Has several daily and weekly newspapers, paved streets, street cars, all modern public utilities. Its summers are delightful, because of Gulf breezes, and its winters very mild. Average annual rainfall, 26.89 in. Abounds with tropical plants, flowers the year 'round, "every month is seeding time and every month a harvest." Agriculture is the chief industry, truck growing being conducted on extensive scale. 20 canal companies provide for irrigation of large territory. Historic Matamoros lies just across the Rio Grande, reached by ferry or the international bridge, while Point Isabel, a fisherman's Mecca, is 22 miles away. Game of every description abound. Destined to be one of the most important harbors of the U. S., as well as one of the most strategical. Tel., W. U. Express.

BROWNWOOD—Brown County seat; pop., 8,223; alt., 1,342 ft. On the G. C. & S. Fe and St. L. B. & M. Rys., in Pecan River Valley, 142 miles southwest of Fort Worth. Banks, Citizens' Natl., Coggin Natl., First Natl., Brooke Smith & Co. Hotels, Barker, Graham, Jefferson, Southern. Is seat of Daniel Baker College, Howard Payne College besides a leading business college for western Texas. Daily newspaper, The Bulletin, two weeklies, The Banner-Bulletin and The News, has a high school and two college monthly publications. Tel., W. U. Express.

BRUCEVILLE—McLennan County; pop., 500. On M. K. & T. Ry., 18 miles south of Waco, the county seat. Bank, Bruceville State. Tel., W. U. Express.

BRYAN—Brazos County seat; pop., 6,307; alt., 367 ft. On main line H. & T. C. Ry., and the Ft. Worth division of the I. & G. N., 100 miles north of Houston. Is the home of the great Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, located at College Station six miles out with which it is connected by interurban. Other educational institutions are The Villa Maria Ursuline Academy, Bryan Baptist Academy and Allen Academy, besides its own high and graded public schools and a Carnegie Library. Banks, City Natl., First Natl., First State Bank & Trust Co. Hotels, Bryan and Central. Industry, farming, diversified, but cotton leads, Bryan probably receiving more wagon cotton than any other city or town in the world. Tel., W. U. Express.

BRYSON—Jack County; pop., 400. On C. R. I. &

G. Ry., 14 miles southwest of Jacksboro, the county seat. Bank, First State. Tel., W. U. Express.

BUCKHOLTZ—Milam County; pop., 800. On G. C. & S. Fe Ry., 13 miles west of Cameron, the county seat. Bank, Buckholtz State. Weekly newspaper, The Bulletin. Tel., W. U. Express.

BUDA—Hays County; pop., 300; alt., 722 ft. On I. & G. N. Ry., 15 miles from San Marcos, the county seat. Bank, Farmers' State. Hotel, Commercial. Tel., W. U. Express. Weekly newspaper, Buda Star.

BUFFALO—Leon County; pop., 510. On I. & G. N. Ry., 16 miles from Centerville, the county seat. Banks, Buffalo State and Guaranty State. Weekly newspaper, The Banner. Tel., W. U. Express.

BUENA VISTA—Pecos County; pop., 50. 40 miles from Pyote its nearest shipping point, and 20 miles from grand falls. Bank, Farmers' State.

BUFFALO GAP—Taylor County; pop., 249. On G. C. & S. Fe Ry., 13 miles southwest of Abilene, the county seat. Bank, Buffalo Gap Banking Co. Has a weekly newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

BULLARD—Smith County; pop., 212. On St. L. S. W. Ry., 16½ miles south of Tyler, the county seat. Bank, Citizens' State. Has weekly newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

BUNA—Jasper County; pop., 400. On G. C. & S. Fe Ry., and the Frisco Lines, 35 miles from Jasper, the county seat. Bank Buna State. Newspaper, The Home News. Express and telephone connections.

BURKBURNETT—Wichita County; pop., 5,300; alt., 100 ft. On the W. F. & N. W. Ry., 14 miles north of Wichita Falls, the county seat. Banks, American State, Farmers' State, First Natl., and Johnson Bros. Banking Co. Hotels, Burkburnett, City, Early. Newspaper. One of the active oil centers in the northwest district.

BURKEVILLE—Newton County; pop., 300. 13 miles northeast of Newton the county seat and shipping point. Bank, Newton County Bank. Daily mail.

BURLESON—Johnson County; pop., 1,000. On the M. K. & T. Ry., and on the Ft. Worth-Cleburne Interurban, 15 miles north of Cleburne, the county seat. Banks, Continental State, and Farmers & Merchants State. Weekly newspaper, The News. Tel., W. U. Express.

BURLINGTON—Milam County; pop., 200. On the S. A. & A. P. Ry., 12 miles north of Cameron, the county seat. Bank, Burlington State. Has newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

BURNET—Judicial Seat of Burnet County; pop., 969; alt., 1,295. On the H. & T. C. Ry., 22 miles south of Lampasas. Banks, Burnet Natl., and First State. Hotel, Burnet. Weekly newspaper, The Bulletin. Has a sanitarium. Tel., W. U. Express.

BURTON—Washington County; pop., 500; alt., 417 ft. On H. & T. C. Ry., 13 miles west of Brenham, the county seat. Bank, Burton State. Express.

BYERS—Clay County; pop., 850. On W. V. Ry., 23 miles northeast of Wichita Falls. Bank First Natl. Weekly newspaper, The Herald. Tel., W. U. Express.

BYNUM—Hill county; pop., 350. On the T. & B. V. Ry., 9½ miles southeast of Hillsboro. Bank, First Natl. Tel., W. U. Express.

CADDO—Stephens County; pop., 1,500. 15 miles southeast of Breckenridge, the county seat. Banks,

CITIES AND TOWNS

First Natl., First State, Guaranty State. 20 miles from Ranger. Mail daily.

CADDO MILLS—Hunt County; pop., 600; alt., 550 ft. On M. K. & T. Ry., 12 miles south of Greenville the county seat, and 45 miles north of Dallas. Bank, Caddo Mills State. Weekly newspaper, Caddo Mills News. Tel., W. U. Express.

CAIN CITY—Gillespie County; pop., 100; Bank, Cain City State Bank.

CALDWELL—Burlison County seat; pop., 1,689; alt., 404 ft. On the A. T. & S. Fe Ry., 158 miles west of Galveston. Banks, Caldwell Natl., and The First State. Hotels, Caldwell and Elisk. Municipal water works, excellent sewerage system, electric lights, a weekly newspaper, The Ledger. Industries, cotton and grain, potatoes and truck, live stock and dairying. Tel., W. U. Express.

CALVERT—Robertson County; pop., 2,099; alt., 338 ft. Banks, Calvert State, Union State. Hotel, Colonial. On the H. & T. C. and I. & G. N. Rys., 13 miles west of Franklin, the county seat. Weekly newspaper, The Calvert Picayune. Tel., W. U. Express.

CAMDEN—Polk County; pop., 500. On spur railroad from Moscow, nearest banking center.

CAMERON—Milan County seat; pop., 4,298; alt., 390 ft. On Little River at the junction of the G. C. & S. Fe and S. A. & A. P. Rys., 188 miles northwest of Galveston and 53 miles south of Waco. Banks, Cameron State, Citizens' Natl., First Natl. Hotels, Auditorium, Commercial, Connor, Murdock. Is a modern progressive city with good public utilities. Has two weekly newspapers, The Enterprise and The Herald, wholesale grocer house, wholesale house for knit goods, and mill products. Is the center of a very rich farming district. Some mining. Tel., W. U. Express.

CAMPBELL—Hunt County; pop., 583; alt., 369. On M. K. & T. Ry., 10 miles east of Greenville, the county seat. Banks, Campbell Natl. Exchange, and First State. Hotels, Marr and Reid. Has a newspaper, The Review. Tel., W. U. Express.

CANADIAN—Hemphill County seat; pop., 2,187; alt., 2,339 ft. Banks, Canadian State, First Natl., and Southwest Natl. Hotel, Moody. On the A. T. & S. Fe Ry., 98 miles northeast of Amarillo. Is a division point of the Santa Fe Ry., both freight and passenger, with round house and machine shops, etc. Is marketing center for great grain crops of several counties. Livestock an important industry. Large salt deposits underlie the territory and much silica suitable for the making of glass. Broom corn abundant. Weekly newspaper, The Record. Tel., W. U. Express.

CANTON—Van Zant County seat; pop., 583; alt., 524 ft. 10 miles from Edgewood, its shipping point, and 64 miles from Dallas. Banks, First Natl., and Texas State. Weekly newspaper, The Herald. Hotels, Dixie and Peace.

CANYON—Randall County seat; pop., 1,618; alt., 3,300 ft. On main line and Sweetwater branch of the A. T. & S. Fe Ry., 18 miles southwest of Amarillo. Is the home of the Texas State Normal School. Banks, First Natl., First State. Hotels, American and Palace. Weekly newspaper, Randall County News. Is surrounded by fine grazing land and cattle raising and feeding is the principal industry. Tel., W. U. Express.

CARBON—Eastland County; pop., 741. On T. C. R. R., 10 miles from Eastland, the county seat.

Banks, Bank of Carbon, First State. Weekly newspaper, The Carbon News. Express and telephone connections.

CARLTON—Hamilton County; pop., 161. On the S. N. & S. T. Ry., 17½ miles from Hamilton, the county seat. Bank, Farmers & Merchants State Bank. Weekly Newspaper, the Carlton Citizen. Tel., W. U. Express.

CARMINE—Fayette County; pop., 500. On H. & T. C. Ry., 14 miles southeast of Giddings and 20 miles west of Brenham. Carmine State Bank. Tel., W. U. Express.

CARRIZO SPRINGS—Dimmitt County seat; pop., 954; alt., 4,603. Situated on the S. A. U. & G. Ry., 157 miles southwest of San Antonio. Banks, Commercial State and Guaranty State. Hotels, Cottage and White. Weekly newspaper, The Javelin. Stage daily to Asherton. Tel., W. U. Express.

CARROLLTON—Dallas County; pop., 573. On the M. K. & T., the St. L. S. W., and the St. L. S. F. & T. Rys., 14 miles north of Dallas, the county seat. Bank, First State. Weekly newspaper, The Chronicle. Tel., W. U. Express.

CARTHAGE—Panola County seat; pop., 1,366; alt., 340 ft. On the G. C. & S. Fe Ry., 37 miles southwest of Longview. Banks, First Natl., Guaranty State. Hotels, Kellie, W. O. W., Vandigriff. Two weekly newspapers, Carthage Watchman and the East Texas Register. Tel., W. U. Express.

CASON—Morris County; pop., 315. On M. K. & T. Ry., 6 miles from Daingerfield, the county seat. Bank, State Bank of Cason. Tel., W. U. Express.

CAT SPRING—Austin County; pop., 350. On the M. K. & T. Ry., 9 miles from Bellville, the county seat. Bank, Cat Spring State. Tel., W. U. Express.

CEDAR HILL—Dallas County; pop., 500. On G. C. & S. Fe Ry., 20 miles from Dallas, the county seat. Bank, First Guaranty State. Tel., W. U. Express.

CELESTE—Hunt County; pop., 1,022; alt., 658 ft. On the G. C. & S. Fe, the M. K. & T., and the St. L. S. W. Rys., 12 miles northwest of Greenville, the county seat. Banks, Celeste State Bank, First Natl. Bank. Hotels, Franklin, Lindell, Maurice. Weekly newspaper, The Celeste Courier. Tel., W. U. Express.

CELINA—Collins County; pop., 1,126; alt., 600 ft. On St. L. S. Fe & T. Ry., 18 miles from McKinney, the county seat. Banks, Celina State, First State. Hotels, Childress, Hearne, Pond. Has a newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

CENTER—Shelby County Seat; pop., 2,500; alt., 360 ft. On G. C. & S. Fe and T. & P. Rys., 189 miles northeast of Houston, 190 miles southwest of Dallas. Banks, Farmers' State, First Natl., State Guaranty. Hotels, Adams, Elliott, Padon, Polley. W. U. Tel., Express.

CENTER CITY—Miles County; pop., 1,838. 11 miles from Goldthwaite, the county seat and banking point. Telephone connection.

CENTER POINT—Kerr County; pop., 543; 10 miles south of Kerrville, the county seat, 60 miles north of San Antonio, on the S. A. & A. P. Ry., on the Guadalupe River. Bank, Guadalupe Valley Bank. Weekly newspaper, The Center Point News. Tel., W. U. Express.

CENTERVILLE—Leon County seat; pop., 10; 8

miles from Robin, the nearest shipping point. Bank, Centerville State. Weekly newspaper, The Record. Telephone Connection.

CHANDLER—Henderson County; pop., 341; alt., 404 ft. 25½ miles northeast of Athens, the county seat. On St. L. S. W. Ry. Banks, Citizens' Guaranty State. Hotel, Leovall. Weekly newspaper, The Times. Telephone and Express connections.

CHANNEL CITY—Harris County; pop., 300. Bank, Houston Bank & Trust Co.

CHANNING—Hartley County seat. 51 miles northwest of Amarillo, on the Ft. W. & D. C. Ry. Bank First Natl. Weekly newspaper; Tel., W. U. Express.

CHAPEL HILL—Washington County; pop., 1,000; alt., 340 ft. 10 miles east of Brenham, the county seat. On the H. & T. C. Ry. Bank, Farmers' State. Hotel, Toland. Tel., W. U. Express.

CHARLOTTE—Atascosa County; pop., 500; alt., 659 ft. 9½ miles southwest of Jourdanton, the county seat, on the S. A. U. & G. Ry. Bank, Charlotte State. Hotel, Charlotte. Telephone connection.

CHEROKEE—San Saba County; pop., 500. 16½ miles south of San Saba, the county seat and shipping point. Bank, First State. Mail daily. Telephone connection.

CHESTER—Tyler County; pop., 250. 22 miles northwest of Woodville, the county seat, on the M. K. & T. Ry. Bank, Chester State. Telephone and express connection.

CHICO—Wise County; pop., 800; alt., 938 ft. 14 miles west of Decatur, the county seat on the C. R. I. & G. Ry. Bank, First Bank of Chico, and Chico State. Hotels, Brown, Chico. Weekly newspaper, The Chico Review. Tel., W. U. Express.

CHILDRESS—Childress County seat; pop., 5,003; alt., 1,877 ft. 106 miles west of Wichita Falls, on the Ft. W. & D. C. Ry. Banks, City Nat'l., Farmers & Merchants' State, First State. Hotels, Fagg, Nave. Two weekly newspapers, The Index and The Post. It is a division point on the F. W. & D. C. Ry. with shops located here. Tel., W. U. Express.

CHILLICOTHE—Hardeman County; pop., 1,357; alt., 1,406 ft. 65 miles west of Wichita Falls, 13 miles east of Quanah, the county seat. On the Ft. W. & D. and K. C. M. & O. Rys. Banks, Bank of Chillicothe, Guaranty State. Hotels, Denver, Star. Two weekly newspapers, The Independent and the Valley News. Cotton, grain and livestock are the principal shipments. Tel., W. U. Express.

CHILTON—Falls County; pop., 231. 10 miles west of Marlin, the county seat, and 22 miles south of Waco, on the S. A. & A. P. Ry. Banks, Chilton Citizens' Bank and First State Bank. Weekly newspaper. Tel. W. U. Express.

CHIRENO—Nacogdoches County; pop. 500. 20 miles southeast of Nacogdoches, the county seat, on the A. & N. R. Ry. Bank, Chireno State Bank. Telephone and express connection.

CHISHOLM—Rockwall County; pop., 200. Bank, Farmers' State.

CHRIESMAN—Burlson County; pop., 100. 7 miles northwest of Caldwell, the county seat, on the G. C. & S. Fe Ry. The railroad name is Yellow Prairie. Bank, First State.

CIBOLO—Guadalupe County; pop., 300. 16 miles west of Seguin, the county seat, on the G. H.

& S. A. Ry. Bank, Cibolo Bank. Tel., W. U. Express.

CISCO—Eastland County; pop., 7,422; alt., 1,606 ft. 45 miles east of Abilene, 10 miles west of Eastland, the county seat, on the T. & P. and T. C. Rys. Banks, American Nat'l., Cisco Banking Co., First Guaranty State, Guaranty State Bank and Trust Co. Hotels, Daniels, Grand, Hartman, Mobley. Has splendid preparatory boarding school and public high school. Industries, oil and oil products, cotton, cotton seed products, peanuts and pecans. Tel., W. U. Express.

CLAIREMONT—Kent County seat; pop., 150. 11½ miles southwest of Jayton, its nearest shipping point. Bank, Clairemont Bank. Weekly newspaper, The Reporter. Stage daily to Jayton. Telephone connection.

CLAIRETTE—Erath County; pop., 500. 16 miles southeast of Stephenville, the county seat, on the T. C. R. R. Banks, Farmers State. Express and telephone connection.

CLARENDON—Donley County seat; pop., 2,456; alt., 2,719 ft. 164 miles west of Wichita Falls, on the Ft. W. & D. C. R. R. Banks, Donley County State, Farmers' State, and First National. Hotels, Atterbury, and Denver. Opera House; weekly newspaper, The News. Cotton, grain and livestock are the leading shipments. Tel., W. U. Express.

CLARKSVILLE—Red River County seat; pop., 3,386; alt., 442 ft. 61 miles from Texarkana, 183 miles from Ft. Worth, on the T. & P. Ry. Banks, City Nat'l., First Nat'l., Red River Nat'l. Hotels, Brewer, and Main. Has two newspapers. Tel., W. U. Express.

CLAUDE—Armstrong County seat; pop., 770; alt., 3,397 ft. 194 miles west of Wichita Falls, on the Ft. W. & D. C. R. R. Banks, First Nat'l., First State. Hotels, Claude, Palace. Weekly newspaper, The News. Tel., W. U. Express.

CLEBURNE—Johnson County seat; pop., 12,820; alt., 764 ft. 28 miles south of Ft. Worth, on the G. C. & S. F., M. K. & T., T. & B. V., and Ft. W. S. (electric) Rys. Banks, Farmers & Merchants Nat'l. Home Nat'l. National Bank of Cleburne, and Traders' State. Hotels, Cheney, Cleburne, Floore. Here are the principal shops of the Santa Fe system, with some 1,500 employees sharing a monthly payroll of over \$100,000.00, which has developed Cleburne an important railroad city a trifle more rapid in growth than in civic improvements. Institutions, Clebarro College, St. Joseph's Academy, a Carnegie Library, a R. R. Y. M. C. A. and an unrivalled school system. Two daily papers, the Review and the Enterprise, each with a semi-weekly edition, and and other semi-weekly, The Chronicle. Is in the cross timbers, with fruit and truck and cotton to the east, grain and hay to the north and south, with fine grazing prairies to the west. Tel., W. U. Express.

CLEVELAND—Liberty County; pop., 1,500; alt., 159 ft. 44 miles north of Houston, 25 miles northwest of Liberty the county seat, on the H. E. & W. T. and G. C. & S. Fe Rys. Banks, Cleveland State, First Nat'l. Hotels, Cleveland and Junction. Weekly newspaper, The Herald. Lumbering, farming and stock raising, principal industries. Tel., W. U. Express.

CLIFTON—Bosque County; pop., 1,327; alt., 671 ft. 12 miles south of Meridian, the county seat, and 100 miles southwest of Dallas, on the G. C. &

CITIES AND TOWNS

S. Fe Ry. Banks, Farmers' Guaranty State, First Guaranty State, Guaranty Loan & Investment Co. Hotels, Central, Nelson, Santa Fe. Has creamery, machine shops, bottling works, grain elevator and weekly newspaper, *The Record*. Tel., W. U. Express.

CLINT—El Paso County; pop., 250. 20 miles from El Paso, on the G. H. & S. A. and T. & P. Rys. Bank, First State. Has weekly newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

CLYDE—Callahan County; pop., 610; alt., 1,979 ft. 6 miles from Baird, the county seat, on the T. & P. Ry. Banks, Clyde Nat'l., and First Guaranty State. Hotel, Commercial. Weekly newspaper, *The Clyde Enterprise*. Tel., W. U. Express.

COAHOMA—Howard County; pop., 250. 10½ miles northeast of Big Spring, the county seat, on the T. & P. Ry. Bank, First State. Tel., W. U. Express.

COLD SPRING—San Jacinto County seat; pop., 500; alt., 150 ft. 12 miles from Shepard, the nearest shipping point, and 235 miles northeast of Austin, on the Trinity River. Bank, San Jacinto State. Newspaper, *The Times*. Hotel, Greenaway. Daily stages to Shepard, Camilla, Evergreen and Maynard.

COLEMAN—Coleman County seat; pop., 2,868; alt., 1,690 ft. 172 miles southwest of Ft. Worth, on the G. C. & S. Fe Ry. Banks, Central State, Coleman Nat'l., and First Nat'l. Hotels, Commercial, Cottage, Delmar, Jones, Modern. Coleman is the receiving and distributing point for a rich agricultural district. Has two weekly newspapers, *The Democrat-Voice* and *The Coleman County Herald*. Tel., W. U. Express.

COLLINSVILLE—Grayson county; pop., 337; alt., 750 ft. 22 miles west of Sherman, the county seat, on the T. & P. and the M. K. & T. Rys. Banks, Collinsville Nat'l., and First Guaranty State. Hotel, Commercial. Weekly newspaper, *The Times*. Industries, Cotton and produce. Tel., W. U. Express.

COLMESNEIL—Tyler County; pop., 600. 9 miles north of Woodville, the county seat, on the M. K. & T. and S. P. Rys. Bank, Guaranty State. Tel., W. U. Express.

COLORADO—Mitchell County seat; pop., 1,766; alt., 2,066 ft. 69 miles west of Abilene, on the T. & F. Ry. Banks, City Nat'l., Colorado Nat'l., First State. Hotels, Barcroft, Keathley, Majestic. Weekly newspaper, *The Record*. Tel., W. U. Express.

COLUMBIA—Brazoria County; pop., 400; alt., 34 ft. 13 miles west of Angleton, the county seat, on the I. & G. N. Ry. Bank, Columbia State. Hotel, Phillips. Tel., W. U. Express.

COLUMBUS—Colorado County seat; pop., 2,000; alt., 201 ft. 84 miles west of Houston, on the Colorado River and the G. H. & S. A. Ry. Banks, Columbus State, First State. Hotel, Live Oak. Weekly newspaper, *The Colorado Citizen*. Tel., W. U. Express.

COMANCHE—Comanche County seat; pop., 3,524; alt., 1,434 ft. 113 miles west of Ft. Worth, on the Ft. W. & R. G. and S. N. & S. T. Rys., and on the Leon River. Banks, Comanche Nat'l., First Nat'l., First State, John M. Easley & Co., Bankers. Hotels, Comfort. Weekly newspaper, *The Comanche Chief-Exponent*. Principal products, cotton oats, hay, live stock, peanuts and poultry. Tel., W. U. Express.

COMFORT—Kendall County; pop., 800. 20 miles

north of Boerne, the county seat, on the S. A. & A. P. Ry. Bank, Comfort State. Weekly newspaper, *The Comfort News*. Tel., W. U. Express.

COMMERCE—Hunt County; pop., 3,842; alt., 509 ft. 16 miles northeast of Greenville, the county seat, on the T. M. and St. L. S. W. Rys. Banks, Citizens' State, First Nat'l., Planters & Merchants Nat'l., and State Bank of Commerce. Hotel, Commerce, Fought. Has two newspapers and is the home of the East Texas Normal College, also of the Cotton Belt Machine shops. Tel., W. U. Express.

COMO—Hopkins County; pop., 827. 9 miles southeast of Sulphur Springs, on the M. K. & T. Ry. Bank, Como State. Weekly newspaper, *The Como Headlight*. There are three lignite mines, near its eastern limits. Ships cotton, fruit, garden truck, cordwood and lignite coal. Tel., W. U. Express.

CONNVILLE—Sabine County; pop., 3,000. About 20 miles southwest of San Augustine, and five miles east of Jeans, the nearest shipping point.

CONROE—Montgomery County seat; pop., 804; alt., 339 ft. 39 miles north of Houston, on the G. C. & S. F. and I. & G. N. Rys. Banks, Conroe State, Farmers' & Merchants' State, First State. Hotels, Capiton, Conroe, Smith. Two weekly newspapers, *The Courier*, *The Montgomery County News*. Is the home of the Conroe Normal and Industrial College, a co-educational institution for negroes. The soil of surrounding territory is highly adapted to truck growing and potatoes, tomatoes and early spring vegetables, which are extensively grown. Tel., W. U. Express.

COOKVILLE—Titus County; pop., 420. 8 miles from Mt. Pleasant, the county seat, on the St. L. S. W. Ry. Bank, State Bank. Tel., W. U. Express.

COOLEDGE—Limestone County; pop., 880. 15 miles northeast of Groesbeck, the county seat, on the T. & B. V. Ry. Banks, First Nat'l., First State. Weekly newspaper, *The Ledger-Local*. Tel., W. U. Express.

COOPER—Delta County seat; pop., 2,563; alt., 495 ft. 22 miles south of Paris, on the Texas Midland Ry.. Banks, Delta Nat'l., Farmers' Nat'l., First Nat'l. Hotels, Ganard, Parish, Robertson. Two weekly newspapers, *The Delta Courier*, and the *Cooper Review*. It is in the heart of the famous black land belt. Tel., W. U. Express.

COPEVILLE—Collins County; pop., 240. 22 miles southeast of McKinney, the county seat, on the G. C. & S. Fe Ry. Bank, Citizens' State. Tel., W. U. Express.

COPPELL—Dallas County; pop., 200. 25 miles southwest of Dallas, the county seat, on the St. L. S. W. Ry. Express.

COPPERAS COVE—Coryell County; pop., 509; alt., 1,092 ft. 26 miles from Gatesville, the county seat, on the G. C. & S. F. Ry. Banks, First State and Guaranty State. Hotels, Goodson, Middick, Simpson. Weekly newspaper, *The Banner*. Tel., W. U. Express.

CORPUS CHRISTI—Nueces County seat; pop., 10,522; alt., 35 ft. Is located on and overlooks from its high bluff, two magnificent bays, Corpus Christi and Nueces, and with its advantageous surroundings is destined to become one of the leading cities of the nation as commercial, agricultural and resort center. Four railways enter the city—the T. M., the St. L., B. & M., the S. A. & A. P. and the S. A. U. & G. Rys. Banks, City Nat'l., Corpus Christi Nat'l., and First State. Hotels, Bidwell,

Home, Nueces, St. James, State, Williams. Owing to its location and freight rates, Corpus Christi is the jobbing center of southwest Texas. Paved streets, municipal owned docks, splendid public utilities. Cotton, forage crops and winter vegetables are very prolific. The surrounding land is as rich as any in the United States and produces cotton, corn, milo maize, kaffir corn, sorghum and other forage crops with heavy production in truck produce. This city is known throughout the country as a resort city and has 5,000 attractive rooms for housing visitors. Bathing, boating, fishing, hunting are afforded at all times. The city has two weekly newspapers and an active commercial club. Tel., W. U. Express.

CORRIGAN—Polk County; pop., 1,000; alt., 32 ft. 24 miles north of Livingston, the county seat, on the M. K. & T. and the H. E. & W. T. Rys. Banks, Citizens State, and Corrigan State. Hotel, Holoman. Tel., W. U. Express.

CORSICANA—Navarro County seat; pop., by 1920 census, 11,356; alt., 418 ft. 55 miles south of Dallas on the H. & T. C., the St. L. S. W. and the T. & B. V. Rys., and terminal of the Dallas-Corsicana Interurban. Banks, Corsicana Nat'l., First Nat'l., First State, State Nat'l., Corsicana Clearing House Association. Hotels, Beaton, Commercial, Main, Navarro, Wilson. Corsicana has fine opera house and public library, with first rate public utilities for its citizenship, as paved streets, electrical power, telephone and water systems, etc. Is important as an oil and natural gas producing center. Corsicana was the first oil center of Texas, oil having been found in considerable quantities long before the discovery at Spindle Top. In 1921 there was a great deal of activity in oil development, and Corsicana has become one of the leading oil centers of Texas. The population increased several-fold and the industries of the city grew in proportion, and Corsicana has again come to the front as a leading oil city. Corsicana has two daily, a semi-weekly and two weekly newspapers. Prominent industries, cotton seed products, cotton mills, cotton compress, cotton gins, overall factory, candy factory foundries, brick and tile works, planing mills, bottling works and lumber yards. Tel., W. U. Express.

COTULLA—La Salle county seat; pop., 2,000; alt. 425 ft. 87 miles southwest of San Antonio, on the I. & G. N. Ry. and the Nueces River. Banks, Farmers & Stockmens Bank, and Stockmens Natl. Hotels, La Salle, Travellers. Weekly newspaper, The Record. Tel., W. U. Express.

COUPLAND—Williamson County; pop., 150. 30 miles from Georgetown, the county seat, on the M. K. & T. Ry. Bank, Coupland State. Weekly newspaper, The Record. Tel., W. U. Express.

COVINGTON—Hill County; pop., 500. 15 miles north of Hillsboro, the county seat, on the T. & B. V. Ry. Bank, First Guaranty State. Tel., W. U. Express.

CRANDALL—Kaufman County; pop., 750. 26 miles south of Dallas, 9 miles north of Kaufman, the county seat, on the T. & N. O. Ry. Banks, Citizens' Natl. First Natl. Weekly newspaper, The Crandall Star. Tel., W. U. Express.

CRANFILL'S GAP—Bosque County; pop., 97. 18 miles southwest of Meridian, the county seat, and 19 miles from Clifton, its shipping point. Bank,

First Guaranty. Telegraph and telephone connections. Express.

CRAWFORD—McLennan County; pop., 573. 20 miles from Waco, the county seat, on the G. C. & S. Fe Ry. Banks, Farmers' State, First Natl. Weekly newspaper, The Advance. Tel., W. U. Express.

CROCKETT—Houston County seat, pop., 3,061; alt., 350 ft. 162 miles above Houston, on the I. & G. N. Ry. Banks, Crockett State and First Natl. Hotel, Pickwick. Two newspapers. Tel., W. U. Express.

CROSBY—Harris County; pop., 300. 22 miles east of Houston, the county seat, on the T. & N. O. Ry. Bank, Crosby State. Tel., W. U. Express.

CROSBYTON—Crosby County seat; pop., 697; alt., 2,912 feet. 38 miles from Lubbock, on the C. & S. P. Ry. Banks, Citizens' Natl., First Natl. Hotels, City and Star. Weekly newspaper, The Review. Express.

CROSS PLAINS—Callahan County; pop., 700. 36 miles west of De Leon, on the T. C. Ry. Banks, Farmers' Natl., First Guaranty State. Has weekly newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

CROWELL—Foard County seat; pop., 1,175; alt., 1,456 ft. 23 miles south of Chillicothe on the K. C. M. & O. Ry. Banks, Bank of Crowell, First State. Hotels, Crowell, Orient, Razor, Smith. Weekly newspaper, Foard County News. Industries, cotton, grain and live stock. Tel., W. U. Express.

CROWLEY—Tarrant County; pop., 250. 12½ miles south of Ft Worth, on the G. C. & S. Fe Ry. Bank, Continental State. Tel., W. U. Express.

CRYSTAL CITY—Zavalla County; pop., 800; alt., 1,000 ft. 25 miles southwest of Batesville, the county seat, on the S. A. U. & G. Ry. Has a bank, Zavalla County Bank, and a weekly newspaper. Hotels, Cross, Jackson. Tel., W. U. Express.

CRYSTAL FALLS—Stephens County; pop., 74. 11 miles north of Breckenridge, the county seat. Bank, Bank of Crystal Falls. 28 Miles from Albany the usual shipping point.

CUERO—DeWitt County seat; pop., 3,671; alt., 177 ft. 135 miles west of Houston, on the S. A. & A. P., and S. P. Rys. Banks, Buechel Natl., First State Bank & Trust Co., H. Runge & Co., Bankers. Hotels, Butler, Muti. Has two sanitariums, two daily and weekly newspapers, The Record and The Star; a German weekly, Der Missionfreund, and a semi-weekly, Der Deutsche Rundschau. Has one of the largest cotton mills in the South, also one of the largest cotton oil mills, and cotton compress and one of the largest electric water power plants in the South. Two of the largest turkey dressing plants in the world are here. The climate and soil are adapted to raising cotton, corn, alfalfa, onions, cabbage and other kinds of truck which are shipped into northern markets early. Tel., W. U. Express.

CUMBY—Hopkins County; pop., 945. 14 miles west of Sulphur Springs, the county seat, on the M. K. & T. Ry. Bank, Comby State. Hotels, Graves, Mathis. Weekly newspaper, The Rustler. Tel., W. U. Express.

CUSHING—Nacogdoches County; pop., 1,500; alt., 412 ft. 20 miles northwest of Nacogdoches, the county seat, on the T. & N. O. Ry. Banks, Cushing State, Farmers Guaranty Bank. Hotel, Wallace. Weekly newspaper, The Enterprise. Tel. W. U. Express.

DAINGERFIELD—Morris County seat; pop., 11,000; alt., 250 ft. 33 miles northwest of Jeffer-

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son, on the M. K. & T. Ry. Banks, Citizen's Natl., Natl Bank of Daingerfield. Hotel, Smith. Has weekly newspaper, cotton gin, cotton seed oil mill, saw and grist mills, etc. Tel. W. U. Express.

DALHART—Dallam County seat; pop., 5,676; alt., 3,998 ft. 82 miles north of Amarillo, 530 miles southwest from Kansas City, at the junction of the main lines of the C. R. I. & G. and the Ft. W. & D. Rys. Banks, Citizen's State, First Natl., Midway Bank. Hotels, DeSoto, Grand. Weekly newspaper, The Texan. Dalhart is the center for the growing of cattle, horses, hogs, kaffir corn, milo maize and other forage crops. From here heavy shipments are made of cattle and hogs, kaffir corn and milo maize, produce and dairy products. Tel., W. U. Express.

DALLAS—Dallas County seat; pop., 158,976; alt., 426 ft. Dallas is located in north central Texas on the Trinity River in what is known as the black waxey belt of Texas. The first settlement was made by John Neely Bryan in 1841; the county was organized in 1846 and was named after George M. Dallas, vice president of the United States. In 1872 two steam railways reached the village of 5,000 and by 1880 the population was doubled and by 1890 it was trebled. Within a circle the radius of which extends 100 miles from the city of Dallas, more than 25 per cent of the people of Texas live, there are over 17,000 rated business concerns, 686 national and state banks with a combined capital of over \$38,000,000; in the same territory are 156,373 farms or 16.6 per cent of the total number of farms of all Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Louisiana combined, yielding 17¼ per cent of America's cotton crop and over 1,200 prosperous towns and villages. Banks, American Exch. Natl., Central State, Citizens State, City Natl., Dallas County State, Dallas Natl., Dallas Trust and Savings, Federal Reserve for the 11th District, Guaranty Bank and Trust Co., Liberty State, Natl Bank of Commerce, Oak Cliff State Bank and Trust Co., Southwest Natl. Financial corporations, Bankers and Brokers, are: Bankers' Trust Co., Dallas Joint Stock Land Bank, Dallas Securities Co., Dallas Title & Guaranty Co., Dallas Trust Co., Dallas Union Trust Co., Texas Finance Corporation, U. S. Bond and Mortgage Co., Breg, Garrett & Co., Brown Crummer Co., Jas. Schwartz Co., J. P. Scranton & Co., R. T. Stewart & Co., Thomas Mortgage Co., Dallas Clearing House Association. Hotels, Adolphus, Cadillac, Campbell, Galloupe, Huntley, Jefferson, Oriental, Park, Queen, St. George, Southland, Texan and Waldorf.

The wholesale business for 1920 of Dallas totalled \$600,000,000; the wholesale business in all automotive lines is approximately \$200,000,000 annually. The value of products manufactured in Dallas passes the \$100,000,000 mark each year. In express business Dallas ranks first per capita of all the cities of the Union and is seventh city in volume of express business in the nation. Dallas' building permits for 1920, totalled \$13,363,157, giving the city 19th rank among the Nation's boilders. Dallas ranks 24th in Postal Receipts, and only six cities in the United States pay more money orders. Dallas is the farm loan center of the Southwest, the census showing that 91.8 per cent of the total farm mortgage loans of the state are held by Dallas companies.

Dallas is the distributing center of the southwest, as its location and transportation facilities make it the jobbing and wholesale center for a territory larger than the New England and the Middle At-

lantic states combined. There are 570 wholesalers and manufacturers here, 256 of which are of national importance. Dallas leads the world in the manufacture and distribution of leather goods, cotton gin machinery, and ships more galvanized corrugated tanks to the oil fields than any other city in the nation and is the geographical center for the oil territory of the Southwest. Dallas is the largest film distributing center in the world and is one of the three largest depots for farm implements in America. 3,000 travelling salesmen make Dallas their headquarters.

Nine railroads entering Dallas give outlet in twenty-three different directions and five electric interurban railways radiate in seven different directions. Within the territory reached from Dallas on a lower freight rate than from St. Louis are 6,630,065 people, 4,082,620 of whom can be reached from Dallas on a lower rate than from Gulf points. 262 telegraph circuits lead out from Dallas and she has sixth rank in volume of telegraph business in the United States. Dallas has the largest per capita development of telephones of any city in the Union.

Dallas leads the Southwest in population, wholesale business, factory output, freight business, postal receipts and new buildings. 172 churches, 112 schools and colleges, two annual grand opera seasons provide for the moral, educational and cultural development. Tel., Mackay, Postal and W. U. Express.

DARROUGETT—Lipscomb County; Post Office, Lourwood. Bank, Frass State Bank.

DAWSON—Navarro County; pop., 950. 21 miles southwest of Corsicana, the county seat, on the St. L. S. W. Ry. Banks, First Natl., Liberty Natl. Weekly newspaper, The Herald. Industries, cotton and grain. Tel., W. U. Express.

DAYTON—Liberty County; pop., 787; alt., 89 ft. Six miles west of Liberty, the county seat, and 36 miles east of Houston, on the T. & N. O. Ry. Banks, Dayton State, People's Guaranty State. Hotels, Hunnicut and Wright. Weekly newspaper, The Day-tonite Local. Tel., W. U. Express.

DEANVILLE—Burleson County; pop., 25. Eight miles from Caldwell, the shipping point. Bank, First State. Telephone connection.

DECATUR—Wise County seat; pop., 2,205; alt., 1,087 ft. 40 miles north of Ft. Worth on the Ft. W. & D. C. R. R. Banks, City Natl., First Natl., Security State. Hotels, City and Dill. Has two weekly newspapers and a college, Decatur Baptist College. Tel., W. U. Express.

DeKALB—Bowie County; pop., 655; alt., 407 ft. 11½ miles northwest of Boston, the county seat, on the T. & P. Ry. Banks, DeKalb Exchange, First State. Hotels, Allen, Whittle. Tel., W. U. Express.

DeLEON—Comanche County; pop., 3,302; alt., 1,300 ft. 20 miles north of Comanche, the county seat, on the T. C. Ry. Banks, Farmers and Merchants Natl, First State, Guaranty State. Hotels, City, Lambert, Travelers. Tel., W. U. Express.

DEL RIO—Valverde County seat; pop., 10,589; alt., 952 ft. 169 miles west of San Antonio and 3 miles north of the Rio Grande River, on the G. H. & S. A. Ry. Banks, Del Rio Bank and Trust Co., Del Rio Natl., First Natl. Hotels, Frank's, Graf, Gray, St. Charles, Val Verde. Two weekly newspapers. Tel. W. U. Express.

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DENISON—Grayson County; pop., 17,065; alt., 724 ft. Three miles from the Red River which separates it from Oklahoma and as it is at the entrance to the state, it is known as "Gate City;" 10 miles from Sherman, the county seat, 95 miles north of Dallas, on the M. K. & T., the T. & P., the M. O. & G., the H. & T. C. and the Frisco lines, and is a terminal of the Dallas-Denison interurban. Each of these roads, with the exception of the Frisco lines, maintains division terminals, locomotive and car shops and have a monthly pay roll exceeding \$300,000; 47 passenger trains daily leave the Union Station, one of the finest in the Southwest. Banks, Denison Bank & Trust Co., Natl Bank of Denison, Security State, State Natl. Hotels, Bruckers, Palace, Park. Two daily newspapers, a semi-weekly and two weekly publications. Has two beautiful parks, a \$150,000 government building, a municipal hospital, commission form of government, modern public utilities. Has the largest coffee roasting plant in the Southwest, the second largest creosoting plant in the world, the largest cotton factory in Texas, the largest peanut factory in the South, the largest handle factory in the state, with other large manufacturing concerns. Institutions, St. Xavier Academy, a business college, public library, churches of the leading denominations. Industries, corn, cotton, alfalfa, fruits, truck. Tel. W. U. Express.

DENTON—Denton County seat; pop., 7,626; alt., 620 ft. 35 miles northwest of Dallas, on the T. & P. and M. K. & T. Rys. Banks, Denton County Natl., Exchange Natl., First Guaranty State, First Natl. Hotels, City and Cottage. Has two state colleges, The College of Industrial Arts for Girls and the North Texas State Normal College, a co-educational institution having the largest enrollment of any normal school in the state. Has a daily and two weekly newspapers, with all the facilities of a hustling commercial center. Industries, flour milling, brick, ice, bottling works, cotton seed products, broom factory, mattress factory, monument works, etc. Tel., W. U. Express.

DEPORT—Lamar County; pop., 821; alt., 540 ft. 16 miles from Paris, the county seat, on the P. & Mt. P. Ry., and on Mustang Creek. Banks, First Natl., First State. Hotel, Commercial. Weekly newspaper, The Times. Express.

DESDEMONA—Eastland County; pop., 3,008; 22 miles southeast of Eastland, the county seat, 10 miles from Gorman, the nearest railroad point. Banks, Desdemona State Bank and Trust Co., First Guaranty State, First Natl. One of the leading centers in the recent west Texas oil fields.

DESSAU—Travis County; pop., 1,200 about 20 miles northeast of Austin, on the M. K. & T. Ry.

DETROIT—Red River County; pop., 1,200; alt., 482 ft. 13 miles west of Clarksville, the county seat, and 117 miles from Dallas, on the T. & P. Ry. Weekly newspaper, The Herald. Banks, Detroit State, First Natl. Hotel, Duncan. Tel., W. U. Express.

DEVINE—Medina County; pop., 995; alt., 653 ft. 15 miles southeast of Hondo, the county seat, 32 miles southwest of San Antonio, on the I. & G. N. Ry. Bank, Adams Natl. Hotel, Rose. Two weekly newspapers, The News and The Reporter. Ships cotton, corn, sugar cane and live stock. Tel., W. U. Express.

DEWEYVILLE—Newton County; pop., 1,000. 48 miles south of Newton, the county seat, 35 miles

from Beaumont, the nearest banking point, on the K. C. S. Ry. Ship via Ruliff. Telephone connection.

DEXTER—Cook County; pop., 350. 15 miles north of Whitesboro, the nearest shipping point, and 24 miles from Gainesville, the county seat. Bank, First Guaranty State. Telephone connection.

D'HANIS—Medina County; pop., 400. Nine miles west of Hondo, the county seat, on the G. H. & S. A. Ry. Bank, D'Hanis State. Tel., W. U. Express.

DIALVILLE—Cherokee County; pop., 200. Seven miles south of Rusk, the county seat, on the St. L. S. W. Ry. Bank, Dialville State. Weekly newspaper, The News. Tel., W. U. Express.

DIBOLL—Angelina County; pop., 500. Eleven miles southeast of Lufkin, the county seat and banking point, on the H. E. & W. T. Ry. Tel., W. U. Express.

DICKINSON—Galveston County; pop., 1,000. 20 miles northwest of Galveston, the county seat, on the I. & G. N., the M. K. & T. and the G. H. & H. Rys. Banks, Dickinson State. Tel., W. U. Express.

DILLEY—Frio County; pop., 600; alt., 569 ft. 16 miles southwest of Pearsall, the county seat, on the I. & G. N. Ry. Bank, Dilley State. Hotel, Runfield. Has a weekly newspaper. Express and telephone connections.

DIME BOX—Lee County; pop., 500. 16 miles northeast of Giddings, the county seat, and 8 miles from Lincoln, the shipping point. Bank, First State.

DIMMITT—Castro County seat; pop., 500. 22 miles from Hereford, the nearest shipping point. Bank, First State. Has newspaper, The Plainsman. Stage daily to Hereford. Telephone connection.

DOBBIN—Montgomery County; pop., 200. 22 miles northwest of Conroe, the county seat, on the G. C. & S. Fe Ry. Bank, First State. Telephone connection.

DODD CITY—Fannin County; pop., 495. Six miles from Bonham, the county seat, on the T. & P. Ry. Banks, First Natl., First State. Tel., W. U. Express.

DODGE—Walker County; pop., 500. Nine miles from Huntsville, the county seat, on the I. & G. N. Ry. Bank, Guaranty State. Tel., W. U. Express.

DODSONVILLE—Collingsworth County; pop., 700. 17 miles from Wellington, the county seat, on the W. & N. W. Ry. Bank, First State. Weekly newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

DONIE—Freestone County; pop., 19. 18 miles from Fairfield, the county seat, on the T. & B. V. Ry. Bank, Guaranty State. Tel., W. U. Express.

DONNA—Hidalgo County; pop., 1,072. 12 miles from Edinburg, the county seat, on the St. L. B. & M. Ry. Banks, First State, Farmers' State. Tel., W. U. Express.

DORCHESTER—Grayson County; pop., 100. 12 miles southwest of Sherman, the county seat, on the St. L. & S. F. Ry. Bank, First State. Tel., W. U. Express.

DOUGLASSVILLE—Cass County; pop., 170. 12 miles from Linden, the county seat, and 14 miles from Atlanta, the nearest shipping point. Bank, First State. Stage daily to Atlanta.

DUBLIN—Erath County; pop., 3,229; alt., 1,466. 14 miles southwest of Stephenville, the county seat, and 90 miles southwest of Ft. Worth, on the Ft. W. & R. G. and T. C. Rys. Banks, Citizens' Natl., Dublin Natl., Guaranty State. Hotels, Commercial, Evans. Two weekly newspapers, The Telephone and

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The Progress. Industries, cotton and live stock. Tel., W. U. Express.

DUFFAU—Erath County; pop., 250; alt., 780 ft. Eight miles from Hico, its shipping point. Bank, Farmers & Merchants State. Mail daily. Hotel, Southland.

DUMAS—Moore County seat; pop., 200. 30 miles northeast of Channing, the usual shipping point. Has a bank, First State, and a newspaper. Stage daily to Channing. Telephone connection.

DUNCANVILLE—Dallas County; pop., 300. 14 miles southwest of Dallas, the county seat, on the G. C. & S. Fe Ry. Bank, Farmers'. Tel., W. U. Express.

DUNDEE—Archer County; pop., 200. 21 miles from Archer City, the county seat, on the W. V. R. R. Bank, First State. Tel., W. U. Express.

DURANGO—Falls County; pop., 2,000. About 20 miles southwest of Marlin, the county seat and 5 miles from Lott, the nearest shipping point and banking center.

EAGLE LAKE—Colorado County; pop., 2,017; alt., 173 ft. At the junction of the S. P., G. C. & S. F. and S. A. & A. P. Rys., 60 miles west of Houston, and 16 miles east of Columbus, the county seat. Banks, Eagle Lake State Bank, First Natl. Hotels, Dallas, Drummers', Eagle Lake. Weekly newspaper, The Headlight. Is situated on a beautiful lake bearing its name, 1 mile in width to 3½ miles in length, giving beautiful surroundings, fish products, and water for rice irrigation. Is on the edge of the famous "cane belt" and much sugar cane is grown and manufactured into sugar here. Principal products, cotton and corn; important products, figs, truck products, live stock, dairying and produce. Tel., W. U. Express.

EAGLE PASS—Maverick County seat. Pop., 8,000; alt., 726 ft. 167 miles southwest of San Antonio, on the Rio Grande River and the G. H. & S. A. Ry. Banks, Bonnet Banking Co., Border Natl., First Natl., State Bank & Trust Co. Hotels, Dolch, Eagle. St. Joseph's Academy caters to the Mexican education public and parochial schools care for the American families. Weekly newspaper, The News-Guide. Tel., W. U. Express.

EAST BERNARD—Wharton County; pop., 400. 15 miles southwest of Richmond, on the G. H. & S. A. Ry. Bank, Union State. Tel., W. U. Express.

EASTLAND—Eastland County seat; pop., 9,368; alt., 1,420 ft. On the T. & P. Ry., 55 miles east of Abilene and 105 miles west of Ft. Worth. Banks, American Natl., City Natl., First State, Guaranty State, Citizens' Natl. Hotels, Charlotte, Connelles, Cottage, Eastland, Planters. One of the leading oil centers of Texas, with enormous output.

ECTOR—Fannin County; pop., 454. Six miles from Bonham, the county seat, on the T. & P. Ry. Bank, First State. Telephone connection.

EDDY—McLennan County; pop., 360. 20 miles from Waco, the county seat, on the M. K. & T. Ry. Bank, First Natl. Weekly newspaper, Eddy Journal. Tel., W. U. Express.

EDEN—Concho County; pop., 641. 22 miles from Paint Rock, on the G. C. & S. Fe Ry. Weekly newspaper, The Eden Echo. Bank, Eden State. Tel., W. U. Express.

EDGEWOOD—Van Zandt County; pop., 820. 10 miles north of Canton, the county seat, 53 miles east of Dallas, on the M. K. & T. Ry. Banks, Farmers

& Merchants' State, First Natl. Tel., W. U. Express.

EDINBURG—Hidalgo County seat; pop., 1,406. On the St. L. B. & M. Ry. Banks, Edinburg State Bank & Trust Co., First Natl. Weekly newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

EDNA—Jackson County seat; pop., 2,000; alt., 974 ft. Eight miles from the Gulf of Mexico and 125 miles southwest of Houston, on the G. H. & S. A. Ry. Banks, Allen Natl., Jackson County State. Hotel, McDowell. Weekly newspaper, The Herald. Ships cotton, corn, live stock and produce. Tel., W. U. Express.

EL CAMPO—Wharton County; pop., 1,766; alt., 60 ft. 14 miles southwest of Wharton, the county seat, and 75 miles from Houston, on the G. H. & S. A. Ry. Banks, Citizens' State, First Natl. Hotels, Cottage and Rice. Has two weekly newspapers. Tel., W. U. Express.

EL DORADO—Schleicher County seat; pop., 850; alt., 2,500 ft. 49 miles from San Angelo, its shipping point. Bank, First Natl. Hotel, Holland. Weekly newspaper. Stage daily to Sonora and San Angelo. Telephone connection.

ELECTRA—Wichita County; pop., 4,740; alt., 902 ft. 26 miles west of Wichita Falls, the county seat, on the Ft. W. & D. Ry. Banks, First Natl., First State. Hotels, Electra, Jefferson, Marriott, Spar. A daily and weekly newspaper. Principal industry, production of oil and gas. Tel., W. U. Express.

ELGIN—Bastrop County; pop., 1,630; alt., 577 ft. 16 miles north of Bastrop, the county seat, 28 miles from Austin, 130 miles from Houston, at the junction of the M. K. & T. and the H. & T. C. Rys. Banks, Elgin Natl., Merchants' & Farmers' State. Hotel, McClellan. Manufacture of brick is extensively carried on. Has weekly newspaper, The Courier. Tel., W. U. Express.

ELIASVILLE—Young County; pop., 1,000. 18 miles from Graham, the shipping point. Bank, First State. Mail daily.

ELKHART—Anderson County; pop., 700. 12 miles from Palestine, the county seat, on the I. & G. N. Ry. Banks, Elkhart Guaranty State, Farmers' & Merchants' Bank. Weekly newspaper. Express.

ELLINGER—Fayette County; pop., 500. 12 miles from La Grange, the county seat, on the G. H. & S. A. Ry. Bank, First State. Tel., W. U. Express.

ELMO—Kaufman County; pop., 410. 14 miles northeast of Kaufman, the county seat, on the T. & P. Ry. Bank, First Guaranty State. Tel., W. U. Express.

EL PASO—El Paso County seat; pop., 77,543, alt., 3,762 ft. 712 miles northwest of Austin, and across the Rio Grande River from Juarez, an important Mexican border city, on the E. P. & S. W., the G. H. & S. A., the National of Mexico, the R. G. & El P., the S. P. and the T. & P. Rys. Banks, American Trust & Savings Bank, Border Natl., City Natl., El Paso Bank & Trust Co., Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas (branch), First Mortgage Co., First Natl., Security Bank & Trust Co., State Natl., Volney B. Leonard & Co., El Paso Clearing House. Hotels, Alamo, Alberta, Angeles, Arlington, Benson, Boston, Bristol Carlyle, Carman Fisher, Grand, Green Tree, Herbert, Krahmer, Leon, Laughlin, Linden, Lockie, McCoy, Oasis, Oregon, Orndorff, Paso Del norte, St. Charles, St. Regis, Savoy, Sheldon, Travelers. Has eight hospitals and sanitariums. The press is

represented by three dailies, three weeklies, a semi-monthly and two monthly publications. There are ore smelters, iron foundries, cigar factories, brick works, rock drill and machinery works, planing mills, large government irrigation works, etc. Tel. and express.

ELYSIAN FIELDS—Harrison County; pop., 250. 18 miles from Marshall, on the M. & E. T. Ry. Bank, Guaranty State. Tel., W. U. Express.

EMHOUSE—Navarro County; pop., 347. 10 miles from Corsicana, the county seat, on the T. & B. V. Ry. Banks, First State, First Natl. Weekly newspaper, The News. Tel., W. U. Express.

EMORY—Rains County seat; pop., 800; alt., 464 ft. 30 miles southeast of Greenville, on the M. K. & T. Ry. Banks, First Natl., First State. Weekly newspaper, The Rains County Leader. Hotels, Gillmour, Rodes. Tel., W. U. Express.

ENCINAL—LaSalle County; pop., 600. 28 miles from Cotulla, the county seat, on the I. & G. N. Ry. Cotulla is the nearest banking point. Tel., W. U. Express.

ENLOE—Delta County; pop., 398. Five miles from Cooper, the county seat, on the T. M. R. R. Banks, First Natl., Guaranty State. Telephone, telegraph and express facilities.

ENNIS—Ellis County; pop., 7,224; alt., 584 ft. 15 miles east of Waxahachie, the county seat, and 33 miles south of Dallas, on the T. M. and H. & T. C. Rys. Banks, Citizens' Natl., Ennis Natl., People's State, Ennis Clearing House Association. Hotels, Central, King. Two newspapers, The Ennis Daily News and the Weekly Local. Industry, cotton. Tel., W. U. Express.

ERA—Cooke County; pop., 300. 15 miles from Gainesville, the county seat, and 7 miles from Valley View, the nearest shipping point. Bank, First Guaranty State. Telephone connection.

ESTELLINE—Hall County; pop., 394. 14 miles southeast of Memphis, the county seat, on the Ft. W. & D. Ry. Bank, Estelline State. Weekly newspaper, The News. Express.

EUSTACE—Henderson County; pop., 400. 12 miles northwest of Athens, the county seat, on the T. & N. O. Ry. Bank, First State.

EVANT—Coryell County; pop., 500. 25 miles from Gatesville, the county seat, 19 miles south of Hamilton, the nearest shipping point. Bank, Evant State. Mail daily.

EVERMAN—Tarrant County; pop., 500. Ten miles north of Ft. Worth, the county seat, on the I. & G. N. R. R. and the Ft. Worth and Cleburne Interurban. Bank, First State. Tel., W. U. Express.

FABENS—El Paso County; pop., 100. 22 miles from El Paso, on the G. H. & S. A. Ry. Bank, First Natl. Telephone and express connection.

FAIRFIELD—Freestone County seat; pop., 629; alt., 390 ft. 12 miles from Teague, the nearest shipping point. Bank, Fairfield State Bank. Hotel, Commercial. Weekly newspaper, The Recorder. Stage daily to Teague. Telephone connection.

FAIRLIE—Hunt County; pop., 248. 22 miles northeast of Greenville, the county seat, and 7 miles from Wolfe City. Bank, Citizens' Bank. Tel., W. U. Express.

FALFURRIAS—Brooks County seat; pop., 2,500; alt., 5,000 ft. 299 miles southwest of Houston and 185 miles south of San Antonio, at the terminus of the Falfurrias branch of the S. A. & A. P. Ry.

Banks, Falfurrias State and First Natl. Hotels, Palace, Park. Falfurrias is noted for having probably the largest dairy in the world, milking 1,400 cows and producing 1,000 pounds of butter daily. Produces citrous fruits, cotton, corn, truck farming, live stock and dairy products. Tel., W. U. Express.

FALLS CITY—Karnes County; pop., 500. 12 miles northwest of Karnes City, the county seat, on the S. A. & A. P. Ry. Bank, Falls City Natl. Has a weekly newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

FARMERS BRANCH—Dallas County; pop., 300. 12 miles north of Dallas, the County Seat, on the M. K. & T. Ry. Bank, Riddle Banking Co. Cotton and grain are the chief shipments. Tel., W. U. Express.

FARMERSVILLE—Collin County; pop., 2,167; alt., 636 ft. 16 miles east of McKinney, the county seat, and 38 miles from Dallas, on the M. K. & T. and the G. C. & S. Fe Rys. Banks, Farmers' & Merchants' Natl., First Natl., First State. Hotel, St. George. Weekly newspaper, The Times. Tel., W. U. Express.

FARWELL—Parmer County seat; pop., 600. 90 miles southwest of Amarillo, on the P. V. and N. E. Ry. Its railroad station, express and telegraph offices are at Texico, N. M., one-half mile distant. Bank, Texas State. Has a weekly newspaper.

FATE—Rockwall County; pop., 299. 4½ miles northeast of Rockwall, the county seat, on the M. K. & T. Ry. Bank, First State. Tel., W. U. Express.

FAYETTEVILLE—Fayette County; pop., 390; alt., 415 ft. 14 miles from La Grange, the county seat, on the M. K. & T. Ry. Banks, Farmers' Natl. Fayetteville State. Hotel, Johnson. Has a newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

FENTRESS—Caldwell County; pop., 12 miles southwest of Lockhart, the county seat and 10 miles from Luling, the nearest shipping point. Bank, Fentress State. Telephone connection.

FERRIS—Ellis County; pop., 1,586; alt., 471 ft. 18 miles south of Dallas, 16 miles northeast of Waxahachie, the county seat, on the H. & T. C. Ry. Banks, Farmers & Merchants State, Ferris Natl. Has six brick plants, a broom factory, three cotton gins, a weekly newspaper, The Ferris Wheel. Tel., W. U. Express.

FLATONIA—Fayette County; pop., 995; alt., 465 ft. 24 miles south of La Grange, the county seat, 120 miles west of Houston, on the S. P. and the S. A. & A. P. Rys. Bank, Flatonia State. Hotel, Sullivan. A weekly newspaper, The Argus. Tel., W. U. Express.

FLORENCE—Williamson County; pop., 650. 18 miles from Georgetown, the county seat, on the B. W. Ry. and the Salado River. Banks, Farmers' State, Florence State. Has a weekly newspaper. Telephone connection.

FLORESVILLE—Wilson County seat; pop., 1,518; alt., 363 ft. Banks, City Natl., First Natl. Hotel, Miller. Weekly newspaper, The Chronicle-Journal. Shipments, cotton and farm produce. Tel., W. U. Express.

FLOYD—Hunt County; pop., 300. Eight miles from Greenville, the county seat, on the M. K. & T. Ry. Tel., W. U. Express.

FLOYDADA—Floyd County seat; pop., 1,384; alt., 3,500 ft. 26 miles southeast of Plainview, 110 miles southeast of Amarillo, on the Plainview branch of the A. T. & S. Fe Ry. Banks, First Natl., First State. Hotel, Commercial. Ships broom corn, wheat,

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cotton, oats, kaffir, cattle, hogs, dairy products. Tel., W. U. Express.

FLUVANNA—Scurry County; pop., 375. 19½ miles northwest of Snyder, the county seat, on the R. S. & P. Ry. Bank, First State. Tel., W. U. Express.

FLYNN—Leon County; pop., 300. 13 miles southwest of Centerville, the county seat, on the H. & T. C. and the T. & B. V. Rys. Bank, Guaranty State. Telephone connection. Express.

FOCH—Scurry County; pop., 600. Bank, First State.

FOLLETT—Lipscomb County; pop., 500. Banks, Farmers' Natl., First State.

FOREST—Cherokee County; pop., 100. 22 miles from Musk, the county seat, and 5 miles from Wells on the St. L. S. W. Bank, Farmers & Merchants State. Tel., W. U. Express.

FORESTBURG—Montague County; pop., 372. 14 miles from Montague, the county seat, and 14 miles from St. Jo, the usual shipping point. Bank, First State. Stage daily to St. Jo. Telephone connection.

FORNEY—Kaufman County; pop., 1,345; alt., 465 ft. 20 miles northwest of Kaufman, the county seat, on the T. & P. Ry., and 21 miles east of Dallas. Banks, City Natl., Farmers' Natl., Citizens' Natl., Forney State. Hotels, Ball, Forney. Weekly newspaper, The Messenger. Tel., W. U. Express.

FORRESTON—Ellis County; pop., 233. Nine miles from Waxahachie, the county seat, on the M. K. & T. Ry. Bank, Forreston State. Tel., W. U. Express.

FORT DAVIS—Jeff Davis County seat; pop., 1,060; alt., 4,500 ft. 22 miles northeast of Marfa, the nearest shipping point. Has a bank, Fort Davis State, and a weekly newspaper. Stage daily to Marfa. Hotel, Limpea.

FORT STOCKTON—Pecos County seat; pop., 1,297; alt., 3,050 ft. 55 miles southeast of Pecos, on the K. C. M. & O. Ry. Banks, First Natl., First State. Hotels, Rooney, Stockton. Two weekly newspapers, The Pioneer and The Journal. Tel., W. U. Express.

FORT WORTH—Tarrant County seat; pop., 106,482; alt., 670 ft. Fort Worth is the Gateway to the great Southwest and has more trunk lines of railways than has any other city in Texas, the C. R. I. & G., Ft. W. & D. C., the Frisco Lines, the G. C. & S. Fe, the H. & G. C., the I. & G. N., the M. K. & T., the St. L. S. W., the T. & P. and the T. & B. V. Rys. Ft. Worth is the greatest railway center in the Southwest and is the interchange point of 80 per cent of the traffic moving to and from the state. Banks, Commercial State, Continental Bank & Trust Co., Exchange State, Farmers' & Mechanics' Natl., First Natl., Ft. Worth Natl., Ft. Worth State, Guaranty State, National Bank of Commerce, Numismatic Bank of Texas, Security State, Stockyards Natl., Texas State; banking companies are the Bankers' Loan & Securities Co., Cattlemen's Trust Co., Commerce Trust Co., North Texas Trust Co., United Trust Co., Ward-Harrison Mortgage Co., Broad & Bomar, W. R. Edrington & Co., and the Ft. Worth Clearing House Association. Hotels, The Texas, Boston, Chandler, Court, Majestic, Melba, Metropolitan, Sandegard, Seibold, Terminal, Trinity, Westbrook, Yorkley.

Ft. Worth has the commission form of government, a tax rate of \$1.93 on the hundred, over 150 miles of streets, over 60 miles of paved streets, 80

miles of electric street railway, 68 miles of inter-urban railway; is the home of Polytechnic College, Texas Christian University, St. Ignatius Academy, Our Lady of Victory, Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary, St. Andrews' School, Arlington Heights College and a number of business colleges. The city has 31 public parks and playgrounds with an area of 550 acres, an abundant natural gas supply from inexhaustible fields at a low rate for the consumer, a \$6,000,000 water plant, the largest and most modern power plant in the Southwest, the only steel rolling mill in the Southwest, 5 modern and fully equipped hospitals, over 100 churches, 21 newspapers and publications, some of the largest oil refineries in the state, and a larger payroll, a larger average wage, a larger number of laboring men and less trouble with labor than any other city in the state. A larger percentage of the people of Ft. Worth own their homes than in any other city in the South.

Ft. Worth is the second live stock and packing center in the United States. Swift & Co. and Armour & Co., two of the big parent packing plants of the country, have extensive branches here. The stockyards of Ft. Worth can handle in a single day 25,000 cattle, 10,000 calves, 15,000 hogs and 7,000 horses and mules. Each of the railroads centering at Ft. Worth run directly to the yards and 600 employees are kept busy in the yards caring for the stock. The National Feeders' and Breeders' Show holds its annual exposition at Ft. Worth. The volume of grain handled by Ft. Worth mills and elevators is second only to that handled by Kansas City, the leading grain market in the territory of the Southwest. Two big flour mills—the largest in this section of the United States—have a capacity of 1,000,000 bushels. In addition to its leadership in the flour mill industry, Ft. Worth is rapidly becoming the chief corn products milling points of this section of the United States. In the way of public organizations, Ft. Worth has the greatest number of any city in the Southwest. Tel., Mackay, Postal, W. U. Express.

FRANCITAS—Jackson County; pop., 300. 23 miles southeast of Edna, the county seat, on the St. L. B. & M. Ry. Bank, First State. Weekly newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

FRANKELL—Eastland County; P. O. Ranger. Bank, First Natl.

FRANKLIN—Robertson County seat; pop., 1,131; alt., 340 ft. 103 miles northeast of Austin on the I. & G. N. Ry. Banks, First Natl., First State, Mitchell Bros. Bank. Hotel, National. Weekly newspaper, The Central Texan. Tel., W. U. Express.

FRANKSTON—Anderson County; pop., 818; alt., 530. 24 miles southeast of Athens on the T. & N. O. Ry. Banks, First State, Frankston State. Hotel, White House. Weekly newspaper. Express.

FREDERICKSBURG—Gillespie County seat; pop., 2,500; alt., 1,742 ft. 70 miles north of San Antonio, on the S. A. F. & N. Ry. Banks, Bank of Fredericksburg, Citizens' Bank. Hotel, Ostrow. Two weekly newspapers. The noted Bear Mountain Red Granite quarries are four miles north of the city. Tel., W. U. Express.

FREEPORT—Brazoria County; pop., 1,789; alt., 64 ft. 16 miles southwest of Angleton, the county seat, 50 miles from Galveston, 60 miles from Houston, on the H. & B. V. and on the Brazos River.

Bank, Freeport Natl. Hotel, Tarpon. It is the location of the largest sulphur mines in the world, of the largest storage tanks of the Freeport Mexican Oil Co., and headquarters and terminal of the H. & B. V. Ry. Has a weekly newspaper, The Freeport Facts. Tel., W. U. Express.

FRIONA—Parmer County; pop., 200. 26 miles from Farwell, the county seat, on the P. & N. T. Ry. Bank, Friona State. Weekly newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

FRISCO—Collin County; pop., 733. 16 miles from McKinney, the county seat, on the St. L. S. F. & T. Ry. Banks, First Natl., Frisco Guaranty State. Weekly newspaper, The Journal. Tel., W. U. Express.

FROST—Navarro County; pop., 913. 21 miles west of Corsicana, the county seat, on the St. L. S. W. Ry. Banks, Citizens' State, First Natl. Two weekly newspapers, The Star and The News. Shipments, cotton. Tel., W. U. Express.

FULBRIGHT—Red River County; pop., 300. 15 miles from Clarksville, the county seat, 4½ miles from Deport, the nearest shipping point. Bank, Guaranty State. Telephone connection.

GAIL—Borden County; pop., 126. 22 miles southwest of Fluvanna, the nearest shipping point, on the Colorado River. Bank, Gail Bank. Stage daily to Big Springs. Weekly newspaper, The Borden Citizen.

GAINESVILLE—Judicial seat of Cooke County; pop., 8,648; alt., 738 ft. Six miles from Red River on the G. C. & S. Fe and the M. K. & T. Rys., 700 miles southwest of St. Louis. Banks, First Natl., First State and Lindsay Natl. Hotels, Lindsay, Turner. Chief products, cotton, wheat, corn, hay, every known fruit and vegetable. Is known as the "Banner County" from the fact that she has won first prize at the Texas State Fair and the International Fair at San Antonio in every contest entered with her agricultural products and horses. Is a leader in manufacture. Is noted for her attractiveness and sanitary condition. Has public library. Tel., W. U. Express.

GALLATIN—Cherokee County; pop., 300. Eight miles from Rusk, the county seat, on the T. & N. O. Ry. Bank, Farmers & Merchants State. Express.

GALVESTON—Judicial seat of Galveston County; pop., 44,255; alt., six feet. Located on the east end of Galveston Island, about two miles from the mainland of the Texas coast in the Gulf of Mexico, the chief seaport of Texas and of the United States on the Gulf of Mexico. Is the greatest cotton exporting port in the world and ranks second among American ports in the total of its foreign commerce, being exceeded by New York City alone. Banks, American Bank & Trust Co., City Natl., First Natl., People's Bank, Security Trust Co., South Texas State Bank, Texas Bank & Trust Co., Galveston Trust & Safe Deposit Co., Hutchings, Sealy & Co., C. P. Mann & Co., Ed. McCarthy & Co., W. L. Moody & Co., and the Galveston Clearing House Association. Hotels, Atlanta, Atlantic, Bashos, Beach, Beacon, Boulevard, Galvez, Grand, Highland, Loves, Oriental, Panama, Plaza, Ridgeway, Royall, Salt Air, Seaside, Snug Harbor, Southern, Terminal, Tremont and Vinson. Fifty-six lines of steamers ply regularly between Galveston and foreign ports while five lines ply regularly between Galveston and other United States ports. Four daily newspapers

and several weeklies. Medical Department of the State University is located here. The climate is exceptionally even; the salt atmosphere eradicates all malarial influences, and on account of the low altitude, Galveston is a mecca for those suffering from nervous trouble, catarrh or hay fever.

The dock frontage provides berthing space for more than 100 ocean going steamers at one time. Custom houses, bonded warehouses, appraisers stores, immigration buildings and quarantine stations are maintained by the Federal Government as well as the Federal courts and officers. The island is connected to the mainland by a concrete causeway about two miles in length, carrying tracks for both steam and electric railways, and a roadway for vehicles and pedestrians. Since the storm of 1900 which resulted in large loss of life and property, Galveston has a concrete seawall 17 feet high and five miles in length, along the entire Gulf side of the city. Twenty million cubic yards of sand fillings was deposited back of the seawall, raising the grade of the city from the old level to that of the seawall.

Galveston is enjoying an unprecedented era of prosperity. Principal lines of business, cotton compress, several of which are among the largest in the world, grain elevators of enormous capacity, cotton seed cake mills, sacking mills, rice mills, flour mills, marine ways, ship yard, machine shops, cotton concentration plants, cigar manufacturing, groom factories, fish and oyster plants. Surf bathing, fishing and hunting are exceptionally good and attractive and bring many thousands of visitors to the city every year. Tel., Mackay, Postal, W. U. Mexican and Marconi Wireless. Express.

GANADO—Jackson County; pop., 716; alt., 86 ft. Ten miles east of Edna, the county seat, and 93 miles southwest of Houston, on the G. H. & S. A. Ry. Banks, Citizens' State, Farmers' State. Hotels, Mitchell, Southside. Weekly newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

GARDEN CITY—Glasscock County seat; pop., 100. 33½ miles south of Big Springs, the nearest shipping point. Bank, First State.

GARLAND—Dallas County; pop., 1,421; alt., 536 ft. 16 miles northeast of Dallas, the county seat, on the G. C. & S. Fe, the M. K. & T. and the Frisco Rys. Bank, First State. Weekly newspaper, The Garland News. Tel., W. U. Express.

GARRISON—Nacogdoches County; pop., 603; alt., 378 ft. 19 miles from Nacogdoches, the county seat, on the H. E. & W. T. Ry., 150 miles from Houston and 72 miles southwest of Shreveport, La. Bank, First State. Hotels, City, Wiley. Is in the timbered area of Texas; principal industries, large saw mills, planing mills, cotton gins and brick making plant with capacity of 50,000 bricks daily. Shipments, cotton, corn, sugar cane, peanuts, fruits of all kinds. Here are the noted mineral springs, "Weatherly Wells" are annually visited by large numbers of people for stomach and kidney healings. Newspaper, The Garrison Weekly Newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

GARWOOD—Colorado County; pop., 400. 21 miles from Columbus, the county seat, on the G. C. & S. Fe Ry. Bank, Garwood State. Weekly newspaper, The Garwood Express. Tel., W. U. Express.

GARY—Panola County; pop., 350. Ten miles from Carthage, the county seat, on the G. C. & S. Fe Ry. Bank, First State. Tel., W. U. Express.

GARZA—Denton County; pop., 300. Ten miles

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from Denton, the county seat, on the M. K. & T. Ry. Bank, Garza Bank. Express and telephone connections.

GATESVILLE—Coryell County seat; pop., 2,499; alt., 795 feet. 125 miles north of Austin, 47 miles west of Waco on the St. L. S. W. and S. N. & S. T. Rys. Banks, First Nat'l., Gatesville Nat'l., Guaranty State Bank & Trust Co. Hotels, Bennet, Elliott, Moar, Sloan. Weekly newspaper, The Gatesville Messenger. Tel., W. U. Express.

GANSE—Milam County; pop., 750; alt., 376 ft. 20 miles southeast of Cameron, the county seat, on the I. & G. N. Ry. Bank, Guaranty State. Hotel, Wright. Weekly newspaper, The Gause Guide. Tel., W. U. Express.

GEORGETOWN—Judicial seat of Williamson County; pop., 2,871; alt., 442 ft. 25 miles north of Austin, on the M. K. & T. and the I. & G. N. Rys. Banks, Farmers' State, First Nat'l., Guaranty State. Hotels, Commercial, Makemson, Swenson. Has all civic improvements of a modern city, is the seat of the Southwestern University; has two weekly newspapers, The Williamson County Sun and The Commercial. Industries, cotton seed oil mills, cotton gins, steam laundry, planing mills, ships cotton, grain, live stock and produce. Tel., W. U. Express.

GEORGE WEST—Live Oak County; pop., 500. Bank, First State.

GERONIMO—Guadalupe County; pop., 150. Six miles from Seguin, the county seat and shipping point. Bank, Geronimo State.

GIDDINGS—Lee County seat; pop., 1,650; alt., 510 ft. 60 miles east of Austin, 107 miles west of Houston, on the H. & T. C. and the S. A. & A. P. Rys. Banks, Citizens' State, First Nat'l. Hotels, Perkins, Robinson. Two weekly newspapers. Important industries, cotton, corn, dairying, live stock and pressed brick. Tel., W. U. Express.

GILMER—Upshur County seat; pop., 2,268; alt., 378 ft. 100 miles east of Dallas on the St. L. S. W. and M. & E. T. Rys. Banks, Farmers & Merchants Nat'l., First Nat'l., Gilmer State. Hotels, Bell, Commercial. Two newspapers, ice plant, cotton gin, shingle and saw mills, grist mills, cotton seed oil mills, crate and basket factories. Tel., W. U. Express.

GIRARD—Kent County; pop., 60. 20 miles from Clairemont, the county seat, and 11 miles from Jayton, on the W. V. Ry. Bank, Girard Bank. Express.

GLADEWATER—Gregg County; pop., 560; alt., 334 ft. 15 miles west of Longview, the county seat, on the T. & P. Ry. Banks, The Riddle Exchange, and The Everett Banking Co. Hotel, Bray. Weekly newspaper, The Gladewater Gazette. Tel., W. U. Express.

GLAZIER—Hemphill County; pop., 140. 14 miles northeast of Canadian, the county seat, on the S. K. Ry. Bank, Glazier State. Newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

GLEN FLORA—Wharton County; pop., 700. 6 miles northwest of Wharton, the county seat, on the G. C. & S. Fe Ry. Bank, Glen Flora State. Tel. W. U. Express.

GLEN ROSE—Somerville County seat; pop., 1,000 17½ miles south of Grandbury, its shipping point. Bank, First Nat'l. Two newspapers. Telephone connection.

GODLEY—Johnson County; pop., 600. 12 miles northwest of Cleburne, the county seat, on the G.

C. & S. Fe Ry. Bank, Citizens Nat'l. Newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

GOLDEN—Wood County; pop., 400. 10 miles southwest of Quitman, the county seat, on the M. K. & T. Ry. Bank, Golden State. Newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

GOLDTHWAITE—Mills County seat; pop., 1,214; alt., 1,581 ft. 98 miles northwest of Temple, on the G. C. & S. Fe Ry. Banks, Goldthwaite Nat'l., Trent State. Hotels, Commercial, Saylor. 2 weekly newspapers, The Goldthwaite Eagle and the Rustler. Shipments, cotton, grain, cattle. Tel., W. U. Express.

GOLIAD—Goliad County seat; pop., 2,500; alt., 230 ft. About 150 miles west of Houston, and 150 miles southeast of San Antonio, on the S. P. Ry. Banks, Commercial Bank, First Nat'l., Goliad Bank & Trust Co. Hotel, Denham. Was settled by the Spanish over 200 years ago, by Americans, in 1836. Has cotton gins, broom factory, laundry, bottling works. Two weekly newspapers, The Advance, and The Guard. Principal shipments, cotton, corn, broom corn and livestock. Tel., W. U. Express.

GONZALES—Gonzales County seat; pop., 3,128; alt., 300 ft. On the Guadalupe River and the Gonzales branch of the S. P. and the Lockhart branch of the S. A. & A. P. Rys. Banks, Dilworth Bank, Farmers' Nat'l., Guaranty State Bank & Trust Co. Hotels, Arlington, Plaza, and Richter. Here occurred many battles for Texas Independence from Mexico. Daily newspaper, The Inquirer; two weeklies, The Inquirer and The Reformer. A number of factories. Ships cotton, live stock and dairy products. Tel., W. U. Express.

GOODLET—Hardeman County; pop., 100. 9 miles northwest of Quanah, the county seat, on the F. W. & D. C. Ry. Banks, Farmers Bank, First State Bank. Express.

GOODNIGHT—Armstrong County; pop., 300. 12 miles east of Claude, the county seat, on the Ft. W. & D. Ry. Bank, Goodnight State. Weekly newspaper, The Free Press. Express.

GOOSE CREEK—Harris County; pop., 1,500. 27 miles east of Houston, the county seat, and 5 miles from La Porte, the nearest rail approach. Bank, Guaranty State. Telephone connection. Is on Galveston Bay.

GORDON—Palo Pinto County; pop., 1,000; alt., 955 ft. 19 miles north of Pal Pinto, the county seat, and 73 miles west of Ft. Worth, on the T. & P. Ry. Banks, First Nat'l., Gordon Banking & Mercantile Co., the Guaranty State Bank. Hotel, Kelly-Ray, McDonald. Weekly newspaper. Shipments cotton and livestock. Tel., W. U. Express.

GORDONVILLE—Grayson County; pop., 300. 12 miles from Whitesboro, the nearest shipping point, and 25 miles northwest of Sherman, the county seat. Bank, Guaranty State. Telephone connection.

GOREE—Knox County; pop., 614. 23 miles from Benjamin, the county seat, on the W. V. Ry. Bank, First Nat'l. Express.

GORMAN—Eastland County; pop., 3,200; alt., 1,420 ft. 22 miles northwest of Eastland, the county seat, on the T. C. Ry. Banks, Continental State, Farmers' State Bank & Trust Co., First Nat'l. Hotels, Commercial Gorman, Palace. Weekly newspaper, The Progress. Industry, cotton. Tel., W. U. Express.

GRAFORD—Palo Pinto County; pop., 63; alt., 1,049 ft. 15 miles from Palo Pinto, the county seat, on the W. M. W. & N. W. Ry. Bank, First State. Hotel, Bond. Newspaper, The Herald. Express.

GRAHAM—Young County seat; pop., 2,544; alt., 1,040 ft. 26 miles west of Jacksboro, on the C. R. I. & G. Ry. Banks, Beckham Nat'l., Graham Nat'l., Guaranty State. Hotels, Belmont, Commercial, Dalman, Henderson, Robown, Walker. Has Flour mill, oil mill, gins, weekly newspaper, The Leader. Tel., W. U. Express.

GRANBURY—Hood County; pop., 1,364; alt., 698 ft., 41 miles southwest of Ft. Worth on the Ft. W. & R. G. Ry. Banks, City Nat'l., First Nat'l. Hotel, Colonial. Has oil mill, flour mill, five cotton gins, two weekly newspapers, The Graphic-Democrat, and The News. Tel., W. U. Express.

GRAND PRAIRIE—Dallas County; pop., 1,263; alt., 519 ft. 13 miles west of Dallas, the county seat, on the T. & P. Ry. and on the Ft. Worth-Dallas Interurban, and the Dallas-Ft. Worth Concrete Pike. Banks, First State, Guaranty State. Has furniture factory, planing mill, gins, ships cotton, grain and live stock. Weekly newspaper, The Grand Prairie Texan. Tel., W. U. Express.

GRAND SALINE—Van Zandt County; pop., 1,528 alt., 399 ft. 12 miles south of Emory, the county seat, 63 miles east of Dallas on the T. & P. and Texas Short Line Rys. Banks, First State, National Bank of Grand Saline. Hotels, Berry, Commercial, Has salt works, foundry and two weekly newspapers. Tel., W. U. Express.

GRAND VIEW—Johnson County; pop., 1,084; 16 miles southeast of Cleburne, the county seat, and 36 miles south of Ft. Worth, on the M. K. & T. Ry. Banks, Farmers & Merchants Nat'l., First Nat'l. Hotel, Commercial. Weekly newspaper, The Tribune. Shipments, cotton and Grain. Tel., W. U. Express.

GRANGER—Williamson County; pop., 1,944; alt., 539 ft. 15 miles north of Georgetown, the county seat, and 47 miles north of Austin, on the M. K. & T. Ry. Banks, Farmers' State, First Nat'l., Granger Nat'l. Hotel, Commercial. Industry, cotton. Weekly newspaper, The Granger News. Tel., W. U. Express.

GRAPELAND—Houston County; pop., 1,200; 12 miles from Crockett, the county seat, on the I. & G. N. Ry. Banks, Farmers & Merchants State, Guaranty State. Weekly newspaper, The Grapeland Messenger. Tel., W. U. Express.

GRAPEVINE—Tarrant County; pop., 821. 21 miles east of Ft. Worth, the county seat, on the St. L. S. W. Ry. Banks, Farmers' Nat'l., Grapevine Home, Tarrant County State. Newspaper, The Grapevine Sun. Shipments, cotton and grain. Tel., W. U. Express.

GRAYBURG—Hardin County; pop., 1,406. 18 miles northeast of Kountze, the county seat, and 1 mile from Sour Lake, on the S. P. & F. Ry. Tel., W. U. Express.

GREENVILLE—Hunt County seat; pop., 12,384; alt., 549 ft. 54 miles northeast of Dallas, on the M. K. & T., the St. L. S. W. and T. M. R. Rys., and on the Eastern Texas and Greenville & White-wright Traction Co's. Lines. Banks, Citizens' State Commercial Nat'l., First Nat'l., Greenville Nat'l. Exchange, the Guaranty State, Matheng, Dixon & Co. Hotel, Beckham. Has nine railway outlets, 33

passenger trains daily. Has municipal owned electric light plant and water works, a splendid street railway system, 65 acres of parks and playgrounds. Is the seat of Wesley, Peniel and Burleson Colleges. Has a Carnegie Library, 4 cotton gins, the largest cotton compress in the world, the largest cotton seed oil refinery in the south, a beehive factory, sheet metal factory, brick works, mattress factory, broom factory, four machine shops. Newspapers, Greenville Banner, (daily and weekly), The Greenville Herald (daily and weekly), The Greenville Messenger, weekly. Tel., W. U. and Postal. Express.

GREGORY—San Patricio County; pop., 26; alt., 36 ft. 16 miles southeast of Sinton, the county seat, on the S. A. & A. P. Ry. Bank, First Nat'l. Hotel, Green. Tel., W. U. Express.

GROESBECK—Limestone County seat; pop., 1920 census, 1,522; alt., 480 ft. 96 miles south of Dallas, on the H. & T. C. Ry. Banks, Citizens Nat'l., Continental State, Farmers' Guaranty State. Hotel, Brown. Weekly newspaper, The Groesbeck Journal. Tel., W. U. Express. In the development of the oil fields in Limestone County in 1921, Groesbeck became a prosperous and progressive oil city. Much production has been developed in the immediate vicinity of Groesbeck, and the population as well as the industries of the city, has increased many-fold. Groesbeck is destined to be one of the prosperous and progressive oil centers of Texas.

GROOM—Carson County; pop., 100. 20 miles from Panhandle, the county seat, on the C. R. I. & G. Ry. Banks, First Nat'l., Guaranty State, and the State Bank of Groom. Tel., W. U. Express.

GROVETON—Trinity County seat; pop., 1,103; alt., 331 ft. 100 miles north of Houston, 265 miles from Austin, on the G. L. & N. and M. K. & T. Rys. Banks, First Nat'l., Guaranty State. Hotel, City, Locke and Swinney. Two newspapers. Tel., W. U. Express.

GUFFEY—Jefferson County; pop., 1,200. 5 miles from Beaumont, the county seat, on the T. & N. O. Ry. Express and telephone connection.

GUNTER—Grayson County; pop., 575. 20 miles south of Sherman, the county seat, on the St. L. S. F. & T. Ry. Banks, Continental State, Gunter State. Weekly newspaper, The Grayson County Advocate. Express.

GUSTINE—Comanche County; pop., 750. 12 miles from Comanche, the county seat, on the St. L. S. W. Ry. Banks, Farmers & Merchants State. Newspaper, The Gustine Gazette. Tel., W. U. Express.

HAGERMAN—Grayson County; pop., 150. 16 miles northwest of Sherman, the county seat, on the M. K. & T. Ry. Bank, Hagerman State. Tel., W. U. Express.

HALE CENTER—Hale County; pop., 250. 16 miles southwest of Plainview, the county seat, on the P. & N. T. Ry. Bank, First State. Has a newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

HALLETTSVILLE—Lavaca County seat; pop., 1,444; alt., 2,235 ft. 101 miles west of Houston, 137 miles southeast of San Antonio, on the main line of the S. A. & A. P. Ry. Banks, First Nat'l., First State, Rosenberg Bros. Bank. Hotels, Brick, Finks, Sokol. Lavaca county is noted as the best watered county in the state, with ten living running streams of water in its boundary, all well bridged and timbered along the streams. Hallettsville has

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more newspapers than has any other town its size in the state—there being eight publications with circulation of 25,000. Prominent for turkey raising and shipping large quantities of produce. Cotton is the staple crop, considerable live stock is raised, and dairying is carried on. Tel., W. U. Express.

HAMILTON—Judicial seat of Hamilton County; pop; 2,018; alt., 1,200 ft. 130 miles southwest of Dallas, on the St. L. S. W. Ry. Banks, Hamilton Bank & Trust Co., Hamilton Natl., and the Perry cotton compress, ice plant, flour mill and weekly newspapers, The Herald and The Record. Tel., W. U. Express.

HAMLIN—Jones County; pop., 1,633; alt., 1,800 ft. 17 miles northwest of Anson, the county seat, on the K. C. M. & O., and the T. C., and the A. & S. R. Rys. Banks, First Natl., First State. Hotels, Hamlin, Morgan. Has cotton gins, cotton oil mill, cotton compress, ice plant, flour mill and weekly newspaper, The Herald. Tel., W. U. Express.

HANDLEY—Tarrant County; pop; 1,000; alt., 581 ft. 7 miles east of Ft. Worth, the county seat, on the T. & P. Ry, and the Dallas-Ft. Worth interurban as also on the Dallas-Fort Worth concrete highway. Bank, First State. Tel., W. U. Express.

HANSFORD—Judicial seat of Hansford County; pop., 41. 35 miles southeast of Texhoma, Okla., the nearest shipping point. Banks, First Natl., Guaranty State. Weekly newspaper, and telephone connection.

HAPPY—Swisher County; pop., 250. 17 miles from Tulla, the county seat, on the P. & N. T. Ry. Bank, First State. Tel., W. U. Express.

HARLETON—Harrison County; pop., 360. 18 miles northwest of Marshall, on the M. & E. T. Ry. Bank, First State. Tel., W. U. Express.

HARLINGEN—Cameron County; pop., 1,784; alt., 36 ft. 25 miles north of Brownsville, the county seat, on the St. L. B. & M. Ry. Banks, Harlingen State, Blantes State, First Natl. Hotel, Moreland. Weekly newspaper, The Star. Produces good crops of corn, cotton, sugar cane, dairy products and forage crops. Great irrigation district. Tel., W. U. Express.

HARPER—Gillespie County; pop., 300. 21½ miles from Kerrville, its shipping point, and 25 miles west of Fredricksburg, the county seat. Bank, First State. Mail daily.

HARRISBURG—Harris County; pop., 1,461. 5½ miles from Houston, the county seat, on the G. H. & S. A., the I. & G. N., the G. H. & H., and the M. K. & T. Rys., and on the Houston Ship Canal. Bank, American State. Tel., W. U. Express.

HARROLD—Wilbarger County; pop., 250. 16 miles from Vernon, the county seat, on the Ft. W. & D. C. Ry. Bank, First State. Tel., W. U. Express.

HARWOOD—Gonzales County; pop., 200. 9 miles from Luling on the G. H. & S. A. Ry. Bank, First State. Tel., W. U. Express.

HASKELL—Judicial seat of Haskell County; pop., 2,300; alt., 4,010 feet. 16 miles north of Stamford, on the W. V. Ry. Banks, Farmers State, Haskell Natl. Hotels, Commercial, Haskell, Hunt. Weekly newspaper, The Free Press. Principal shipment, cotton. Tel., W. U. Express.

HASLET—Tarrant County; pop., 100. 16 miles from Ft. Worth, the county seat, on the G. C. & S. Fe Ry. Bank, Haslet State. Express.

HASSE—Comanche County; pop., 350. Eight

miles from Comanche, the county seat, on the Ft. W. & R. G. Ry. Bank, Merchants' & Planters' Bank. Tel., W. U. Express.

HAWKINS—Wood County; pop., 300. 27 miles southeast of Quitman, the county seat, on the T. & P. Ry. Bank, First Natl. In the east Texas fruit district. Tel., W. U. Express.

HAWLEY—Jones County; pop., 100. 11 miles from Anson, the county seat, on the W. V. Ry. Bank, First State. Tel., W. U., Express.

HEARNE—Robertson County; pop., 2,741; alt., 303 ft. 13 miles west of Franklin, the county seat, and 119 miles north of Houston, on the H. & T. C., the I. & G. N. and the H. & B. V. Rys. Banks, First Natl., Planters & Merchants State. Hotels, Junction, Oriental, Oxford. A weekly newspaper, The Hearne Democrat. Is division headquarters for the H. & T. C. Ry. and repair shops are located here. Tel., W. U. Express.

HEATH—Rockwall County; P. O., Rockwall. Pop., 98. Bank, Farmers' Guaranty State.

HEBBRONVILLE—Judicial seat of Jim Hogg County; pop., 600; alt., 440 ft. 47 miles southwest of San Diego. Bank, Hebbbronville State. On the T. M. N. Ry. Hotel, Veggo.

HEBRON—Denton County; pop., 150. 25 miles from Denton, the county seat, on the Frisco Lines. Bank, Hebron State. Tel., W. U. Express.

HEDLEY—Donley County; pop., 594; alt., 2,170 ft. 14 miles from Clarendon, the county seat, on the Ft. W. & D. C. Ry. Banks, First State, Guaranty State. Hotels, Hedley, Nippert. Has a newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

HEIDENHEIMER—Bell County; pop., 249. Ten miles from Belton, the county seat, on the G. C. & S. F. Ry. Bank, Heidenheimer State. Tel., W. U. Express.

HEMPHILL—Sabine County; pop., 2,000; alt., 340 ft. 20 miles southeast of San Augustine, on the L. H. & G. Ry. Banks, First Natl., State Guaranty Bank. Hotel, Williams. Two newspapers. Telephone connection.

HEMPSTEAD—Waller County; pop., 2,000; alt., 254 ft. 51 miles northwest of Houston at the junction of the Austin branch and main line of the H. & T. C. Ry. Banks, Citizens' State, Farmers' Natl. Hotels, Arlington, Crescent, Parks, Royal. Famous as a watermelon center in the United States, 1,000 carloads are shipped annually from this point to northern markets. Truck farming, berries, small fruits do exceptionally well. Weekly newspaper, The News. Tel., W. U. Express.

HENDERSON—Rusk County seat; pop., 2,373; alt., 380 ft. 45 miles southeast of Tyler, on the I. & G. N. Ry. Banks, Farmers' & Merchants' Natl., First Natl., First State. Hotels, Southwestern, Whitson. Two weekly newspapers, Henderson Times, Rusk County News. Tel., W. U. Express.

HENRIETTA—Clay County seat; pop., 2,563; alt., 880 ft. 96 miles northwest of Ft. Worth, on the Ft. W. & D. C., the M. K. & T. and the H. & S. W. Rys. Banks, Dale Bros. & Co., Merchants' & Planters' Bank, W. B. Worsham & Co. Hotels, Elmwood, Imperial, St. Elmo. Two weekly newspapers, The Henrietta Independent and The Peoples Review. Tel., W. U. Express.

HEREFORD—Judicial seat of Deaf Smith County; pop., 1,696; alt., 3,400 ft. 47 miles southwest of Amarillo, on the main line of the A. S. & S. Fe Ry. Banks, First Natl., First State Bank & Trust

Co., Western Natl. Hotel, Cordova. Is the center of the famous irrigated plain section. For many miles in every direction, the city is surrounded by a plain sloping to the southeast, as if built by nature for irrigation. There underlies an inexhaustible supply of purest water, with many wells pumping daily 1,000 to 2,000 gal. a minute. Soil is fertile as the Nile, fields level as a table, climate unsurpassed for plant growth. Produces wheat, oats, rye, barley, alfalfa, kaffir, maize and other forage crops, melons, fruits, celery and highly adapted to intensive farming. Weekly newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

HICO—Hamilton County; pop., 1,635; alt., 790 ft. 23 miles northeast of Hamilton, 83 miles west of Waco, on the T. C. Ry. Banks, First Natl., Hico Natl. Hotels, Commercial, Midland. Principal industries, flour mills, oil mills, cotton gins, ice plant. Weekly newspaper, The News-Review. Tel., W. U. Express.

HIGGINS—Lipscomb County; pop., 688; alt., 2,568 ft. 20 miles southeast of Lipscomb, the county seat, on the S. K. Ry. of Texas. Banks, Citizens' Natl., First Natl. Hotels, Commercial, Higgins, Roberts. Weekly newspaper, The Times. Is the center of fine farming district, producing wheat, corn, alfalfa, broom corn, cattle, horses, mules, cream and produce. Tel., W. U. Express.

HIGHLAND PARK—Pop., 2,321, an incorporated town surrounded by the city of Dallas, Dallas County. See Dallas.

HILLSBORO—Hill County seat; pop., 6,952; alt., 634 ft. 35 miles north of Waco, 55 miles south of Ft. Worth, 65 miles southeast of Dallas, on the M. K. & T., T. & B. V., St. L. S. W. Rys., and the Dallas-Waco Interurban, in the midst of the black land district. Banks, Citizens' Nat'l., Colonial Trust, Farmers' Natl., First State. Hotels, the J. K. House, the Wear. Industries, cotton, cotton mill, oil mill, ice factory, planing mill. Is the home of Texas Novelty Company, founded 1898, which has grown to be the largest house of its kind in the Southwest. Three newspapers, The Daily Mirror, the Hillsboro Mirror, weekly, and The Hillsboro Dispatch, weekly. Shipments, cotton, grain, live stock. Tel., W. U. Express.

HITCHCOCK—Galveston County; pop., 350. 14 miles west of Galveston, the county seat, on the G. C. & S. Fe Ry. Bank, H. L. Roberts & Co. Tel., W. U. Express.

HOLDER—Brown County; pop., 500. 16 miles north of Brownwood, the county seat, four from Hutson, the nearest shipping point, and 8 miles from May, the nearest banking point. Telephone connection.

HOLLAND—Bell County; pop., 690. 26 miles south of Belton, the county seat, on the M. K. & T. Ry. Banks, First Natl., First State. Weekly newspaper, The Holland Progress. Tel., W. U. Express.

HONDO—Medina County seat; pop., 3,000; alt., 901 ft. 50 miles west of San Antonio, on the S. P. Ry. Banks, First Natl., Hondo State. Hotels, Armstrong, Richter. Two weekly newspapers, The Hondo Times and The Anvil-Herald. Has foundry and bolt works. Tel., W. U. Express.

HONEY GROVE—Fannin County; pop., 6,242; alt., 656 ft. 16 miles east of Bonham, the county seat, 86 miles northeast of Dallas, on the T. & P., the G. C. & S. Fe Rys. Banks, First Natl., Planters' Natl., State Natl. Hotels, Vaughn, Yeager. Two

newspapers, The Honey Grove Weekly, the Weekly Texas Citizen. Industry, cotton. Tel., W. U. Express.

HOOKS—Bowie County; pop., 100. Eight miles from Boston, the county seat, on the T. & P. Ry. Bank, Guaranty State. Tel., W. U. Express. Newspaper.

HOUSTON—Harris County seat; pop., 138,276; alt., 53 ft. Founded by the Allen family and General Sam Houston, one of the first products of the Republic of Texas, and the first capital of the New Republic, at the head of the Buffalo Bayou waters, an arm of the Gulf. This Bayou, now Houston Ship Channel, with a depth of 25 feet and a width at the bottom of 200 feet is Houston's greatest commercial asset, traffic over its waters amounting to over \$55,000,000 annually. It has given Houston the water rate and made it a port of entry. Free wharf facilities are guaranteed by the city and the government forever. Here seventeen railroads meet the sea—over 100 passenger trains operate in and out daily. Here are the headquarters for the Sunset-Central Lines, the I. & G. N. Ry., the Texas-Frisco Lines, and the T. & B. V. Ry. The only general office building of the Southern Pacific is at Houston, the nine-story half-million dollar general offices of the Sunset-Central Lines; the Southern Pacific here has a modern half-million dollar hospital.

Houston is the financial center of the Southwest, with more banking capital, greater clearings, greater deposits, than any city in Texas. Banks, Bankers' Trust Co., Central & Magnolia Park State, Citizens' State, Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas (branch), Fidelity Trust Co., First Natl., Guaranty State, Guardian Trust Co., Gulf State, Houston Bank & Trust Co., Houston Natl. Exchange, Houston Trust & Savings Bank, Lumbermans Natl., the Natl Bank of Commerce, People's State, San Jacinto Trust Co., South Texas Commercial Natl., State Bank & Trust Co., Union Natl., American Title Guaranty Co., Federal Land Bank of Houston, First Texas Joint Stock Land Bank, Houston Land & Trust Co., H. C. Burt & Co., Dunn & Carr, Neuhaus & Co., Sherwood & King, Harold G. Wise & Co., Houston Clearing House Association. Hotels, The Bender, Brazos, Bristol Capital, Cotton, DeGeorge, Field, Globe, Grand Central, Harvard, Hot Well, Macatee, Milby, Rice, Rusk, Stratford, Tremont and Woods.

Houston is the largest inland port cotton market in the world, handling the bulk of the cotton crop of Texas and Oklahoma. Houston is a chief oil center in the Lone Star State with 23 oil corporations with combined capital of \$70,000,000 in the city. It is the lumber center of the southwest, with 49 lumber corporations with capital of \$40,000,000. The city is a great industrial and manufacturing center. It is the heart of the sugar and rice territory for Texas. It has a Municipal Auditorium with seating capacity for 7,000. Houston is called an all-the-year-round city, a pleasant winter resort and cool in the summer. The Rice Institute, with \$10,000,000 endowment, is located here. Houston is one of the wonderful new cities of the South. Tel., Mackay, Postal, W. U. Express.

HOUSTON HEIGHTS—Pop., 6,984. An incorporated suburb of Houston, a part of which it is. See Houston.

HOWE—Grayson County; pop., 583. 54 miles north of Dallas, 8 miles south of Sherman, the county seat, on the H. T. C. and on the Texas Trac-

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tion Company. Banks, Farmers' Natl., Home Guaranty State. Weekly newspaper, The Howe Herald. Tel., W. U. Express.

HOWLAND—Lamar County; pop., 525. Ten miles from Paris, the county seat, on the T. M. Ry. Bank, Howland State. Tel., W. U. Express.

HUBBARD—Hill County; pop., 2,072; alt., 638 ft. 25 miles southeast of Hillsboro, the county seat, 28 miles northeast of Waco, on the St. L. S. W. and T. & B. V. Rys. Banks, First Natl., First State. Hotels, Alford, Bounds, Carroll, City, Magnolia. Daily newspaper, The Pantograph, and a weekly newspaper, The Hubbard City News. Has hot wells spring for the treatment of nervous and stomach diseases. Industry, cotton and grain. Tel., W. U. Express.

HUGHES SPRINGS—Cass County; pop., 831. 20 miles west of Linden, the county seat, 150 miles east of Dallas, on the M. K. & T. Ry. Bank, First Natl. Weekly newspaper, saw, shingle and flour mills, cotton gins, etc. Tel., W. U. Express.

HULL—Liberty County; pop., 1,000. 14 miles from Liberty, the county seat, 8 miles from Batson. Bank, Hull State. Tel., W. U. Express.

HUMBLE—Harris County; pop., 1,500; alt., 93 ft. 18 miles northeast of Houston, the county seat, on the H. E. & W. T. Ry. Banks, Guaranty State, Humble State. Hotels, Arlington, Lone Star, Matthews. Weekly newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

HUNTINGTON—Angelina County; pop., 400. Ten miles southeast of Lufkin, the county seat, on the T. & N. O. and the T. & L. Rys. Banks, Guaranty State. Weekly newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

HUNTSVILLE—Walker County seat; pop., 4,689; alt., 400 ft. 134 miles north of Houston, on the I. & G. N. Ry. Banks, Gibbs Natl., Huntsville State. Hotels, Keep, Lindley. Two weekly newspapers, The Herald and The Post-Item. Site of the State Penitentiary. State normal. Tel., W. U. Express.

HUTCHINS—Dallas County; pop., 500. 11 miles from Dallas, the county seat, on the H. & T. C. Ry., and the Southern Traction Co. Banks, Citizens' Guaranty State and C. H. Bussey & Co. Tel., W. U. Express.

HUTTO—Williamson County; pop., 571. 15 miles north of Georgetown, the county seat, on the I. & G. N. Ry. Banks, Farmers' & Merchants' State, Hutto Natl. Hotel, Higgins. Express.

HYATT—In Tyler County; pop., 3,500.

INDEPENDENCE—Washington County; pop., 715. About 15 miles north of Brenham, the county seat, usual shipping point and banking center.

INDIAN GAP—Hamilton County; pop., 150. Bank, German-American State.

INDUSTRY—Austin County; pop., 600. 16 miles from Bellville, the county seat, and 7 miles from New Ulm, the nearest shipping point. Bank, First Guaranty. Telephone connection.

INEZ—Victoria County; pop., 200. 15 miles east of Victoria, the county seat, on the G. H. & S. A. Ry. Bank, Inez State. Telephone and express.

IOLA—Grimes County; pop., 300. 23 miles northwest of Anderson, the county seat, on the H. & T. C. and T. & B. V. Rys. Bank, Iola State. Express and telephone.

IOWA PARK—Wichita County; pop., 2,041; alt., 950 ft. Ten miles northeast of Wichita Falls, the county seat, on the Ft. W. & D. C. Ry. Banks,

First Natl., First State. Weekly newspaper, Iowa Park Herald. Hotel, Park. Tel., W. U. Express.

IREDELL—Bosque County pop., 571. 26 miles northwest of Meridian, the county seat, 78 miles from Ft. Worth, on the T. C. Ry. Banks, Continental State, Farmers & Merchants State. Hotel, Iredell. Tel., W. U. Express.

IRELAND—Coryell County; pop., 250. 16 miles west of Gatesville, the county seat, on the St. L. S. W. Ry. Bank First State. Tel., W. U. Express.

IRENE—Hill County; pop., 264; 21 miles east of Hillsboro, the county seat, on the I. & G. N. Ry. Bank, First Natl. Weekly newspaper, The Irene Motor. Tel., W. U. Express.

IRVING—Dallas County; pop., 357; alt., 425 ft. Nine miles from Dallas, the county seat, on the C. R. I. & G and the Frisco Lines. Bank, Irving State. Hotel, Irving. Newspaper, The Irving Index. Express.

ITALY—Ellis County; pop., 1,350; alt., 583 ft. 15 miles south of Waxahachie, the county seat, and 46 miles southwest of Dallas, on the I. & G. N. and the M. K. & T. Rys., and the Waco-Dallas Interurban. Banks, Farmers' State, First Natl. Hotel, Commercial. Weekly newspaper, Italy News-Herald. Industry, cotton. Tel., W. U. Express.

ITASCA—Hill County; pop., 1,599; alt., 711 ft. Ten miles north of Hillsboro, the county seat, 44 miles south of Ft. Worth, on the M. K. & T. Ry. Banks, First Natl., Itasca Natl. Hotel, Ross. Weekly newspaper, The Item. Three gins, oil mill, cotton mill. Shipments, cotton and grain. Tel., W. U. Express.

JACKSBORO—Jack County seat; pop., 1,373; alt., 1,050 ft. 72 miles northwest of Ft. Worth on the C. R. I. & G and the G. T. W. Rys. Banks, First Natl., Jacksboro Natl. Hotels, Jacksboro, St. Frances, Fanner. Two newspapers, The Gazette and The News. Two cotton gins, a stone crusher, cotton oil mill, flour mill. Tel., W. U. Express.

JACKSONVILLE—Cherokee County; pop., 3,723; alt., 525 ft. 15 miles northwest of Rusk, the county seat, and 27 miles northeast of Palestine and 208 miles northeast of Austin, on the I. & G. N. and the T. & N. O. and the Lufkin branch of the St. L. S. W. Rys. Banks, Farmers' Guaranty State, First Guaranty State, First Natl. Hotels, Commercial, Liberty, Park. Two weekly newspapers, one daily. Has a Baptist college, 2 box factories, 2 planing mills, 2 cotton gins, an ice plant, cotton seed oil mill, 2 bottling works and a laundry. A great fruit center in the productive east Texas district. Tel., W. U. Express.

JAKEHAMON—Ranger P. O., Comanche County; pop., 100. Bank, First Natl.

JARRELL—Williamson County; pop., 400; 16½ miles south of Georgetown, the county seat, on the B. & W. Ry. Bank, First State. Weekly newspaper. Telephone connection.

JASPER—Jasper County seat; pop., 5,225; alt., 320 ft. 150 miles north of Galveston, on the G. C. & S. Fe Ry. Banks, Citizens' Natl. and Jasper State. Hotels, Belle-Jim, Richardson, Swann. Newspaper. Industry, lumber and truck. Tel., W. U. Express.

JAYTON—Kent County; pop., 750. 11½ miles northeast of Clairemont, the county seat, on the W. V. Ry. Bank, First Natl. Newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

JEAN—Young County; pop., 200. 14 miles northwest of Graham, the county seat, and 8 miles from

Loving, on the G. T. & W. Ry. Bank, Jean State. Express.

JEFFERSON—Marion County seat; pop., 2,549; alt., 219 ft. 162 miles east of Dallas on the M. K. & T., the J. & M. W. and the T. & P. Rys. Banks, Commercial Natl., Guaranty State, Rogers Natl. Hotel, Excelsior. Two weekly newspapers. Industry, lumber. Tel., W. U. Express.

JERMYN—Jack County; pop., 400; 16 miles west of Jacksboro, the county seat, on the G. T. & W. Ry. Bank, Oliver Loving & Co. Newspaper, The News. Express.

JEWETT—Leon County; pop., 460; alt., 496 ft. 12½ miles northwest of Centerville, the county seat, on the I. & G. N. and the H. & T. C. Rys. Bank, Jewett State. Hotels, Adkinson, Logan. Newspaper, telegraph and express.

JOAQUIN—Shelby County; pop., 300; 24 miles northeast of Center, the county seat, on the H. E. & W. T. Ry. Bank, First State. Newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

JOHNSON CITY—Blanco County seat; pop., 400. 28 miles south of Marble Falls, the nearest shipping point, with which place it is connected by daily mail stage. Bank, Johnson City State. Newspaper, telephone connection.

JOSEPHINE—Collin County; pop., 600. 42 miles southwest of McKinney, the county seat, on the St. L. S. W. Ry. Bank, Josephine State. Tel., W. U. Express.

JOSHUA—Johnson County; pop., 600. Eight miles north of Cleburne, the county seat, and 24 miles south of Ft. Worth, on the C. G. & T. F. Ry., and the Ft. Worth S. Traction Line. Weekly newspaper, The Joshua Star. Bank, Citizens Banking Co. Tel., W. U. Express.

JOURDANTON—Judicial seat of Atacosa County; pop., 682; alt., 659 ft. 40 miles south of San Antonio, on the S. A. U. & G. and the A. B. Rys. Bank, Atacosa State. Hotel, Yeates. Weekly newspaper, The Atacosa Monitor. Shipments, cotton and live stock. Tel., W. U. Express.

JUNCTION—Kimble County seat; pop., 1,500. 40 miles south of Menard, the nearest shipping point. Banks, First Natl., Junction State. Two newspapers. Telephone connection.

JUSTIN—Denton County; pop., 476. 17 miles southwest of Denton, the county seat, and 25 miles north of Ft. Worth, on the G. C. & S. Fe Ry. Bank, Justin State. Weekly newspaper, The Tribune. Tel., W. U. Express.

KARNES CITY—Judicial seat of Karnes County; pop., 1,000; alt., 650 ft. 55 miles southeast of San Antonio, on the S. A. & A. P. Ry. Bank, Karnes County Natl. Hotel, Farr. Weekly newspaper, The Karnes Citation. Shipments, cotton and farm products. Tel., W. U. Express.

KATY—Harris County; pop., 400. 28 miles from Houston, the county seat, on the M. K. & T. Ry. Bank, Katy Natl. Tel., W. U. Express.

KAUFMAN—Judicial seat of Kaufman County; pop., 2,501; alt., 430 ft. 35 miles southeast of Dallas, on the T. & N. O. and the T. M. Rys. Banks, Farmers & Merchants Natl., First Natl., First State. Hotels, Blakeley, Kaufman, Mathis. Newspapers, The Post, daily and The Herald weekly. Tel., W. U. Express.

KEENE—Johnson County; pop., 1,500. Five miles from Cleburne, the county seat, the banking and shipping point.

KELLER—Tarrant County; pop., 350. 14 miles from Ft. Worth, the county seat, on the T. & P. and the M. K. & T. Rys. Bank, First State. Weekly newspaper. Express.

KELTYS—Angelina County; pop., 1,000. Two miles from Lufkin, the county seat and banking point on the St. L. S. W. and A. & N. R. Rys. Express and telephone connection.

KEMP—Kaufman County; pop., 1,500; alt., 436 ft. 47 miles south of Dallas and 12 miles south of Kaufman, the county seat, on the T. & N. O. Ry. Banks, Farmers Guaranty State, First Natl. Hotel, Bowlby. Tel., W. U. Express.

KEMPNER—Lampasas County; pop., 103. 11 miles from Lampasas, the county seat, on the G. C. & S. Fe Ry. Bank, Kempner State. Tel., W. U. Express.

KENEDY—Karnes County; pop., 2,015; alt., 275 ft. 62 miles southeast of San Antonio, 88 miles north of Corpus Christi, 7 miles south of Karnes City, the county seat, on the S. A. & A. P. Ry., being the junction of the Houston and Corpus Christi lines. Banks, Farmers & Merchants State, First State Bank & Trust Co. Hotels, Commercial, Goffe, Junction, Parker. Weekly newspaper. Shipments, cotton, cotton seed products, farm products, live stock. Tel., W. U. Express.

KENNARD—Houston County; pop., 600. 30 miles west of Lufkin, on the E. T. Ry. Bank, Farmers Guaranty State. Express.

KENNEY—Austin County; pop., 200. Nine miles from Bellville, the county seat, on the G. C. & S. F. Ry. Bank, Kenney State. Express and telephone connection.

KERENS—Navarro County; pop., 1,343. 15 miles east of Corsicana, the county seat, on the St. L. S. W. Ry. Banks, First Natl., First State, Kerens Natl. Newspaper. Industry, cotton. Tel., W. U. Express.

KERRVILLE—Kerr County; pop., 2,353, alt., 1,650 ft. 70 miles north of San Antonio, on the S. A. & A. P. Ry., and on the Guadalupe river. Banks, First State, Charles Schreiner Bank. Two weekly newspapers, The Advance and The Kerrville Mountain Sun. Hotels, Hill, McRea, St. Jo.

KILGORE—Gregg County; pop., 725; alt., 371 ft. 18 miles west of Longview, on the I. & G. N. Ry. Bank, Kilgore State. Hotels, Hobbs and Wood. Tel., W. U. Express.

KILLEEN—Bell County; pop., 1,298; alt., 835 ft. 18 miles west of Belton, the county seat, on the G. C. & S. Fe Ry. Banks, First Natl., First State. Weekly newspaper, The Herald. Hotels, California, Hudson, Killeen, Newby. Tel., W. U. Express.

KINGSBURY—Guadalupe County; pop., 250; 10 miles from Seguin, the county seat, on the G. H. & S. A. Ry. Bank, First Natl. Tel., W. U. Express.

KINGSVILLE—Kleberg County seat; pop., 4,770; alt., 30 ft. 253 miles southwest of Houston, 59 miles southwest of Corpus Christi, on the St. L. B. & M. Ry. Banks, First State, Robert J. Kleberg & Co. Hotel, Casa Ricardo. City is in the center of the King ranch, the largest individually owned ranch in the United States. General shops of the St. L. B. & M. Ry., are here. Weekly newspaper, cotton gins, cotton oil mill, ice plant, laundry and creamery. Favorably situated for dairying, cotton and corn raising and truck farming. Tel., W. U. Express.

KIRBYVILLE—Jasper County; pop., 1,165; alt. 360 ft. 18 miles from Jasper, the county seat, on

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the G. C. & S. Fe Ry. Banks, Kirbyville State, Peoples State. Hotels, Commercial, Dubose, Gilbert, Newspaper, Telegraph and Express.

KIRKLAND—Childress County; pop., 600. 11 miles east of Childress, the county seat, on the Ft. W. & D. C. Ry. Bank, First State. Express and Telephone Connection.

KIRVIN—Freestone County; pop., 288. 12 miles west of Fairfield the county seat, on the T. & B. V. Ry. Banks, Guaranty State and Kirvin State. Express.

KLEBURG—Dallas County; pop., 350. 15½ miles southeast of Dallas, the county seat, on the T. & N. O. Ry. Bank, Farmers & Merchants. Tel., W. U. Express.

KLONDIKE—Delta County; pop., 154. Five miles southwest of Cooper, the county seat, on the T. M. Ry. Bank, First State. Tel., W. U. Express.

KNOX CITY—Knox County; pop., 698; alt., 3,964 ft. 13 miles south of Benjamin, the county seat, on the K. C. M. & O. Ry. Bank, First Natl. Hotel, Boyd. Newspaper, Telegraph and Express.

KOPPERL—Bosque County; pop., 329. 15 miles from Meridian, the county seat, on the G. C. & S. Fe Ry. Bank, Guaranty State. Express and telephone connection.

KOSSE—Limestone County; pop., 872; alt., 503 ft. 16 miles south of Groesbeck, the county seat, and 112 miles south of Dallas, on the H. & T. C. Ry. Banks, First Natl., First State, Merchants & Farmers Bank. Hotels, Armada, Commercial. Weekly newspaper, The Kosse Cyclone. Shipment, cotton. Tel., W. U. Express.

KOUNTZE—Judicial seat of Hardin County; pop., 225; alt., 46 ft. 25 miles north of Beaumont on the T. & N. O. and the G. C. & S. Fe Rys. Bank, Hardin County State. Hotels, Commercial, Sims. Newspaper, The Texas News. Tel., W. U. Express.

KRESS—Swisher County; pop., 200. 12½ miles from Tulia, on the T. & N. T. Ry. Bank, Farmers State. Tel., W. U. Express.

KRUM—Denton County; pop., 600. Nine miles northwest of Denton, the county seat, and 38 miles north of Ft. Worth, on the G. C. & S. Fe Ry. Bank, Farmers & Merchants State. Tel., W. U. Express. Shipments, wheat, corn, hay, livestock.

KYLE—Hays County; pop., 744. Eight miles northeast of San Marcos, on the I. & G. N. Ry. Bank, Kyle State. Newspaper, Tel., W. U. Express.

LACOSTE—Medina County; pop., 400. 23 miles east of Hondo, the county seat, and 25 miles west of San Antonio, on the G. H. & S. A. Ry. Bank, LaCoste Natl. It is the shipping point for the great Medina Dam. Principal industries, farming and stockraising. Weekly newspaper, The Medina Valley Herald. Shipments, cotton, corn, oats, pecans and honey. Tel., W. U. Express.

LADONIA—Fannin County; pop., 1,713; alt., 620 ft. 18 miles south of Bonham, the county seat, and 63 miles northeast of Dallas, on the G. C. & S. Fe Ry. Banks, First Natl., First State. Hotel, Hardy. Weekly newspaper, The Ladonia News. Tel., W. U. Express.

LA FERIA—Cameron County; pop. 236. 35 miles from Brownsville, the county seat, on the St. L. B. & M. Ry. Bank, Cameron County Bank. Weekly newspaper, The Leader. Tel., W. U. Express.

LAGRANGE—Judicial seat of Fayette County;

pop., 1,669; alt., 276 ft. 100 miles west of Houston, on the M. K. & T. and the S. P. Rys. Banks, First Natl., John Schumaker State. Hotels, Kainer, Lester. Settled in 1822. Three weekly newspapers. Industry, cotton. Tel., W. U. Express.

LAKEVIEW—Hall County; pop., 150; 15 miles southwest of Memphis, the county seat and shipping point. Bank, First State. Telephone connection.

LAMESA—Dawson County seat; pop., 1,188; 30 miles south of Tahoka, on the P. & N. Ry. Banks, First Natl., First State. Newspaper, telegraph, and express.

LAMKIN—Comanche County. pop., 200. 21 miles south of Comanche, the county seat, on the St. L. S. W. Ry. Bank, First State. Telephone connection.

LAMPASAS—Judicial seat of Lampasas County; pop., 2,107; alt., 1,025 ft. 43 miles west of Temple, on the G. C. & S. Fe and the H. & T. C. Rys. Banks, First Natl., Peoples Natl., Stokes Bros., Bankers. Hotels, Commercial, Lampasas, Moore, Smith, Wachen, Wachendorfer. Two weekly newspapers. Industry, Cotton. Tel., W. U. Express.

LANCASTER—Dallas County; pop., 1,190; alt., 579 ft. 15 miles south of Dallas, the county seat, on the M. K. & T. and the H. & T. C. Rys., and on the Dallas Waco Interurban. Banks, First Natl., R. P. Henry & Sons, White & Co. Hotel, Head. Weekly newspaper, The Lancaster Herald. Cotton Oil Mill, three cotton gins, flour mill. Tel., W. U. Express.

LA PORTE—Harris County; pop., 678. 22 miles south of Houston, the county seat; alt., 30 ft. Bank, Brenton & McKay, Bankers. Hotel, Mathews. Has newspaper, telegraph and express.

LA PRYOR—Zavalla County; pop., 400. 15 miles west of Batesville, the county seat, on the S. A. U. & G. Ry. Bank, La Pryor State. Weekly newspaper, The Zavalla County Sentinel. Stage daily to Batesville. Tel. W. U. Express.

LAREDO—Judicial seat of Webb County; pop., 22,710; alt., 438 ft. 153 miles southeast of San Antonio, located on the Rio Grande River, the I. & G. N., the T. M., the G. R. & E. P., and the N. R. of M. Rys. Banks, First State & Trust Co., Laredo Natl., Merchants State Bank & Trust Co., and Milmo Natl. Hotels, Bender, Hamilton, St. Anthony, Travelers. Two daily newspapers, The Progress and The Times, as well as a number of weeklies. Here is located the Laredo Seminary for Girls and Boys, Industrial Institutions, large brick works, roller mills, ice plants, foundry and machine shops, gas engine works, cigar factories, bottling works, flour mills, railroad shops and coal mines. Magnificent climate, cheap fuel, electric power, a splendid opportunity for manufacturing enterprises. Tel., W. U. Express.

LARUE—Henderson County; pop., 500; Banks, Citizens State and Laurwood Bank.

LAURELIA—Polk County; pop., 500.

LAVERNIA—Wilson County; pop., 500. 25 miles east of San Antonio, and 18 miles north of Floresville, the county seat, on the G. H. & S. A. Ry. Bank, La Vernia State. Shipments, wool, cotton and corn. Tel., W. U. Express.

LAVON—Collins County; pop., 200. 25 miles southeast of McKinney, the county seat, on the St. L. S. W. Ry. Bank, First State. Tel., W. U. Express.

LAWN—Taylor County; pop., 175. 28½ miles from Abilene, the county seat, and five miles from

Ovalo, on the P. & N. T. Ry. Bank, Security State. Express.

LEAGUE CITY—Galveston County; pop., 800. 24 miles northwest of Galveston, the judicial seat, on the G. H. & H., the I. & G. N., and the M. K. & T. Rys. Bank, Citizens State. Newspaper, telegraphs and express.

LEAKEY—Real County seat; pop., 150. 40 miles northwest of Sabinal, on the Rio Frio River. Banks, First State, Real County State. Daily stage connection with Sabinal, the nearest railroad point.

LEANDER—Williamson County; pop., 200. 12 miles west of Georgetown, the county seat, on the H. & T. C. Ry. Bank, First State. Express.

LEARY—Bowie County; pop., 25. 10½ miles to Texarkana, 12 miles east of Boston, the county seat, on the T. & P. Ry. Bank, The Guaranty State.

LEESBURG—Camp County; pop., 320. Seven and one half miles from Pittsburg, the county seat, on the M. K. & T. Ry. Bank, First Guaranty State. Tel., W. U. Express.

LEGGETT—Polk County; pop., 300. Eight miles from Livingston, the county seat, on the H. E. & W. T. Ry. Bank, Farmers' State. Express.

LELIA LAKE—Donley County; pop., 150; seven miles from Clarendon, the county seat, on the Ft W. & D. C. Ry. Bank, Farmers & Merchants State. Tel., W. U. Express.

LEMING—Atascosa County; pop., 300. 12 miles northeast of Jourdanton, the county seat, on the S. A. U. & G. Ry. Bank, Farmers. Telephone and express connection.

LEONARD—Fannin County; pop., 1,383. 20 miles southwest of Bonham, the county seat, 34 miles southeast of Denison, on the M. K. & T. Ry. Banks, First Natl., First State. Hotel, Rock Shipments, cotton and livestock. Tel., W. U. Express.

LEROY—McLennan County; pop., 250. 15 miles southwest of Waco, the county seat, on the I. & G. N. Ry. Bank, LeRoy Bank. Tel., W. U. Express.

LEWISVILLE—Denton County; pop., 1,500; alt., 477 ft. 15 miles south of Denton, the county seat, 22 miles north of Dallas, on the M. K. & T. Ry. Banks, First Natl., Lewisville State. Hotels, Prague, Salmon. Weekly newspaper, The Enterprise. Tel., W. U. Express.

LEXINGTON—Lee County; pop., 600; 456 Feet elevation. 18 miles north of Giddings, the county seat, on the S. A. & A. P. Ry. Bank, Lee County State. Hotel, Commercial Newspaper, telegraph and express.

LIBERTY—Judicial seat of Liberty County; pop., 1,117; alt., 38 ft. 42 miles east of Houston, on the T. & N. O. Ry. Banks, First State and Liberty State. Weekly newspaper, The Vindicator. Tel., W. U. Express. Hotels, Commercial, Liberty, McArthur, Norman.

LIBERTY HILL—Williamson County; pop., 500. 38 miles northwest of Austin, on the H. & T. C. Ry. Banks, First State, Potts, Connell & Reed, Bankers. Weekly newspaper, telegraph and express.

LILLIAN—Johnson County; pop., 340. 20½ miles southeast of Ft Worth, on the I. & G. N. Ry. Bank, First State. Tel., Express.

LINDALE—Smith County; pop., 701. 14 miles northwest of Tyler, the county seat, on the I. & G. N. Ry. Bank, Citizens' Guaranty. Weekly newspaper, The Lindale Reporter. Tel., W. U. Express.

LINDEN—Judicial Seat of Cass County; pop., 702; alt., 220 ft. 18 miles north of Jefferson, on

the J. & M. W. Ry. Banks, Cass County State, First Natl. Hotels, Commercial, Jackson. Two weekly newspapers, The Cass County Sun and the Weekly Memo. Tel., W. U. Express.

LINGLEVILLE—Erath County; pop., 400. 12 miles from Dublin, its shipping point. Bank, First State. Telephone connection.

LIPAN—Hood County; pop., 750. 19½ miles northwest of Granbury, the county seat, and 12 miles from Bluff Dale, the usual shipping point. Banks, First Natl., Lipan State. Telephone.

LIPSCOMB—Lipscomb County seat; pop., 200; 18½ miles northwest of Higgins, the nearest shipping point. Bank, Bank of Lipscomb. Weekly newspaper. Has a daily mail stage route, Higgins to Ochiltree.

LITTLEFIELD—Lamb County; pop., 500. 18 miles southwest of Olton, the county seat, and 35 miles from Lubbock, on the P. & N. T. Ry. Bank, Littlefield State. Tel., W. U. Express.

LIVINGSTON—Polk County; pop., 928; alt., 192 ft. 72 miles north of Houston, on the H. E. & W. T. and the B. & G. N. Rys. Banks, First Natl., Guaranty State. Hotels, Cottage, Denham, Oleander. Weekly newspaper, The Polk County Enterprise. Tel., W. U. Express.

LLANO—Llano County seat; pop., 2,100; alt., 1,040 ft. 100 miles northwest of Austin, on the H. & T. C. Ry. Banks, Home Natl., Llano Natl. Hotels, Dobbs, Don Carlos, Southern. Marble and granite works. stone quarries, abound. Has three cotton gins, ice plant, sanitarium, and weekly newspaper, The Llano News. Tel., W. U. Express.

LLANO GRANDE—Hidalgo County; pop., 1,645. 25 miles southeast of Edinburg, the county seat, and three miles from Mercedes, the nearest banking point.

LOCKHART—Caldwell County; pop., 3,731. 30 miles south of Austin, 60 miles northeast of San Antonio, on the M. K. & T. and S. A. & A. P. Rys. Banks, First Natl., Lockhart Natl., Lockhart State, Farmers' Natl. Hotels, Carter, Griesenbeck. Cotton mill, compress, and several gins. Here was originated the famous Mebane cotton seed for planting and is grown extensively and exported throughout the cotton growing country. Two weekly newspapers, The Register and The Post. Has a Catholic Academy. Shipments, cotton, cotton seed, livestock. Tel., W. U. Express.

LOCKNEY—Floyd County; pop., 1,118; alt., 3,300 ft. 14 miles northwest of Floydada, the county seat, on the P. & N. T. Ry. Banks, First Natl., Lockney State. Hotels, Brewster, Commercial. Weekly newspaper, telegraph, express.

LOMETA—Lampasas County; pop., 995; alt., 310 ft. 18 miles northwest of Lampasas, the county seat, on the G. C. & S. Fe Ry. Banks, First Natl., Lometa State. Hotels, DeBaun, Holiday, Page. A weekly newspaper, The Lometa Reporter. Tel., W. U. Express.

LONE OAK—Hunt County; pop., 1,017; 15 miles south of Greenville, the county seat, and 68 miles northeast of Dallas, on the M. K. & T. Ry. Banks, Farmers' Natl., Guaranty State. Weekly newspaper, The News. Tel., W. U. Express.

LONGVIEW—Gregg County seat; pop., 5,713; alt., 336 ft. 120 miles southeast of Dallas, on the I. & G. N., the T & P., and the G. C. & S. Fe Rys. Banks, Citizens' Natl., Commercial Guaranty State. First Natl., Guaranty State. Hotels, Bodie, Daniels,

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Magnolia, Mobberly, Palace, Schmidt. Two weekly newspapers, two cotton gins, a cotton compress, ware house, ice factory, bottling works, box factory, iron works, plow works, etc. Tel., W. U. Express.

LORAIN—Mitchell County; pop., 1,200; alt., 2,265 ft. 10 miles from Colorado, the county seat, on the T. & P. Ry. Bank, First State. Hotel, Thornton. Weekly newspaper, telegraph and express.

LORENA—McLennan County; pop., 342. 15 miles south of Waco, the county seat, on the M. K. & T. Ry. Banks, First Natl., Lorena State. Newspaper, The Register. Tel., W. U. Express.

LORENZO—Crosby County; pop., 300. 18 miles from Crosbyton, the county seat, on the Crosbyton South Plains Ry. Bank, First State. Express.

LOTT—Falls County; pop., 1,093; alt., 522 ft. 12 miles west of Marlin, the county seat, and 28 miles south of Waco, on the S. A. & A. P. Ry. Banks, First Natl., Lott State. Hotel, Commercial. Weekly newspaper, The Tribune. Industries, cotton and grain. Tel., W. U. Express.

LOUISE—Wharton County; pop., 300. 24 miles southwest of Wharton, the county seat, and 85 miles southwest of Houston. Banks, Louise State and Peoples' Bank. Rice ware houses, cotton gins, hay shippers, machine shops. Tel., W. U. Express.

LOVELADY—Houston County; pop., 625. 14 miles from Crockett, the county seat, on the I. & G. N. Ry. Banks, First Natl., Lovelady State. Weekly newspaper, The Lovelady Light. Tel., W. U. Express.

LUBBOCK—Lubbock County seat; pop., 4,051; alt., 3,106 ft. 123 miles south of Amarillo, on the A. T. & S. Fe and the South Plains and Crosbyton Rys. Banks, Citizens' Natl., Lubbock State, Security State Bank & Trust Co. Hotels, Alpines, City, Clyde, Jackson, Leidet, Lubbock. Weekly newspaper, The Avalanche. Has an inexhaustible supply of water at depth of sixty feet and great are the irrigation possibilities. Tel., W. U. Express.

LEUDERS—Jones County; pop., 200; alt., 1,720. 18 miles northeast of Anson, the county seat, on the T. C. Ry. Bank, Leuders State. Tel., W. U. Express.

LUFKIN—Angelina County seat; pop., 4,878; alt., 326 ft. 290 miles northeast of Austin, 118 miles north of Houston, on the H. E. & W. T., the Cotton Belt, the I. & G. N., and the T. S. E. Rys. Banks, Citizens' Guaranty Bank & Trust Co., Lufkin Natl. Hotels, Bonner, Mahaffey, Sickles. Has large saw mills. Shipments, cotton and lumber. Two newspapers. Tel., W. U. Express.

LULING—Coldwell County; pop., 1,502, alt., 421 ft. 15 miles south of Lockhart, the county seat, and 58 miles east of San Antonio. Banks, Citizens' State, Lipscomb Bank & Trust Co. Industry, cotton. Hotel, Wilson. Weekly newspaper, The Signal. Tel., W. U. Express.

LYFORD—Cameron County; pop., 300; alt., 40 ft. 41½ miles north of Brownsville, the county seat, on the St L. B. & M. Ry. Bank, First State. Hotel, Lyford. Express.

LYONS—Burlison County; pop., 500. 12½ miles southwest of Caldwell, the county seat, on the G. C. & S. Fe Ry. Bank First State. Tel., W. U. Express.

LYTLE—Atascosa County; pop., 700; 35 miles north of Jourdanton, the county seat, on the I. & G. N. Ry. Bank, Lytle State. Weekly newspaper, The Herald. Tel., W. U. Express.

MAGNOLIA PARK—pop., 4,080.

MALAKOFF—Henderson County; pop., 750. 10 miles west of Athens, the county seat, on the St L. S. W. Ry. Bank, First Natl. Newspaper, Malakoff News. Has express and telephone connections.

MALONE—Hill County; pop., 488. 18 miles from Hillsboro, the county seat, on the T. & B. V., and the I. & G. N. Rys. Banks, First State, Malone Bank. Weekly newspaper, The Malone Register. Tel., W. U. Express.

MANNING—Angelina County; pop., 1,000. 19 miles southwest of Lufkin, the county seat, and its nearest bankin gpoin, on the S.H. & G. Ry. Telephone and express connections.

MANOR—Travis County; pop., 827. 15 miles east of Austin, the county seat, and 149 miles west of Houston, on the H. & T. C. Ry. Banks, Citizens' Guaranty State, Farmers' Natl. Weekly newspaper, The Enterprise. Tel., W. U. Express.

MANSFIELD—Tarrant County; pop., 719; alt., 587 ft. 19 miles southeast of Ft Worth, on H. & T. C. Ry. Banks, First Natl., State Bank of Mansfield. Hotel, Royal. Weekly newspaper, the Mansfield News. Chief industry, cotton oil business. Tel., W. U. Express.

MARATHON—Brewster County; pop., 218. 30 miles from Alpine, the county seat, on the G. H. & S. A. Ry. Bank, Marathon State. Newspaper, The Hustler. Tel., W. U. Express.

MARBLE FALLS—Burnet County; pop., 639; alt., 770 ft. 30 miles south of Burnet, the county seat, on the H. & T. C. Ry. Banks, Citizens' State, Ebeling Banking Co., First Natl. Hotel, Roper. Granite quarries. Weekly newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

MARFA—Presidio County seat; pop., 3,553; alt., 4,689 ft. 22 miles southwest of Ft Davis, on the G. H. & S. A. Ry. Banks, Marfa Natl., Marfa State. Hotel, St George. Marfa is known as the illuminated city of the plains, from the large number of its lights burning brightly. Has most handsome opera house for its size of any city in the state. Two newspapers. Telegraph, Express.

MARIETTA—Cass County; pop., 124. 10 miles from Maples, the nearest shipping point, and 16 miles from Linden, the county seat. Banks, Marietta State, and Marietta Bank.

MARION—Guadalupe County; pop., 500. 25 miles east of San Antonio, 12 miles north of Sequin, the county seat. Bank, Marion State. Tel., W. U. Express.

MARLIN—Falls County seat; pop., 4,310; alt., 460 ft. 28 miles south of Waco, on the I. & G. N. and H. & T. C. Rys. Banks, Citizens' State, First Natl., First State, Marlin Natl. Hotels, Arlington, Artesia, Exchange, Imperial, Lamb, Majestic, May-Bill, Sebesta. Daily and semi-weekly newspaper, The Democrat. Marlin is noted as a health resort owing to its mineral waters. Tel., W. U. Express.

MARQUEZ—Leon County; pop., 700. 18 miles west of Centerville, the county seat, on the I. & G. N. Ry. Bank, First State. Tel., W. U. Express.

MARSHALL—Judicial seat of Harrison County; pop., 14,271; alt., 375 ft. 47 miles south of Texarkana, on the T. & P. and the M. K. & T. Rys. Banks, Citizens' State, First Natl., Guaranty State & Saving Bank, Marshall Natl. Hotels, Belmont, Elgin, Gonocchia, Lake, Marshall, White Way. Newspapers, The Messenger, daily, The Sunday Sentinel, semi-weekly and Louisiana Watchman (negro publication). Industries, saw mills, cotton gins,

locomotive and car shops, car wheel works, grist and planing mills, cotton compress and oil mills, foundries, pottery, popcorn, candy, ice, shingle and fertilizer factories. Tel. W. U. Express.

MART—McLennan County; pop., 3,105; alt., 410 ft. 20 miles east of Waco, the county seat, on the I. & G. N. Ry. Banks, Farmers & Merchants Natl., First Natl., First State. Hotel, Abrams. Two weekly newspapers, The Enterprise and The Herald. Tel., W. U. Express.

MARTINDALE—Caldwell County; pop., 500. 8 miles from San Marcos, the nearest shipping point and 15 miles from Lockhart, the county seat. Bank, Merchants & Planters Bank. Telephone connection.

MASON—Judicial seat of Mason County; pop., 1,200; alt., 1,400 ft. 32 miles south of Brady, the nearest shipping point. Banks, Commercial Bank of Mason, First State, Mason Natl. Hotels, Denver, Ricks, Southern. Two weekly newspapers. Stages to surrounding points.

MATADOR—Motley County seat; pop., 692. 38 miles west of Paducah, on the M. & N. Ry. Banks, First Natl., First State. Weekly newspaper, The Motley County News. Telephone connection.

MATAGORDA—Matagorda County; pop., 1,000. 22 miles south of Bay City, 95 miles southwest of Houston, on the G. C. & S. Fe Ry. and on the Intercoastal canal, near where the Colorado River enters Matagorda Bay. Bank, Bank of Matagorda. Settled in 1832. Important fish and oyster markets of the Gulf states. Oil wells and sulphur mines near by. Shipments, fish, oysters, mud shells for road building and farm produce. Tel., W. U. Express.

MATHIS—San Patricio County; pop., 500; alt., 42 ft. 26 miles northwest of Sinton, the county seat, on the S. A. & A. P. Ry. Banks, Bank of Mathis, First State, First Natl. Hotels, Alexander, Whitworth. Newspaper, telegraph, express.

MAUD—Bowie County; pop., 378. 11 miles from Boston, the county seat, on the St L. S. W. Ry. Bank, Maud Natl. Express and telephone.

MAXWELL—Caldwell County; pop., 250. Eight and a half miles from Lockhart, the county seat, on the M. K. & T. Ry. Bank, C. T. Schawe, Banker. Express.

MAY—Brown County; pop., 600. 17½ miles north of Brownwood, the county seat, on the B. N. & S. Ry. Bank, First Natl. Newspaper, telephone.

MCALLEN—Hidalgo County; pop., 5,331; alt., 400 ft. 12 miles north of Edinburg, the county seat, on the St L. B. & M. Ry. Banks, First Citizens' Bank & Trust Co., First Natl. Hotels, Casa De Palms, Clark, Palmas. Newspaper, Monitor. Tel., W. U. Express.

MCCAULLEY—Fisher County; pop., 200. 14 miles northeast of Robey, the county seat, on the K. C. M. & O. Ry. Bank, First Guaranty. Tel., and Express.

MCDADE—Bastrop County; pop., 600. 14 miles from Bastrop, the county seat, on the H. & T. C. Ry. Bank, McDade Guaranty State. Express.

MCGREGOR—McLennan County; pop., 2,081; alt., 713 ft. 20 miles southwest of Waco, the county seat, on the G. C. & S. Fe and the St L. S. W. Rys. Banks, First Natl., First State. Hotel, White. Newspaper, The McGregor Mirror. Tel., W. U. Express.

MCKINNEY—Collin County seat; pop., 6,677; alt., 592 ft. 32 Miles north of Dallas on the H. & T. C., the M. K. & T. Rys., and the Texas Traction

Co.'s interurban lines. Banks, Collins County Natl., Continental State, First Natl. Hotels, Commercial, Throckmorton. All modern public utilities. Some manufacturing. Daily newspaper, Courier-Gazette, and two weeklies, the Democrat-Gazette, and The McKinney Examiner. Ships hay, cotton, and dry products. Tel. and Express.

MCLEAN—Gray County; pop., 74; alt., 2,780 ft. 23 miles south of Lefors, the county seat, on the C. R. I. & G. Ry. Banks, American Natl., and Citizens' State. Hotels, Hindman, Smith. Tel., W. U. Express.

MEDICINE MOUND—Hardeman County; pop., 200; 15 miles from Quanah, the county seat, on the K. C. M. & O. Ry. Bank, First Guaranty State. Express.

MEGARGEL—Archer County; pop., 300. 25 miles southwest of Archer City, the county seat, on the G. T. & W. Ry. Bank, First State. Tel., W. U. Express.

MELISSA—Collin County; pop., 500. Five miles north of McKinney, the county seat, and 37 miles north of Dallas, on the H. & T. C. Ry., and on the Texas Traction Co., Interurban. Bank, Melissa Natl. Tel., W. U. Express.

MELVIN—McCulloch County; pop., 300. 18 miles from Brady, the county seat, on the G. C. & S. Fe Ry. Bank, First State. Telephone connection.

MEMPHIS—Hall County seat; pop., 2,839; alt., 1,800 ft. 137 miles west of Wichita Falls, on the Ft. & D. Ry. Banks, Citizens' State, First Natl., Hall County Natl. Hotels, Cobb and Stephens. Opera house, public library and two weekly newspapers, the Herald and The Democrat. Industry, cotton. Tel., W. U. Express.

MENARD—Judicial seat of Menard County; pop., 1,164. 228 miles southwest of Ft Worth, on the Ft W. & R. G. Ry. Banks, Bevans Natl., and the Menard Natl. Newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

MERCEDES—Hidalgo County; pop., 3,414, alt., 36 ft. 23 miles southwest of Edinburg, the county seat, on the St L. B. & M. Ry. Banks, Bank of Commerce & Trust Co., Hidalgo County, First Natl. Hotels, American, Mercedes. Weekly newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

MERCURY—McCulloch County; pop., 450. 25 miles from Brady, the county seat, on the Ft W. & R. G. Ry. Banks, Bank of Mercury, Mercury State. Tel., W. U. Express.

MERIDIAN—Bosque County seat; pop., 1,024; alt., 793 ft. 65 miles south of Ft Worth, on the G. C. & S. Fe Ry. Banks, Farmers Guaranty State, First Natl. Hotel, Meridian. Weekly newspaper, The Meridian Times. Tel., W. U. Express.

MERIT—Hunt County; pop., 450. 16 miles from Greenville, the county seat, on the G. C. & S. Fe Ry. Bank, First Natl. Express.

MERKEL—Taylor County; pop., 1,810; alt., 1,871 ft. 18 miles west of Abilene, the county seat, on the T. & P. Ry. Banks, Farmers & Merchants Natl., Farmers' State. Hotels, Collins, Commercial. Noted as having the healthiest climate in Texas; public library, modern improvements. Two newspapers, The Mail and The Herald. Shipments, cotton, stock, farm produce. Tel., W. U. Express.

MERTENS—Hill County; pop., 500. 15 miles east of Hillsboro, the county seat and 60 miles south of Ft Worth, on the I. & G. N., and the St L. S. W. Rys. Bank, First Guaranty State. Weekly news-

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paper, The News. Shipments, cotton and grain. Telegraph and Express.

MERTZON—Irion County; pop., 400; alt., 1,850 ft. Two and one half miles from Sherwood, the county seat, on the K. C. M. & O. Ry. Bank, First Natl. Newspaper, The Weekly Star. Daily stage to Sherwood. Tel., W. U. Express.

MESQUITE—Dallas County; pop., 674; alt., 483 ft., 12 miles east of Dallas, the county seat, on the T. & P. Ry. Banks, First Natl., Guaranty State. Hotel, Mesquite. Brick works. Weekly newspaper. Tel., W. U., Express.

MEXIA—Limestone County; pop., by 1920 census 3,482, but estimated in 1922 as 30,000; alt., 536 ft. 12 miles north of Groesbeck, the county seat, and 96 miles south of Dallas, on the T. & B. V. and the H. & T. C. Rys. Banks, Farmers State, Prendergast Bank, Smith & Co. Two newspapers, the Evening News (weekly and daily) and The Herald (weekly). Tel., W. U. Express. In the fall of 1920, oil was discovered by Col. Humphreys a short distance from Mexia, and thus opened up the greatest oil fields of Texas with Mexia as the center of activities. Mexia rapidly increased in all lines of activities and has grown to be one of the leading centers of the Southwest.

MIAMI—Roberts County seat; pop., 935. 76 miles east of Amarillo, on the A. T. & S. F. Ry. Banks, Bank of Maimi, First State. Industry, cattle, and the raising of corn, wheat, kaffir corn, milo maize, oats, hay and broom corn. Ships over 300 car loads of cattle annually and over fifty carloads of broom corn. Good climate. Weekly newspaper, The Chief. Tel., W. U. Express.

MIDLAND—Midland County seat; pop., 1,795; alt., 2,779 ft. 152 miles west of Abilene, on the T. & P. Ry. Banks, First Natl., Midland State. Hotels, City, Llano, Yeakel. Weekly paper, The Reporter. Has an opera house. Ships cotton, grain and live stock. Tel., W. U. Express.

MIDLOTHIAN—Ellis County; pop., 1,298' alt., 737 ft. 11½ miles northwest of Waxahachie, the county seat, on the H. & T. C. and the G. C. & S. Fe Rys. Banks, Farmers' Guaranty State, First Natl. Hotels, Cowart, Mullin. Newspaper, The Argus. Tel., W. U. Express.

MIDWAY—Madison County; pop., 500. 12 miles from Madisonville, the county seat and nearest shipping point. Bank, Midway State. Telephone connections.

MILANO—Milano County; pop., 500; alt., 497 ft. 14 mile from Cameron, the county seat, on the G. C. & S. Fe and the I. & G. N. Rys. Bank, First State. Hotels, Hudson, Milano. Weekly newspaper, The Gazette. Tel., W. U. Express.

MILES—Runnels County; pop., 853 miles from Concho River and 17 miles west of Ballinger, the county seat, on the S. F. Ry. Bank, Miles Natl. Hotel, Childress. Newspaper, The Messenger. Tel., and Express.

MILFORD—Ellis County; pop., 800; alt., 811 ft. 20 miles south of Waxahachie, the county seat, on the M. K. & T. Ry., and the Southern Traction Line, electric. Banks, Bank of Milford, Citizens' Bank. Hotel, Milford. Weekly newspaper, The Courier. Tel., W. U. Express.

MILLSAP—Parker County; pop., 800; alt., 811 ft. 15 miles west of Weatherford, the county seat, 46 miles from Ft Worth, on the T. & P. Ry. Bank, First State. Hotels, Dewey, Millsap. Large brick

plants, cotton gins. Weekly newspaper, The Millsap News. Tel., W. U. Express.

MINEOLA—Wood County; pop., 2,299; alt., 406 ft. 14 miles south of Quitman, the county seat, and 7 8miles east of Dallas, on the I. & G. N., and M. K. & T. Rys. Banks, Farmers' State, First State, Mineola State. Hotels, Abney, Bailey, Beckman, City. Weekly newspaper, The Mineola Monitor. Tel., W. U. Express.

MINERAL WELLS—Palo Pinto County; pop., 7,890; alt., 1,400 ft. 13 miles northwest of Palo Pinto, the county seat, and 53 miles northwest of Ft Worth, on the W. M. W. & N. W. and the G. T. & W. Rys. Banks, Bank of Mineral Wells, First Natl., First State Bank & Trust Co., Security State. Hotels, Carlsbed, Crazy Well, Damron, Fairfield, Miller, Oxford and Piedmont. Noted health resort, its mineral waters having a nation wide reputation. Daily and weekly newspaper, The Index. Coal mines in the vicinity and a superior quality of sand stone is quarried. Tel., W. U. Express.

MINGUS—Palo Pinto County; pop., 210. 22 miles southwest of Palo Pinto, the county seat, on the T. & P. Ry. Bank, First State. Opera House; stage daily to Thurber. Tel., W. U. Express.

MISSION—Hidalgo County; pop., 3,847; alt., 80 ft. 15 miles southwest of Edinburg, the county seat, on the St L. B. & M. and the S. B. & R. G. V. Rys. Banks, First Natl., First State. Hotel, Mission. Industries, cotton, and truck produce. Canning. Newspapers, The Citizen and The Times. Tel., W. U. Express.

MOBEETIE—Wheeler County; pop., 200. 13 miles from Wheeler, the county seat, and 20 miles from Miami, its shipping point. Bank, First State. Weekly newspaper, The News.

MONTAGUE—Montague County seat; pop., 500. Nine miles south of Nacona, its nearest shipping point. Bank, Citizens' State. Weekly newspaper, The Montague Enterprise. Stage daily to Nacona and Bowie.

MONTGOMERY—Montgomery County; pop., 500. 18 miles west of Conroe, the county seat, and 56 miles northwest of Houston, on the G. C. & S. Fe Ry. Bank, First State. Shipments, cotton and farm products. Tel., W. U. Express.

MOODY—McLennan County; pop., 1,106. 30 miles southwest of Waco, the county seat, on the G. C. & S. Fe Ry. Banks, Farmers State, First Natl. Weekly newspaper, The Moody Courier. Industry, cotton. Tel., W. U. Express.

MOORE—Frio County; pop., 150; 12 miles from Pearsall, the county seat, on the I. & G. N. Ry. Bank, City Natl. Weekly newspaper, telegraph and express.

MORAN—Shackelford County; pop., 950; alt., 299 ft. 16 miles southeast of Albany, the county seat, on the T. C. Ry. Banks, First Natl, Moran State. Hotel, Commercial. Has newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

MORGAN—Bosque Couty; pop., 672. Seven miles north of Meridian, the county seat, and 59 miles south of Ft Worth, on the G. C. & S. Fe and the T. C. Rys. Bank, First Natl. Weekly newspaper, The Morgan Mirror. Ships, cotton, grain and live stock. Tel., W. U. Express.

MORGAN HILL—Erath County; pop., 300. 12 miles north of Stephenville, the county seat and shipping point. Bank, Farmers & Merchants Bank. Telephone connection.

MOULTON—Lavaca County; pop., 800; 18 miles northwest of Hallettsville, the county seat, and 160 miles west of Galveston, on the S. A. & A. P. Ry. Bank, First State. Weekly newspaper, The Eagle. Industry, cotton and poultry raising is extensive. Ships more eggs than any other town its size in the state. Tel., W. U. Express.

MOUNT CALM—Hill County; pop., 626. Six miles southeast of Hillsboro, the county seat, and 35 miles west of Corsicana, on the Navasota River, and on the St. L. S. W. Ry. Banks, First Natl., and First State. Weekly newspaper, The Banner. Tel., W. U. Express.

MOUNT ENTERPRISE—Rusk County; pop., 655; alt., 282 ft. 21 miles southeast of Henderson, the county seat, on the Cairo Northern Branch of the T. & N. O. Ry. Bank, Merchants & Planters State. Hotel, Moss. Weekly newspaper, The Herald. Industries, lumber and cotton.

MOUNT PLEASANT—Titus County; pop., 4,099; alt., 397 ft. 133 miles northeast of Dallas, on the St. L. S. W. and the P. & M. P. Rys. Banks, First Natl., Guaranty State, State Natl. Hotels, City, Crossett, Jefferson, Main. Spear School for Boys here. Two weekly newspapers, The Journal and The Times-Review. Shipments, cotton, fruit, truck, nursery stock, staves and heading. Tel., W. U. Express.

MOUNT SELMAN—Cherokee County; pop., 500. 22 miles from Rusk, the county seat, on the St. L. S. W. Ry. Bank, Farmers & Merchants State. Express.

MOUNT VERNON—Franklin County; pop., 1,212; alt., 540 ft. 139 miles east of Ft. Worth, on the St. L. S. W. Ry. Newspaper, The Optic-Herald. Banks, First Natl., Merchants & Planters Natl. Hotel, Palmer. Tel., W. U. Express.

MUENSTER—Cooke County; pop., 1,000. 15 miles west of Gainesville, the county seat, on the M. K. & T. Ry. Bank, German-American Bank. Ships cotton, grain and farm produce. Tel., W. U. Express.

MULE SHOE—Bailey County; pop., 200. Bank, Black Water Valley State Bank.

MULLIN—Mills County; pop., 558. 11 miles from Goldthwaite, the county seat, on the G. C. & S. Fe Ry. Bank, First State. Newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

MUNDAY—Knox County; pop., 998; alt., 3,992 ft. 20 miles southeast of Benjamin, the county seat, and 21 miles northeast of Haskell, on the W. V. Ry. Banks, First Natl., First State. Hotel, Munday. Newspaper (weekly) The Times. Shipment, cotton. Tel., W. U. Express.

MURCHISON—Henderson County; pop., 500. Nine miles northeast of Athens, the county seat, on the St. L. S. W. Ry. Bank, First State. Tel., W. U. Express.

MURPHY—Collin County; pop., 150. 12 miles from McKinney, the county seat, on the St. L. S. W. Ry. Bank, Guaranty State. Tel. W. U. Express.

MYRA—Cooke County; pop., 700. 12 miles from Gainesville, the county seat, on the M. K. & T. Ry. Bank, First Guaranty State. Tel., W. U. Express.

NACOGDOCHES—Nacogdoches County seat; pop., 3,546; alt., 283 ft. 138 miles north of Houston, and 150 miles southeast of Dallas, on the H. E. & W. T., the T. & N. O. and the N. & S.E. Rys. Banks, Commercial Guaranty State, Nacogdoches State, Stone Fort Natl. Hotels, Banta, Redland. Was the

old Spanish stone fort, erected in 1819 under Spanish rule. Is the distributing point for a large surrounding territory. Two weekly newspapers, The Weekly Sentinel and The Redland Herald, and a daily, The Daily Sentinel. Brick works, bottling works, many saw mills. Industries, lumber, farming, truck produce, hides. Tel. and express.

NAPLES—Morris County; pop., 887; alt., 407 ft. 20 mile snorth of Daingerfield, the county seat, on the St. L. S. W. Ry. Banks, Morris County Natl., First State. Hotels, Davis, Floyd. Weekly paper, The Monitor. Tel., W. U. Express.

NASH—Bowie County; pop., 481. 17 miles east of Boston, the county seat and 5 miles from Texarkana, on the T. & P. Ry. Bank, Natl. Exchange. Tel., W. U. Express.

NAVASOTA—Grimes County; pop., 5,060; alt., 216 ft. 11 miles south of Anderson, the county seat, and 71 miles northwest of Houston, on the H. & T. C., the I. & G. N. and the G. C. & S. Fe Rys. Banks, Citizens Natl., Farmers State Guaranty, First Natl., Texas Loan & Trust Co. Hotel, Capm. Daily newspaper, The Examiner-Review (with weekly edition also). Center of cotton and corn producing district. Ships cotton, live stock, dairy produce, lumber and barrel hoops and headings. Tel., W. U. Express.

NECESSITY—Stephens County, P. O., Caddo; pop., 1,500. Banks, First Natl., Guaranty State Bank of Cottonplant.

NECHES—Anderson County; pop., 400fl 12 miles north of Palestine, the county seat, on the I. & G. N. Ry. Bank, Guaranty State. Express.

NEEDVILLE—Fort Bend County; pop., 300. 15 miles from Richmond, the county seat, and 12 miles from Rosenberg, the nearest shipping point. Bank, Needville State Bank & Trust Co. Mail daily.

NEVADA—Collin County; pop., 578. 25 miles from McKinney, the county seat, on the St. L. S. W. Ry. Banks, First Natl., First. Weekly newspaper, The Citizen. Tel., W. U. Express.

NEWARK—Wise County; pop., 600. 20 miles south of Decatur, the county seat and 21 miles north of Ft. Worth, on the C. R. I. & G. Ry. Bank, First State. Tel., W. U. Express.

NEW BOSTON—Bowie County seat; pop., 960: alt., 352 ft. 22 miles northwest of Texarkana, on the T. & P. Ry. Banks, First Natl., New Boston Natl., State Exchange. Weekly newspaper, The Bowie County News. Shipments are garden products, grain and live stock. Tel., W. U. Express.

NEW BRAUNFELS—County seat of Comal County; pop., 3,590; alt., 645 ft. 31 miles northeast of San Antonio, 50 miles southwest of Austin, on the I. & G. N. and the M. K. & T. Rys., the confluence of the Comal and the Guadalupe Rivers. Banks, First Natl., New Braunfels State. Was founded in 1845 by Prince Solms Braunfels, for whom it was named. Is in an agricultural district, is strictly German, and is beautiful due to its location and delightful climate. The Comal River is only three miles in length with a source of artesian springs which flow 60,000 cubic feet of crystal clear water a minute. This stream, well stocked with game fish and within the city, is one of the most beautiful natural parks in the world. Lime plant, rock crusher, two canneries, whip cord factories, horse collar factory, broom and brush factories, cotton, roller and cotton oil mills, ice plant, power plant, all run by natural power. Diversified agriculture and stock raising extensively carried

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on. Two weekly newspapers, *The Herald*, (English) and *The Zeitung* (German). Hotels, Plaza, Prince Solms, Wills. Principal shipments, grains, mill products, cotton seed products, farm produce, crushed rock, lime, fertilizer, live stock and hay. Tel. W. U. Express.

NEW CASTLE—Young County; pop., 1,452; alt., 86 ft. 15 miles northwest of Graham, the county seat, on the W. F. & S. Ry. Banks, First Natl., First State. Hotels, Arlington, Grand, Harris, Imperial, Jeter. Newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

NEWLIN—Hall County; pop., 200. Ten miles southwest of Memphis, the county seat, on the Ft. W. & D. C. Ry. Bank, Farmers' State. Tel., W. U. Express.

NEW PORT—Clay County; pop., 500. 35 miles southwest of Henrietta, the county seat and 14 miles from Bowie, the nearest shipping point. Bank, First Guaranty State. Daily mail; stage to Bowie. Telephone connection.

NEWSOME—Camp County; pop., 165. Ten miles west of Pittsburg, the county seat, on the M. K. & T. Ry. Bank, First Natl. Weekly newspaper, *The Argus*. Tel., W. U. Express.

NEWTON—Judicial seat of Newton County; pop., 800; alt., 260 ft. 60 miles northeast of Orange, on the O. & N. W. Ry. Bank, Newton County State. Hotels, Powell, Snell, Tatum. Weekly newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

NEW ULM—Austin County; pop., 500. 70 miles west of Houston, on the M. K. & T. Ry. Bank, New Ulm State. Weekly newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

NEW WAVERLY—Walker County; pop., 600. 14 miles southeast of Huntsville, the county seat, on the I. & G. N. Ry. Bank, New Waverly State. Newspaper. Telegraph and express.

NILES—Milam County; pop., 715. 25 miles southwest of Cameron, the county seat, and 4 miles from Thorndale, the nearest banking point, on the I. & G. N. Ry. Telephone connection.

NIXON—Gonzales County; pop., 1,124; alt., 306 ft. 24 miles southwest of Gonzales, the county seat, on the G. H. & S. A. Ry. Banks, First Natl., Nixon State. Hotel, Talley. Newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

NOCONA—Montague County; pop., 1,422; alt., 930 ft. Nine miles north of Montague, the county seat, on the M. K. & T. Ry. Banks, Farmers & Merchants Natl., Nocona State. Hotel, Nocona. Two newspapers. Tel., W. U. Express.

NOLANVILLE—Bell County; pop., 133. Eight miles from Belton, the county seat, on the G. C. & S. Fe Ry. Bank, Farmers' Bank. Tel., W. U. Express.

NORDHEIM—Dewitt County; pop., 443; alt., 160 ft. 25 miles southwest of Cuero, the county seat, on the S. A. & A. P. Ry. Bank, Nordheim State, Osterlah ib Neutzler, Bankers. Hotel, City. Newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

NORMANGEE—Leon County; pop., 662; alt., 380 ft. 20 miles southwest of Centerville, the county seat, and 107 miles north of Houston, 144 miles south of Dallas, on the T. & B. V. and the H. & T. C. Rys. Banks, First Natl., First State. Hotel, Commercial. Newspaper, *The Star*. Shipments, cotton, corn, live stock and farm products. Soil very fertile. Crop failures unknown. Tel., W. U. Express.

NORTH PLEASANTON—Atascosa County; pop., 364. Bank, First State.

NORTH ZULCH—Madison County; pop., 400. 13 miles from Madisonville, the county seat, on the T. & B. V. and the H. & T. C. Rys. Bank, Farmers Guaranty State. Tel., W. U. Express.

NOVICE—Coleman County; pop., 200. 20 miles northwest of Coleman, the county seat, on the P. & N. T. Ry. Bank, Novice State. Tel., W. U. Express.

OAKHURST—San Jacinto County; pop., 500. 9½ miles northeast of Huntsville, the usual banking point, on the T. & B. V. Ry. Express and telephone.

OAKWOOD—Leon County; pop., 1,110. 30 miles from Centerville, the county seat, on the I. & G. N. Ry. Banks, First State, Oakwood State. Weekly newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

O'BRIEN—Haskell County; pop., 300. 22 miles northwest of Haskell, the county seat, on the K. C. M. & O. Ry. Bank, First State. Express and telephone.

OCHILTREE—Judicial seat of Ochiltree County; pop., 600. 45 miles from Glazier, its nearest shipping point. Settled in 1885. See Perryton.

ODELL—Wilbarger County; pop., 500. 25 miles northwest of Vernon, the county seat, on the K. C. M. & O. Ry. Banks, Bank of Odell, Farmers' State. Two newspapers. Tel., W. U. Express.

ODEM—San Patricio County; pop., 300. 7½ miles from Sinton, the county seat, on the St. L. B. & M. and the S. A. N. & G. Rys. Bank, Odem State. Tel., W. U. Express.

ODESSA—County seat of Ector County; pop., 750. 60 miles southwest of Big Springs, on the T. & P. Ry. Bank, Citizens Natl. Weekly newspaper, *The Herald*. Tel., W. U. Express.

O'DONNELL—Lynn County; pop., 400. 14½ miles south of Tahoka, the county seat, on the T. & N. T. Ry. Bank, Bank of O'Donnell. Express.

OGLESBY—Coryell; pop., 360. 18 miles from Gatesville, the county seat, on the St. L. S. W. Ry. Bank, Bank of Oglesby. Tel., W. U. Express.

OKLAUNION—Wilbarger County; pop., 300; 7½ mile east of Vernon, the county seat, on the Ft. W. & D. C. Ry. Bank, First Guaranty. Hotel, Ashley. Tel., W. U. Express.

OLDEN—Eastland County pop., 1,850. Banks, First State, Guaranty State.

OLNEY—Young County; pop., 1,164; alt., 1,200 ft. 28 miles north of Graham, the county seat, and 42 miles south of Wichita Falls, on the G. T. & W. and the W. F. & S. Rys. Banks, Campbell Banking Co., First Natl. Hotels, Central, Linzy, Yates. Weekly newspaper, *The Enterprise*. Industry, cotton. Tel., W. U. Express.

OMAHA—Morris County; pop., 492; alt., 407 ft. 15 miles north of Daingerfield, the county seat, on the St. L. S. W. Ry. Bank, State Bank of Omaha. Hotels, Beasley, Omaha. Weekly newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

ONALASKA—Polk County; pop., 800. 14 miles northwest of Livingston, the county seat, on the B. & G. N. Ry. Bank, Onalaska Exchange Bank. Tel., W. U. Express.

OPLIN—Callahan County; pop., 100. 25 miles southwest of Baird, the county seat and 12 miles from Novice, the shipping point. Bank, First State.

ORANGE—Orange County seat; pop., 9,212; alt., 10 ft. 105 miles east of Houston and 255 miles west of New Orleans La. 20 miles from the Gulf of Mexico and by river 32 miles to the open sea on the O. & N.

W. and the T. & N. O. Rys. Banks, First Natl., Orange Natl., Guaranty Bank & Trust Co. Hotels, Bailey, Dillard, Holland, Jellison. Is at the junction of the Sabine River and the Intercoastal Canal; it has a 26 ft. deep water canal to the open sea, such that ocean vessels have access to the city. Daily newspaper, The Daily Leader, The Orange Leader is a weekly publication. Industries, saw mills, planers, paper mill, bag manufacture, rice mill, box factory, ship yard, oil refinery, iron work and an electric power plant. The output of the Orange saw mills exceeds 125,000,000 feet of merchantable lumber annually. Oil in paying quantities are in the county; the rice crop annually approximates one million dollar valuation. Shipments, lumber, rice, paper, paper boxes, box shooks. Tel., W. U. Express.

ORANGE GROVE—Jim Wells County; pop., 800; alt., 38 ft. 17 miles from Alice, the county seat, on the S. A. & A. P. Ry. Bank, State Bank of Orange Grove. Hotel, Germania. Weekly newspaper, The Orange Grove Record. Express.

ORE CITY—Upshaw County; pop., 500. 20 miles northeast of Gilmer, the county seat, on the T. & G. Ry. Bank, Guaranty State. Chief industry, lumberber. Tel., W. U. Express.

OSCEOLA—Hill County; pop., 400. 11 miles from Hillsboro, the county seat, on the T. & B. V. Ry. Bank, Guaranty State. Hotel, Lone Star. Tel., W. U. Express.

OTTO—Falls County; pop., 1,000. 14 miles north of Marlin, the county seat, on the I. & G. N. Ry. Bank, First State. Express.

OVALO—Taylor County; pop., 300. 20 miles south of Abilene, the county seat, on the A. & S. Ry. Bank, First State. Tel., W. U. Express.

OVERTON—Rusk County; pop., 525. 15 miles northwest of Henderson, the county seat, on the I. & G. N. and T. & H. Rys. Bank, First Guaranty State. Hotel, Hull. Newspaper, The Overton Telegram. Tel., W. U. Express.

OVILLA—Ellis County; P. O., Midlothian; pop., 200. Bank, Guaranty State.

OZONA—Crockett County seat; pop., 1,200. 31 miles south of Barnhart, the nearest shipping point, located at the head of Devil's River. Bank, Ozona Natl. Newspaper. Stage daily to Barnhart, tri-weekly to Comstock and Sheffield and weekly to Pandale. Telephone connection.

PADUCAH—Cottle County seat; pop., 1,357; alt., 1,900 ft. 42 miles west of Quanah, on the Q. A. & P. Ry. Banks, Farmers' & Merchants' and First Natl., and First State. Hotel, Paducah. Weekly newspaper, The Post. Ships cotton, grain and live stock. Tel., W. U. Express.

PAIGE—Bastrop County; pop., 400. 18 miles Bank, Guaranty State. Tel., W. U. Express.

PAINT ROCK—Concho County seat; pop., 750. 20 miles south of Ballinger on the C. S. S. & L. V. Ry. Bank, Guarantee State. Newspaper, The Concho Herald. Express.

PALACIOS—Matagorda County; pop., 1,325; alt., 10 ft. 32 miles southwest of Bay City, the county seat, and 115 miles southwest of Houston, on the G. H. & S. A. Ry., and on the Tres-Palacios Bay, a branch of the Matagorda Bay. Bank, Palacios State. Hotels, Lone Star, Palacios. Is a very popular camping and outing resort. The Baptist Young People's Union of Texas meets here annually for ten days. Shipments, cotton, corn, fig preserves, fish, oysters and live stock. Tel., W. U. Express.

PALESTINE—Anderson County seat; pop., 11,939; alt., 510 ft. 181 miles northeast of Austin, on the T. S. & I., and I. & G. N. Rys. Bank, Campbell State, First Natl., Guaranty State, Royal Natl., Robinson Guaranty State Bank & Trust Co., Palestine Clearing House Association. Hotel, Palestine. Five weekly newspapers and three dailies. Has all the facilities and appointments of a modern business city. Important industries, saw and grist mills, foundry and machine shop, brick works, cotton compress, cotton gins, railroad shops, salt works and creamery. Tel., W. U. Express.

PALMER—Ellis County; pop., 748. 12 miles west of Waxahachie, the county seat, on the H. & T. C. Ry. and the Southern Traction Co.'s Line. Banks, Citizen's Bank, First Guaranty State. Newspaper, The Hustler. Tel., W. U. Express.

PALO PINTO—Palo Pinto County seat; pop., 500. Four miles from the Brazos River, 35 miles west of Weatherford, and 14 miles from Mineral Springs, the nearest shipping point. Bank, Banking House of Cunningham Bros. Has weekly newspaper and stage daily to Mineral Wells.

PAMPA—Gray County; pop., 987; alt., 2,700 ft. 13 miles from Lefors, the county seat, on the S. K. Ry. Banks, First Natl., Gray County State Bank. Hotels, Liberty, Schneider. Weekly newspaper. Stage daily to Lefors. Tel., W. U. Express.

PANHANDLE—Carson County; pop., 638. 27 miles east of Amarillo, 426 miles southwest of Kansas City, on the A. T. & S. Fe Ry. Banks, First State, Panhandle Bank. Is the center of an extensive grazing country. 700 cars of cattle and 15 cars of hogs are usually shipped from this town annually. Wheat, oats, corn, kaffir corn, broom corn, are extensively grown. Weekly newspaper, The Herald. Tel., W. U. Express.

PARADISE—Wise County; pop., 500. 12 miles south of Decatur, the county seat, and 38 miles north of Ft. Worth, on the C. R. I. & G. Ry. Banks, Paradise State, People's Bank. Tel., W. U. Express.

PARIS—Lamar County seat; pop., 15,040; alt., 592 ft. 100 miles northeast of Dallas and 91 miles west of Texarkana, on the T. & P., the P. & Mt. P., the T. & M., the G. C. & S. Fe and the Frisco Rys. Banks, American Natl., City Natl., First Natl., First State, Lamar State Bank & Trust Co., Red River Valley Trust Co., Scott & Baldwin. Hotels, Eagle, Gibraltar, Imperian, Morgan, Phoenix, Woodland. Was settled in 1845 and is one of the most prosperous cities in North Texas. Has two daily and three weekly newspapers. Important industrial concerns, cotton gins, cotton compress, cotton oil mills, planing mills, flour mills, ice plant, handle factory, crate, box, peanut and chair factories, bottling works, mattress factory, canning factory, brick works, foundries, etc. Tel., Postal and W. U. Express.

PARK SPRINGS—Wise County; pop., 200. 25 miles west of Decatur, the county seat, and 60 miles northwest of Ft. Worth, on the C. R. I. & G. Ry. Bank, First State. Tel., W. U. Express.

PASEDENA—Harris County; pop., 250. 10 miles southeast of Houston, the county seat, on the G. H. & S. A. Ry. Banks, Guaranty State, Pasedena State. Express.

PATTONVILLE—Lamar County; pop., 110. 11 miles southeast of Paris, the county seat. Bank, First State. Tel., W. U. Express.

PEARLAND—Brazoria County; pop., 150. 37

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miles northwest of Angelton, the county seat, 10 miles from Alvin, and 13 miles from Houston, on the G. C. & S. Fe Ry. Bank, Pearland Bank. Tel., W. U. Express.

PEARSALL—Frio County seat; pop., 2,160; alt., 629 ft. 53 miles southwest of San Antonio, on the I. & G. N. Ry. Banks, Pearsall Natl., Peoples' State. Newspaper, The Pearsall Leader. Tel., W. U. Express.

PEASTER—Parker County; pop., 250. 10 miles northwest of weatherford, the county seat and shipping point. Bank, Farmers' Bank of Peaster. Telephone connection.

PECAN GAP—Delta County; pop., 500. 12 miles west of Cooper, the county seat, and 70 miles northwest of Dallas. Weekly newspaper, The Delta County News. Bank. Pecan Gap State. Shipments, cotton, grain and hay. Tel., W. U. Express.

PECOS—Reeves County seat; pop., 1,445; alt., 2,581 ft. 90 miles east of Van Horn, on the T. & P., A. T. & S. F., and the P. V. S. Rys. Is in center of one of the largest irrigated belts in Texas. Banks, First Natl., Pecos Valley State, Pecos Natl. Hotels, Orient, Pecos. Semi-weekly newspaper. Famed for the Pecos Valley cantalopes, shipped to all parts of the United States. Shipments, cotton, grain, livestock. Tel., W. U. Express.

PENDLETON—Bell County; pop., 210. 14 miles northwest of Belton, the county seat, on the G. C. & S. Fe Ry. Bank, First State. Tel., W. U. Express.

PENELOPE—Hill County; pop., 400. 20 miles south of Hillsboro, the county seat, on the I. & G. N. Ry. Bank, First State. Newspaper, Telegraph. Express.

PENIEL—Hunt County; pop., 571. Two miles north of Greenville, the county seat and banking point, with which it is connected by street car line. On the M. K. & T. Ry. Is the home of Peniel University and Peniel Orphans Home. Newspaper. Telephone connection.

PERRIN—Jack County; pop., 250. 15 miles southeast of Jacksboro, the county seat, on the G. T. & W. Ry. Express and telephone connections.

PERRY—Falls County; pop., 400. Eight miles north of Marlin, the county seat, on the H. & T. C. Ry. Bank, Farmers' State. Tel., W. U. Express.

PERRYTOWN—Ochiltree County; pop., 600. Banks, Farmers & Stockmens State, First Natl., Perrytown Natl.

PERSONVILLE—Limestone County; pop., 600. 13 miles from Groesbeck, the county seat, on the H. & T. C. Ry. Bank, Guaranty State. Express.

PETERSBURG—Hale County; pop., 200. 27 miles southwest of Plainsview, the county seat, 15½ miles to Abernathy, the nearest shipping point. Bank, Citizens' Bank. Stage daily to Plainview. Telephone connection.

PETROLIA—Clay County; pop., 914; alt., 912 ft. 19 miles from Herietta, the county seat, on the W. V. Ry. Bank, Continental State. Hotel, Leath. Has newspaper. Is very productive of oil and gas. Tel., W. U. Express.

PETTY—Lamar County; pop., 500. 15 miles west of Paris, the county seat, on the T. & P. Ry. Bank, Citizens' Natl. Two newspapers. Tel., W. U. Express.

PFLUGERVILLE—Travis County; pop., 500... 18 miles northeast of Austin, on the M. K. & T. Ry. Bank, Farmers' State. Newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

PHARR—Hidalgo County; pop., 1,565; alt., 425 ft. 15 miles northwest of Edinburg, the county seat, on the St. L. B. & M. Ry. Banks, First Natl., First W. U. Express.

PICKTON—Hopkins County; pop., 500. 15 miles from Sulphur Springs, the county seat, on the M. K. & T. Ry. Banks, Farmers & Merchants, First State, First Natl. Weekly newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

PILOT POINT—Denton County; pop., 2,000; alt., 684 ft. 17 miles north of Denton, the county seat, on the T. & P., and the M. K. & T. Rys. Banks, Farmers & Merchants, First State, Pilot Point Natl. Hotels, Commercial, Yeary. Weekly newspaper, The Post-Signal. Shipments, cotton and grain. Tel., W. U. Express.

PINEHILL—Rusk County; pop., 251. 12½ miles southeast of Henderson, the county seat. Bank, First State. Tel., W. U. Express.

PINELAND—Sabine County; pop., 1,500. Ten miles southwest of Hemphill, the county seat, and 8 miles from Brookeland, the nearest banking point. Express.

PITTSBURG—Camp County seat; pop., 2,540; alt., 397 ft. 127 miles east of Dallas, on the M. K. & T. and the St. L. S. W. Rys. Banks, Camp County Bank, First Guaranty State, First Natl., Pittsburg Natl. Hotel, Main. Newspaper, The Gazette. Some manufacturing. Industry, lumber and farming. Tel., W. U. Express.

PLAINS—Yoakum County seat; pop., 150. 85 miles east of Lubbock, the nearest shipping point. Has a newspaper and two banks, First State Bank of Plains, Stockmen's Exchange.

PLAINVIEW—Hale County seat; pop., 3,989; alt., 3,200 ft. 78 miles south of Amarillo, on the A. T. & S. F. Ry. Banks, First Natl., Guaranty State, Third Natl. Hotels, Broadway, Missouri, Nash, Plainview, Ware, Wayland. Plainview is the second largest city on the Texas plains and is the center of the wealthiest agricultural district in west Texas. It is the home of Wayland Baptist College and Seth Ward Methodist College. Has lumber yards, wholesale houses, flour mills, grain elevators, planing mill, sub-irrigation and drainage, tile factory, steam laundry, opera house, modern city conveniences, semi-weekly newspaper, The Herald, one weekly the News, and one semi-monthly religious publication, The Plains Baptist. Climate and atmosphere invigorating. The entire district is underlaid with an inexhaustible water supply from a depth of 30 to 60 feet, which is being developed for irrigation purposes, a number of wells supplying 1,000 to 1,500 gals a minute. This union of pure water and perfect soil produces incredible crops. Industries, live stock breeding, raising and feeding, growing of fruits, berries, melons, celery, peanuts, vegetables and alfalfa. Marketing facilities and transportation rates good; direct railroad connection to Denver, Chicago and Kansas City to the north and northwest, to Ft. Worth and Dallas and the bulk of Texas to the east, to Houston, San Antonio, Galveston and other cities of the South. Tel., W. U. Express.

PLANO—Collin County; pop., 1,715; alt., 692 ft. 12 miles south of McKinney, the county seat, and 15 miles north of Dallas, on the H. & T. C. and the St. L. S. W. Rys., and the Texas Traction Co.'s line. Banks, Farmers' & Merchants' Natl., Plano Natl. Hotel, Plano. Weekly newspaper, The Star-Courier. Tel., W. U. Express.

PLANTERSVILLE—Grimes County; pop., 400. 75 miles south of Anderson, the county seat, on the G. C. & S. Fe Ry., and 15 miles from Navasota. Bank, First State. Express and telephone connections.

PLEASANTON—Atascosa County; pop., 1,036. 3¾ miles from Jourdonton, the county seat, on the S. A. U. & G. Ry. Bank, First Natl. Two newspapers and express.

POINT—Rains County; pop., 500. Seven miles from Emory, the county seat, on the M. K. & T. Ry. Bank, First State. Newspaper and express.

POLYTECHNIC—Tarrant County; pop., 4,338. Bank, First State. Is a branch of the Ft. Worth post office. See Ft. Worth.

PONDER—Denton County; pop., 200. 12 miles northwest of Denton, the county seat, and 32 miles north of Ft. Worth, on the G. C. & S. Fe Ry. Bank, Ponder State. Tel., W. U. Express.

PONTA—Cherokee County; pop., 400. Five miles from Rusk, the county seat, on the T. & N. O. Ry. Bank, Guaranty State. Express.

POOLVILLE—Parker County; pop., 400. 17 miles from Weatherford, the county seat and shipping point. Bank, First State. Telephone connections.

PORT ARTHUR—Jefferson County; pop., 22,251; alt., 8 ft. 18½ miles southwest of Beaumont, the county seat, 103 miles from Houston, on the bank of Sabine Lake and on the K. C. S. and S. P. Rys. and the Beaumont-Port Arthur Interurban. Banks, First Natl., Merchants' State. Hotels, Lakeview, Plaza, Thornton. Ranks as the twelfth port of the United States and is one of the largest oil refining points on the country. The inland location 12¾ miles from the Gulf of Mexico affords absolute protection from Gulf storms. The harbor and docks are reached through a canal 270 feet wide and 27 feet deep, a canal owned and maintained by the Federal Government. Two newspapers. Port Arthur is famous as a summer resort. Lake Sabine is one of the finest sheets of water on the entire Gulf coast, safe for yachting, rowing, boating, bathing and aquatic sports of every kind. Stocked with Spanish Mackerel, trout, flounders, bass, redfish, sheephead, tarpon and other fish. In winter climate is everything that could be desired, fishing and boating as well as hunting, still good. The local industries provide the largest monthly payroll of any city in the South of the same size. Roads in the vicinity are all macadamized. Tel., Postal, Mackay, W. U. Express.

PORTLAND—San Patricio County; pop., 300. 20 miles from Sinton, the county seat, and 3 miles from Gregory on the S. A. & A. P. Ry. Bank, First State. Tel., W. U. Express.

PORT LAVACA—Calhoun County seat; pop., 1,213; alt., 40 ft. 140 miles southeast of San Antonio, on Lavaca Bay, and on the G. H. & S. A. Ry., and on the Intercostal Canal. Banks, First Natl., First State. Hotels, Lavaca, Navidad. Weekly newspaper, The Wave. Tel., W. U. Express. Industry, cotton.

PORT NECHES—Jefferson County; pop., 1,500. 12 miles from Beaumont, the county seat, on the Neches River. Bank, First Natl. Telephone connection.

POST—Garza County seat; pop., 1,436; alt., 270 ft. 25 miles southeast of Tahoka, on the P. & N. T. Ry. Banks, First State, First Natl. Hotel, Algerita. Newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

POTEET—Atascosa County; pop., 800. Ten miles from Jourdonton, the county seat, on the Artesian Belt Ry. Banks, Farmers Bank, First State. Weekly newspaper, The Register. Tel., W. U. Express.

POTH—Wilson County; pop., 300. Eight miles southeast of Floresville, the county seat, on the S. A. & A. P. Ry. Bank, First Natl.

POTTSBORO—Grayson County; pop., 454. 20 miles northwest of Sherman, the county seat, on the M. K. & T. Ry. Banks, Farmers' State, Pottsboro Guaranty State. Tel., W. U. Express.

POWELL—Navarro County; pop., 500. Eight miles east of Corsicana, the county seat, on the St. L. S. W. Ry. Bank, Powell State. Tel., W. U. Express.

POYNER—Henderson County; pop., 200. 18 miles from Athens, the county seat, on the T. & N. O. Ry. Bank, Poyner State. Tel., W. U. Express.

PRAIRIE HILL—Limestone County, Mart, P. O. Pop., 152. Bank, Guaranty State.

PREMONT—Jim Wells County; pop., 600. 27 miles from Alice, the county seat, on the S. A. & A. P. Ry. Bank, Premont State. Tel., W. U. Express.

PRIDDY—Miller County; pop., 28. 17 miles from Goldthwaite, the county seat and usual shipping point, and 9 miles from Indian Gap. Bank, Farmers & Merchants Bank. Telephone connection.

PRINCETON—Collin County; pop., 500. Eight miles east of McKinney, the county seat, on the M. K. & T. Ry. Banks, Citizens State, Farmers State. Weekly newspaper, The Princeton News. Tel., W. U. Express.

PRITCHETT—Upshur County; pop., 245; Six miles from Gilmore, the county seat, on the St. L. S. W. Ry. Bank, First State. Tel., W. U. Express.

PROCTOR—Comanche County; pop., 300. 13 miles northeast of Comanche, the county seat, on the Ft. Worth and R. G. Ry. Bank, State Bank of Proctor. Tel., W. U. Express.

PROSPER—Collin County; pop., 315. 14 miles from McKinney, the county seat, on the St. L. S. F. Ry. Bank, Continental State. Tel., W. U. Express.

PURDON—Navarro County; pop., 600; 15 miles from Corsicana, the county seat, on the St. L. S. W. Ry. Banks, First Natl., First State. Newspaper. Express.

PUTNAM—Callahan County; pop., 363; alt., 800 feet. 12 miles east of Baird, the county seat and 125 miles northwest of Ft. Worth, on the T. & P. Ry. Bank, Farmers State. Hotel, Mission. Tel., W. U. Express.

QUANAH—Hardeman County seat; pop., 3,691; alt., 1,528 ft. 195 miles northwest of Ft. Worth, between the Red River and the Pease River, on the F. W. & D. C., the Quanah Acme & Pac., and the St. L. S. F. Rys. Banks, First Guaranty State, Security State. Hotel, Quanah. Two weekly newspapers, The Tribune-Chief and The Observer. Shipments, cotton, grain, live stock, hay. The largest alfalfa and hog ranch in the United States is near here. Cement, plaster and flour mills, railroad shops, laundry, creamery, overall factory, ice cream factory, bottling works, power house and an unusual complement of mercantile firms are the industrial factors. Tel., W. U. Express.

QUEEN CITY—Cass County; pop., 398. 22½ miles south of Texarkana, on the T. & P. Ry. Bank, Guaranty State. Tel., W. U. Express.

CITIES AND TOWNS

QUINLAN—Hunt County; pop., 580. 18 miles south of Greenville, the county seat, on the T. M. Ry. Banks, Continental State, Quinlan State. Weekly newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

QUITMAN—Wood County seat; pop., 800. Ten miles north of Mineola, the nearest shipping point. Banks, Farmers & Merchants State, First Natl. Newspaper. Telephone connection.

RALLS—Crosby County; pop., 800. 10½ miles from Crosbyton, the county seat, on the Crosbyton South Plains Ry. Banks, First State, Guaranty State Bank & Trust Co. Weekly newspaper. Telephone connection.

RANDOLPH—Fannin County; pop., 221. Ten miles from Bonham, the county seat, on the St. L. S. W. Ry. Bank, Continental State. Express and telephone connections.

RANGER—Eastland County; pop., 16,205; alt., 1,426 ft. Ten miles east of Eastland, the county seat, and 96 miles west of Ft. Worth, on the H. P. Ry. Banks, Farmers & Merchants State, First Natl., Guaranty State, Texas Bank & Trust Co. Hotels, Bernado, Gholson, McCleskey, Paramount, Southland. Newspapers, daily and weekly. Ranger is one of the leading oil centers of Texas, in the midst of an oil producing territory that ranks with the World-famed fields of Mexico and Russia. It was the coming in of this territory in oil production that brought Texas to the first ranks among Uncle Sam's oil territories.

RATCLIFF—Houston County pop., 2,000. 21 miles from Crockett, the county seat, on the Eastern Texas Ry. Bank, First State. Newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

RAVENA—Fannin County; pop., 412. Ten miles from Bonham, the county seat, on the M. K. & T. Ry. Bank, Ravena State. Tel., W. U. Express.

RAYMONDVILLE—Cameron County; pop., 400. 46 miles north of Brownsville, the county seat, on 46 miles north of Brownsville, the county seat, on the St. L. B. & M. Ry. Banks, Raymondville State, Raymondville Trust Co. Weekly newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express. Hotel, Raymondville.

REAGAN—Falls County; pop., 500. 10 miles from Marlin, the county seat, on the H. & T. C. Ry. Bank, First State. Tel., W. U. Express.

RED OAK—Ellis County; pop., 400. 10 miles from Waxahachie, the county seat, on the M. K. & T. Ry. and Southern Traction Co's. line. Banks, First State, and L. F. White & Sons. Tel., W. U. Express.

RED ROCK—Bastrop County; pop., 350. 16 miles from Bastrop, the county seat, on the M. K. & T. Ry. Bank, First State. Express and telephone connection.

RED WATER—Bowie County; pop., 258. 12 miles southeast of Boston, the county seat, on the St. L. S. W. Ry. Bank, Citizens Guaranty Bank Tel., W. U. Express.

REFUGIO—Refugio County seat; pop., 933; alt., 169 feet. 60 miles northwest of Corpus Christi, on the Mission River, and on the St. L. B. & M. Ry. Bank, Bank of Refugio. Hotel, Refugio. One of the oldest towns in Texas, dating its settlement from 1790; was the battleground of many fierce struggles in the war for Texan independence. Here Capt. King and his followers were massacred by the Mexicans; the state of Texas has erected a beautiful monument in memory of Capt. King and his martyrs. Industry, cattle. Newspaper, The Review. Tel. W. U. Express.

REINHARDT—Dallas County; pop., 100. 8 miles from Dallas, the county seat, on the G. C. & S. F. Ry. Bank, Guaranty State.

RENNER—Collin County; pop., 200. 20 miles from McKinney, the county seat, on the St. L. & S. W. Ry. Bank, Guaranty State. Express and telephone.

RHOME—Wise County; pop., 400. 15 miles south of Decatur, the county seat, and 25 miles from Ft. Worth on the Ft. W. & D. C. Ry. Bank, First Nat'l. Tel., W. U. Express.

RHONESBORO—Upshur County; pop., 225. 13 miles from Gilmer, the county seat, on the M. & E. T. Ry. Bank, First State. Tel., W. U. Express.

RICE—Navarro County; pop., 611. 10 miles from Corsicana, the county seat, on the H. & T. C. Ry. and the Corsicana-Dallas Interurban line. Banks First Nat'l., First State. Newspaper, Telegraph, W. U. Express.

RICHARDS—Grimes County; pop., 500. 11½ miles southeast of Singleton on the T. & B. V. Ry. Bank, Richards State. Weekly newspaper. Express.

RICHARDSON—Dallas County; pop., 400; alt., 632 ft. 12 miles from Dallas, the county seat, on the H. & T. C. Ry. and Texas Traction Co's. line. Bank, Citizens State. Weekly newspaper. Hotel, Driscoll. Express.

RICHLAND—Navarro County; pop., 750; alt., 377 ft. 12 miles from Corsicana, the county seat, on the H. & T. C. Ry. Bank, First State. Hotel, Swink. Has newspaper, telegraph (W. U.) and express.

RICHLAND SPRINGS—San Saba County; pop., 600. 15 miles from San Saba, the county seat, on the G. C. & S. F. Ry. Bank, First State. Newspaper, express and telephone connection.

RICHMOND—Ft. Bend County seat; pop., 1,272; alt., 86 ft. 33 miles southwest of Houston, on the G. H. & S. A., the G. C. & S. F., and the N. Y. T. & M. Rys., on the Brazos River. Banks, J. H. P. Davis & Co., First Nat'l. Hotel, National. Newspaper, telegraph and express.

RIDGEWAY—Hopkins County; pop., 150. 10 miles northwest of Sulphur Springs, the county seat, on the St. L. S. W. Ry. Bank, Ridgeway State. Tel. W. U. Express.

RIESEL—McLennan County; pop., 268. 15 miles from Waco, the county seat, on the H. & T. C. Ry. Bank, First State. Hotel, Shepard. Newspaper, express and telephone.

RINGGOLD—Montague County; pop., 400. 20 miles west of Montague, the county seat, and 90 miles north of Ft. Worth, on the M. K. & T. and the C. R. I. & G. Ry. Bank, Ringgold State. Tel., W. U. Express.

RIO GRANDE—Starr County seat; pop., 3,000; alt., 3,462 ft. 24¼ miles northwest of Samfordyce, the nearest shipping point, on the Rio Grande River. Banks, First Nat'l., First State Bank & Trust Co. Hotel, Phillips. Mail daily.

RIO HONDO—Cameron County; pop., 250. 25 miles from Brownsville, the county seat, and 9 miles from San Benito where connection is made with the St. L. B. & M. Ry., on the S. B. & R. G. Ry. Bank. Farmers & Traders. The city is on the San Benito Land & Water Co. Irrigation system which supplies all the surrounding country with water. Tel. W. U. Express. Hotel, Arroyo Inn.

RIO VISTA—Johnson County; pop., 750. 9 miles from Cleburne, the county seat, on the G. C. & S. F. Ry. Bank, Farmers & Traders Bank. Tel., W. U. Express.

RISING STAR—Eastland County; pop., 906; alt., 1,500 ft. 23 miles from Eastland, the county seat, on the T. C. Ry. Banks, Continental State, First Nat'l. Hotels, Commercial, Livingston. Newspaper, express and telephone connections.

RIVERSIDE—Walker County; pop., 100. 21½ miles northeast of Huntsville, the county seat, on the I. & G. N. Ry. Bank, Riverside State Bank. Tel., W. U. Express.

RIVIERA—Kleberg County; pop., 400. 15½ miles south of Kingsville, the county seat, on the St. L. B. & M. and R. B. & W. Rys. Bank, Riviera State. Has newspaper, telegraph, W. U., and express.

ROANOKE—Denton County; pop., 500. 16 miles south of Denton, the county seat, and 20 miles north of Ft. Worth, on the M. K. & T. and the T. & P. Rys. Bank, Continental State. Weekly newspaper, The Enterprise. Tel., W. U. Express.

ROARING SPRINGS—Motley County; pop., 500. 8½ miles southwest of Matador, the county seat, on the Q. A. & P. Ry. Bank, First State. Newspaper, express and telephone.

ROBERT LEE—Coke County seat; pop., 582. 13½ miles west of Bronte, the nearest shipping point with which place it has daily mail-stage connection. Is on the Colorado River. Bank, First Guaranty State. Has weekly newspaper and telephone connection.

ROBSTOWN—Nueces County; pop., 948; alt., 36 ft. 16 miles west of Corpus Christi, the county seat, on the St. L. B. & M. and T. M. Rys. Banks, First State, Guaranty State. Weekly newspaper, The Reporter. Hotels, Brendle, Hardesty. Robstown is the receiving and distributing point for a rich surrounding territory and ships large quantities of Cotton, corn, dairy and truck products and livestock. Tel., W. U. Express.

ROBY—Fisher County seat; pop., 635. 4½ miles north of South Roby, on the T. C. Ry., and 7 miles west of Longworth, on the K. C. M. O. Ry., the shipping points, and about 225 miles west of Ft. Worth. Banks, First Nat'l., First State. Farming, fruit growing and livestock raising are the leading industries. Mail daily from Longworth and from North Roby. Has a weekly newspaper. Telephone connections.

ROCHELLE—McCullough County; pop., 700. 10 miles from Brady, the county seat, on the Ft. W. & R. G. Ry. Banks, Bank of Rochelle, and Rochelle State Bank. Newspaper, telegraph, W. U., and express.

ROCKDALE—Milam County; pop., 2,323; alt., 46 ft. 15 miles southwest of Cameron, the county seat, at the junction of the I. & G. N. and the S. A. & A. P. Rys. Banks, Citizens' State, First Nat'l., Rockdale State. Is center of the great lignite districts of Texas. A number of companies are successfully operating here, and over 7,000 cars of lignite are shipped from this city annually. The city is the center of a rich agricultural district; cotton is the principal crop. General farming and stock raising are carried on. Weekly newspaper, The Reported. Hotel, Wolf. Tel., W. U. Express.

ROCK ISLAND—Colorado County; pop., 500. 14 miles from Columbus, the county seat, on the S A

& A. P. Ry. Bank, Rick Island State. Express and telephone connection.

ROCKPORT—Aransas County seat; pop., 1,545; alt., 6 ft. 31 miles east of Corpus Christi, on the shore of Aransas Bay and the S. A. & A. P. Ry. Banks, First Nat'l., State Bank of Rockport. Hotel, Craig. Is picturesquely located, and is a popular summer resort; has an extensive fishing interest and a good port for small boats. Trucking is largely carried on, its produce reaching the farthest northern markets. Tel., W. U. Express.

ROCKSPRINGS—Edwards County; pop., 600. 75 miles west of Kerrville, the usual shipping point. Rocksprings is the judicial seat of its county; banks, First Nat'l., First State. Has a newspaper, The Rustler-Standard. Stage daily to Kerrville; telephone connection.

ROCKWALL—Rockwall County seat; pop., 1,388; alt., 545 ft. 2 miles from Trinity River and 25 miles northeast of Dallas, on the M. K. & T. Ry. Banks, Farmers Nat'l., Guaranty State. Hotels, Cottage, Stephenson. Two weekly newspapers, The Success and The Tribune. Tel., W. U. Express.

ROCKWOOD—Coleman County; pop., 200. 20 miles from Santa Anna, 28 miles from Coleman, the county seat; stage daily to Santa Anna. Bank, Rockwood State. Telephone connection.

ROGERS—Bell County; pop., 1,256; alt., 539 ft. 25 miles southeast of Belton, the county seat, on the G. C. & S. F. Ry. Banks, First Nat'l., Rogers State. Hotel, Ater. Weekly newspaper, The Enterprise. Tel., W. U. Express.

ROMA—Starr County; pop., 1,000. 15 miles west of Rio Grande, the county seat and nearest banking point, and 41 miles from Samfordyce, the nearest rail approach, on the Rio Grande River. Telephone connection.

ROSCOE—Nolan County; pop., 1,079; alt., 2,600 ft. 9 miles southwest of Sweetwater, the county seat, on the T. & P. and R. S. & P. Rys. Bank, Roscoe State. Hotel, Rex. Newspaper, telegraph, W. U., and express.

ROSEBUD—Falls County; pop., 1,516; alt., 391 ft. 22 miles southwest of Marlin, the county seat, and 37 miles south of Waco, on the S. A. & A. P. Ry. Banks, First Nat'l., Planters Nat'l., Rosebud State. Weekly Newspaper, The News. Hotels, Clark, Waze. Is the center of a fine farmers' country; cotton and corn are the principal crops but livestock and poultry raising, dairying, fruit and truck farming are carried on to a considerable extent. Tel., W. U. Express.

ROSENBERG—Ft. Bend County; pop., 1,279; alt., 108 ft. 3 miles southwest of Richmond, the county seat, and 30 miles southwest of Houston, on the G. H. & S. A. and the G. C. & S. F. Rys., ½ mile from the Brazos River. Banks, Rosenberg State, J. H. P. Davis & Co. Hotels, Benson, Plaza. Weekly newspaper, The News-Herald, telegraph, W. U., and express.

ROSEWOOD—Upshur County; pop., 225. 9 miles from Gilmer, the county seat of the M. & E. T. Ry. Bank, First State. Telegraph, W. U. Express.

ROTAN—Fisher County; pop., 1,000; alt., 1,950 ft. 235 miles west of Ft. Worth, 12 miles north of Robey, the county seat, and is the terminal of the T. C. Ry. Banks, First Nat'l., Rotan State. Weekly newspaper, The Advance. Cotton and cattle are the principal shipments. Hotels, Hamilton, Liming. Tel., W. U. Express.

CITIES AND TOWNS

ROUND ROCK—Williamson County; pop., 900; alt., 720 ft. 10 miles south of Georgetown, the county seat, on the I. & G. N. Ry., at the junction of the main line and the Georgetown branch. Bank John A. Neison & Co. Newspaper, The Round Rock Leader. Cotton gins, broom factory and extensive lime works are the leading industries. Is the seat of Trinity College. Hotels, Euhl, Harrell. Tel., W. U. Express.

ROUND TOP—Fayette County; pop., 150. 16½ miles from La Grange, the county seat, and 6½ miles from Carmine, the nearest shipping point. Bank, Round Top State. Telephone connection.

ROWENA—Runnels County; pop., 105. 8 miles from Ballinger, the county seat, on the G. C. & S. F. Ry. Bank, First State. Weekly newspaper, The Review. Tel., W. U. Express.

ROWLETT—Dallas County; pop., 108. 21 miles from Dallas, the county seat, on the M. K. & T. Ry. Bank, Guaranty State. Tel., W. U. Express.

ROXTON—Lamar County; pop., 1,600; alt., 499 ft. 14 miles south of Paris, the county seat, on the G. C. & S. F. Ry. Bank, Roxton State. Hotels, Roxton and Tugwell. Has weekly newspaper, telegraph, W. U., and express. Industry, cotton.

ROYSE CITY—Rockwall County; pop., 1,289; alt., 547 ft. 10 miles northeast of Rockwall, on the M. K. & T. Ry. Banks, First Nat'l., First State. Hotel. Industry, cotton and grain. Has two newspapers, telegraph, W. U. Express.

RULE—Haskell County; pop., 890; alt., 1,806 ft. 10 miles west of Haskell, the county seat, and 61 miles northwest of Sweetwater, on the K. C. M. & O. Ry. Banks, Farmers' State, First Nat'l. Hotels, Earnest, Rock, Willingham. Weekly newspaper, telegraph, W. U., and express.

RUNGE—Karnes County; pop., 1,070; alt., 308 ft. 18 miles east of Karnes City, the county seat, 166 miles southwest of Houston, and 71 miles southeast of San Antonio, on the S. O. & A. P. Ry. Banks, First State, Runge Nat'l. Hotels, Bailey, Lyons. Weekly newspaper, The Karnes County News. Shipment, cotton. Tel., W. U. Express.

RUSK—Cherokee County seat; pop., 2,000; alt., 494. 15 miles southeast of Jacksonville, 223 miles northeast of Austin, on the Lufkin branch of the St. L. S. W. Ry., and the Rusk branch of the T. & N. O. Ry. on and the Texas State Ry. Banks, Citizens' Guaranty State, Farmers & Merchants' Bank & Trust Co. Hotel, Claiborne. 2 foundries, machine shops, iron furnace, box factory and several saw and gin mills comprise the industrial institutions. A Baptist Academy and the East Texas State Prison are located here. Iron ore is mined in the vicinity. Tel., W. U. Express.

SABINAL—Uvalde County; pop., 4,558; alt., 964 ft. 21 miles east of Uvalde, the county seat; on the S. P. Ry. Bank, Sabinal Nat'l. Hotel, Mitchell. Weekly newspaper, The Sentinel. Sabinal Christian College is located here. Tel., W. U. Express.

SACUL—Nacogdoches County; pop., 250. 25 miles from Nacogdoches, the county seat, on the T. & N. O. Ry. Bank, Sacul Guaranty State. Express and telephone connections.

SADLER—Grayson county; pop., 400; 18 miles from Sherman, the county seat, on the M. K. & T. Ry. Bank, First Guaranty State. Tel., W. U. Express.

SAGERTON—Haskell County; pop., 300. 16

miles southwest of Haskell, the county seat, on the K. C. M. & O. and the S. & N. W. Rys. Bank, Continental State Bank. Tel., W. U. Express.

SAINT JO—Montague County; pop., 985; alt., 1,146 ft. 13 miles northeast of Montague, the county seat, on the M. K. & T. Ry. Banks, Citizens' Nat'l., First Nat'l. Hotel, Clonts. Has newspaper, tel., W. U. and express.

SALADO—Bell County; pop., 471; 9 miles from Belton, the county seat and nearest shipping point. Bank, First State. Mail daily.

SATILLO—Hopkins County; pop., 250. 16 miles from Sulphur Springs, the county seat, on the St. L. S. W. Ry. Bank, First State. Newspaper, telegraph, W. U. and express.

SAN ANGELO—Tom Green County; population, 9,392; alt., 1,847 ft. 243 miles southwest of Ft. Worth, 451 miles northeast of El Paso, near the confluence of the North, South, and Middle Concho Rivers, on the K. C. M. & O. of T. and the G. C. & S. F. Rys. The city was founded in 1882, when it succeeded the town of Ben Flicker as county seat of Tom Green County. Banks, Central Nat'l., First Nat'l., Guaranty State, San Angelo Nat'l., Concho Valley Loan and Trust Co. Hotels, Central, Goodwin, Herrman, Hickman, London, Model, Myers, Newton Nimitz, St. Angelus, Sealy. San Angelo is the natural metropolis of southwest Texas. In 1868, the Federal Government established Ft. Concho near the forks of the Concho Rivers, which site is now near the heart of the present day city. The city is the center of a vast sheep and cattle producing country. Raising of Angora goats is developing. San Angelo is one of the largest wool centers in the United States. This section of the state is a health resort to those afflicted with tubercular, asthmatic or catarrhal troubles. The atmosphere is dry and invigorating. Has newspaper, The Standard, (daily and weekly), wholesale groceries, dry goods, two ice plants, two steam laundries planing mills, foundry and machine shop, grain elevators, cotton gins, bottling works, two sanitariums, cotton seed oil mill, cotton compress, paved streets, and modern public utilities. Here are located the Fair Grounds for Southwest Texas. Established automobile passenger and mail lines operate between this city and towns far removed from railroads. Tel., W. U. Express.

SAN ANTONIO—Bexar County seat; pop., 116,379; alt., 654 ft. 79 miles southwest of Austin on the G. H. & S. A., the I. & G. N., the M. K. & T., the S. A. & A. P. and the S. A. U. & G. Rys. This is a place of great historic interest, being the location of the famed Alamo where Travis, Crockett and Bowie and a handful of men withstood the assault of 3,000 Mexicans, leaving nearly a thousand of the enemy dead and dying before they perished in the cause of Texas Freedom. Shortly afterwards, the battle of San Jacinto, with the Texas Battle cry of "Remember the Alamo," won independence for Texas. The Alamo chapel has been purchased by the State as has also the barracks in which much of the fighting occurred. Banks, State Nat'l., Alamo Nat'l., American Savings Bank, Army Bank of Ft. Sam Houston, Central Trust Company, City Nat'l., Commercial Loan & Tr. Co., Commercial State, Commonwealth Bank & Tr. Co., First State Bank, Frost Nat'l., Gross Nat'l., Guaranty State, International Bank & Tr. Co., Lockwood Nat'l., Merchants and Mechanics', National Bank of Commerce,

San Antonio Joint Stock Land Bank, San Antonio Loan & Tr. Co., Standard Trust Co., State Nat'l., Texas State Bank & Tr. Co., Union Securities Co., H. P. Crosby Investment Co., Elliott & Hayes, Investment bankers, J. E. Jarrett & Co., Investment bonds, T. G. Leighton, stocks and bonds, D. A. Oppenheimer, bankers, D. Sullivan & Co., bankers, and the San Antonio Clearing House Association. Hotels, Alamo, Angelus, Arthur, Bowie, Crockett, Fairmont, Garden, Gunter, Hutchins, Imperial, La Barre, Lanier, Losoya, Majestic, Maverick, Menger, Nueces, Randoll, St. Anthony, Savoy, Southern and Travelers.

San Antonio is the busiest, richest and at the same time cleanest city of its size in the Union, with no phase of modern conveniences lacking. A perfectly equipped street railway service, public buildings not surpassed in beauty or efficiency by any of the larger cities, the most perfect system of paving and draining, parks and squares that would be impossible in the rigorous climes of the North and East, social environment expressive of all that is best and most wholesome in American life tell the story of civilization and prosperity, and civic development. Institutions, Public Library, over 80 public and private schools and colleges, 72 churches and missions, Chamber of Commerce ranking among the liveliest in the country and the largest military post in the United States,—Fort Sam Houston, located in the suburbs of the city. 18,000 acres of land was purchased by Congress for this post. As a health resort, San Antonio enjoys a nation-wide fame, particularly for lung and throat troubles. There are a number of large, fully equipped hospitals in the city besides many private hospitals and sanitariums for treatment of special cases.

To-day San Antonio is the center of a thriving set of manufacturing institutions.

No city of its size in the world has a greater acreage of beautiful and public parks than San Antonio, which gardens are scattered throughout the city, due to the old Spanish love for fountains, rare foliage and flowers.—gems of landscape gardening. These are due to the native richness of the soil and the fructifying balminess of the climate and the almost perennial Spring-time. The waters of San Antonio River and San Pedro creek flow through the city in every direction so that 2,000 bridges are required for the city traffic and which streams lend to the picturesqueness of the environs.

San Antonio is the recognized headquarters and distributing point for the cattle business of central and southwestern Texas. Yet this phase of San Antonio's activity is surpassed in volume and values by other branches. Shipments, cotton, wool, hides, raw materials of various types and manufactured products. Tel., Mackay, Tel. & Cable Co., Postal and W. U. Express.

SAN AUGUSTINE—San Augustine County seat; pop., 1,268; alt., 300 ft. 180 miles northeast of Houston, on the G. C. & S. F. Ry. Banks, Commercial Guaranty State, First Nat'l. Hotel, Mars. Grist mills, cotton gins, two weekly newspapers, telegraph. W. U. and express.

SAN BENITO—Cameron County; pop., 5,080; alt., 37 ft. 18 miles northwest of Brownsville, the county seat, on the St. L. B. & M. Ry. Banks, Farmers State Guaranty, San Benito Bank & Tr. Co. Hotels, Central and San Benito. Cotton gins, canning factory, box factory, ice plant, weekly news-

paper, The Light, are factors in the industrial and civic life of the city. Is located in the famed irrigated district of the Rio Grande Valley, adapted to the growing of cotton, corn, citrous fruit, sugar cane, vegetables and forage crops. Livestock and dairy-ing do well here. Tel., W. U. Express.

SANDERSON—Terrel County seat; pop., 500; alt., 2,781 ft. 72 miles southeast of Ft. Stockton, on the G. H. & S. A. Ry. Bank, Sanderson State. Hotels, Kerr, Terrell. Has a weekly newspaper, telegraph, W. U. Express.

SANDIA—Jim Wells County; pop., 200. 21 miles northeast of Alice, the county seat, on the S. A. & A. P. Ry. Banks, Sandia State, W. T. Mumme, Banker. Tel., W. U. Express.

SAN DIEGO—Duval County seat; pop., 1,971; alt. 312 ft. 108 miles east of Laredo, and 52 miles west of Corpus Christi, on the Texas-Mexican Ry. Banks San Diego State, Crof & Co. Hotels, Martinet, Mirrets. Is surrounded by a good grazing and farming country. Weekly newspaper, La Voz de Duval. Shipments, cattle and cotton. Tel., W. U. Express.

SAND LAKE—pop., 3,000. Southeast of Dallas.

SAN ELIARION—El Paso County; pop., 843 21 miles from El Paso, the county seat, and 3 miles from Clint, the nearest banking and shipping point. Telephone connection.

SANGER—Denton County; pop., 1,500; alt., 664 ft. 14 miles northwest of Denton, the county seat, and 47 miles north of Ft. Worth, on the G. C. & S. F. Ry. Banks, First Nat'l., First State, Sanger Nat'l. Hotels, Harris, White. Industry, cotton. Weekly newspaper, The Courier, telegraph, W. U., and express.

SAN JUAN—Hidalgo County; pop., 1,203. 10 miles from Edinburg, the county seat, on the St. L. B. & M. Ry. Bank, San Juan Bank & Tr. Co. Tel., W. U. Express.

SAN MARCOS—Hays County seat; pop., 4,527. 30 miles south of Austin and 50 miles north of San Antonio, on the M. K. & T. and the I. & G. N. Rys., and on the San Marcos and Blanco Rivers, in a rich farming territory. Banks, First Nat'l., State Bank & Tr. Co. Hotels, Armstrong, Hofheinz, Williamson A number of large mercantile establishments; a large U. S. Fish Hatchery is located here. A daily The Times-Herald, and two weekly newspapers, The Times-Leader and the Record-Herald, and a Mexican paper, The Pierrott, and several college papers represent the press. Here is located the Southwest Texas State Normal School, as also San Marcos Baptist Academy, the Coronal Institute, Lone Star schools Business College and excellent high and ward schools. Shipments, cotton, cotton seed products, livestock, grain and farm products. Tel., W. U. Express.

SAN SABA—San Saba County seat; pop., 2,011; alt., 1,712 ft. 67 miles northwest of Temple, on the G. C. & S. F. Ry. Banks, City Nat'l., First Nat'l., San Saba Nat'l. Hotels, San Saba, Urquhart. Two weekly newspapers, The News and The Star. Shipments, cotton. Tel., W. U. Express.

SANTA ANNA—Coleman County; pop., 1,407; alt., 1,744 ft. 9 miles east of Coleman, the county seat, on the G. C. & S. F. Ry. Banks, First Nat'l., First State. Hotel, Shields. Principal industries of this section are agricultural and stock raising. Has a weekly newspaper, The Santa Anna News, telegraph, W. U., and express.

SANTO—Palo Pinto County; pop., 328. 15 miles

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south of Palo Pinto, the county seat, on the T. & P. Ry. Banks, First Nat'l., Farmers & Merchants State. Tel., W. U. Express.

SARATOGA—Hardin County; pop., 1,000. 29½ miles from Pecos, the county seat, on the P. V. S. Ry. Bank, Saratoga State. Express.

SARTARITA—Ft. Bend County; pop., 500. 6¼ miles northeast of Richmond, the county seat, and 1¼ miles from Sugarland, on the G. H. & S. A. Ry. Bank, Sartartia State.

SAVOY—Fannin County; pop., 378; alt., 671 ft. 12 miles from Bonham, the county seat, on the T. & P. Ry. Bank, First State. Hotel, Savoy. Has newspaper, The Savoy Star, telegraph and express.

SCHERTZ—Guadalupe County; pop., 350. 20¼ miles west of Seguin, the county seat, on the G. H. & S. A. Ry. Bank, Schertz State. Tel., W. U. Express.

SCHULENBERG—Fayette County; pop., 1,246; alt., 270 ft. 18 miles south of La Grange, the county seat, and 105 miles west of Houston, on the S. P. Ry. Banks, First Nat'l., Ignaz Russek State. Hotel, Schaeffer. Industry, cotton. Two newspapers. The steel furnace plant and wire basket factory ship their manufactured products to all parts of the country in addition to which large quantities of cotton, cotton seed products, farm produce, potatoes, onions and livestock are shipped. Tel., W. U. Express.

SCHWERTNER—Williamson County; pop., 300. 20 miles from Georgetown, the county seat, on the Bartlett Western Ry. Bank, First Nat'l. Weekly newspaper, The News. Telephone connection.

SCOTLAND—Archer County; pop., 300. 10 miles from Archer City, the county seat, on the Southwestern Ry. Bank, Bank of Scotland. Express

SCURRY—Kaufman County; pop., 400. 6½ miles from Kaufman, the county seat, on the T. M. Ry. Bank, First State. Tel., W. U. Express.

SEADRIFT—Calhoun County; pop., 321; alt., 190 ft. 15 miles from Port La Vaca, the county seat, on the St. L. B. & M. Ry., and on the Intercoastal Canal. Bank, Seadrift State. Hotels, Bridges, Laffille. Weekly newspaper, The Seadrift Success. Tel., W. U. Express.

SEAGOVILLE—Dallas County; pop., 600. 21½ miles southeast of Dallas, the county seat, on the T. & N. O. Ry. Bank, First State. Weekly newspaper, Tel., W. U. Express.

SEAGRAVES—Gaines County; Blythe is the Post office; pop., 500. Bank, First State.

SEALY—Austin County; pop., 2,000; alt., 201 ft. 13 miles south of Belleville, the county seat, and 50 miles west of Houston, on the G. C. & S. F. and the M. K. & T. Rys. Banks, Citizens' State, Farmers Nat'l., Sealy Nat'l. Hotels, Exchange, Fairfield. Has a weekly newspaper, The News. Industry, cotton. Mercantile establishments. Shipments, cotton, corn, truck, dairying produce and livestock. Tel., W. U. Express.

SEGUIN—Guadalupe County seat; pop., 3,632; alt. 553 ft. 33 miles east of San Antonio, on the S. P. Ry. and the Guadalupe River which furnishes an abundant water power. Banks, Citizens State, Farmers' State, First Nat'l., Guaranty Loan & Tr. Co., Seguin State Bank & Tr. Co., E Nolte & Sons. Hotels, Aumont, Mission, Park. The Seguin Lutheran College and the Guadalupe College, for the colored race, are located here. Industries, cotton gins, large flour mill, cotton oil mill, cotton com-

press, brick plant, creamery, ice factory and laundry, electric light and power house. Ships cotton seed products, farm produce, melons, pecans, brick and livestock. Tel., W. U. Express.

SEMINOLE—Gaines County seat; pop., 300. 42 miles west of Lamesa, the nearest shipping point, and 72 miles above Midland. Bank, First State. Weekly newspaper, The Sentinel. Telephone connection.

SEYMOUR—Baylor County seat; pop., 2,121; alt., 940 ft. 100 miles north of Abilene, on the W. V. and the G. T. & W. Rys. Banks, Farmers Nat'l., First Guaranty State, First Nat'l. Hotels, McClain, Washington. Has electric lights, flour mill, cotton oil mill, cotton compress, cotton gins, ice plant, a weekly newspaper, The Baylor County Banner. Tel. W. U. Express.

SHAMROCK—Wheeler County; pop., 1,227; alt., 2,416 ft. 18 miles south of Wheeler, the county seat, on the C. R. I. & G. Ry. Banks, Farmers & Merchants' State, First Nat'l. Hotels, Johnson, Shamrock. Newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

SHEPARD—San Jacinto County; pop., 350. 11 miles southeast of Cold Springs, the county seat. and 55 miles north of Houston, on the H. E. & W. T. Ry. Bank, Shepard State. Has cotton and grist mills, telegraph, W. U. Express.

SHERMAN—Grayson County seat; pop., 15,031; alt., 728 ft. 68 miles north of Dallas, 13 miles south of the Red River which separates Texas and Oklahoma, on the H. & T. C., the M. K. & T., the M. O. & G., the St. L. S. W., the T. & P. Rys. and the Frisco Lines. Banks, American Bank & Tr. Co., Central State, Commercial Nat'l., Guaranty Tr. Co., Merchants & Planters' Bank, and the Sherman Clearing House Association. Hotels, Arcade, Brinkley. Smith, Wheat, Williams.

Sherman is also connected with Denison, 10 miles distant and Dallas, by an interurban electric line. This city leads those of its size in matters of public convenience. Institutions, North Texas Female College, Austin College, Carr-Burdette College, St. Joseph's Academy, and the Business College; also 15 modern church edifices, a Y. M. C. A. building costing \$75,000 and a sanitarium costing \$25,000. Has a daily newspaper, two weeklies, and a monthly. Has two wholesale grocery houses, a wholesale hardware house, a wholesale mill supply house, two candy factories, an overall factory, cotton seed oil mill, two cotton seed oil refineries, a cotton duck factory, four flour mills, etc.

The principal crops of the surrounding territory are cotton, alfalfa, oats, corn, wheat, fruits and vegetables. Over 40,000 bales of cotton are compressed in Sherman for shipment during a normal cotton season. Tel., W. U. Express.

SHERWOOD—Irion County seat; pop., 100. 2½ miles northeast of Mertzon, the nearest shipping point. Bank, First State Bank of Sherwood. Telephone connection.

SHINER—Lavaca County; pop., 1,300; alt., 353 ft. 18 miles west of Hallettsville, the county seat, 120 miles west of Houston, and 130 miles southeast of San Antonio, on the S. A. & A. P. Ry., at the junction of the Lockhart branch. Banks, First Nat'l. Walters Bros. Bank. Hotels, City, Commercial. Two weekly newspapers, The Gazette and The Enterprise. Industry, cotton. Has a hospital. Is the center of a rich farming country. Cotton, livestock, produce, are the chief shipments. Tel., W. U. Express.

SHIRO—Grimes County; pop., 500. 20 miles northeast of Anderson, the county seat, on the T. & B. V. Ry. Bank, Farmers' State. Weekly newspaper, telegraph and express.

SIERRA BLANCA—Hudspeth County; pop., 150. 95 miles southeast of El Paso, on the G. H. & S. A. and the T. & P. Rys. Bank, Sierra Blanca State. Tel., W. U. Express.

SILSBEE—Hardin County; pop., 3,500. 8 miles from Kountze, the county seat, on the G. C. & S. F. Ry. Bank, Silsbee State. Tel., W. U. Express.

SILVERTON—Brisco County seat; pop., 416. 30 miles east of Tulia, the nearest railroad approach. Banks, Brisco County State, First Nat'l. Has a newspaper. Telephone connection.

SINTON—San Patricio County seat; pop., 1,058; alt., 53 ft. 26 miles northwest of Corpus Christi, and 124 miles southeast of San Antonio, and 12 miles from the Gulf Coast, on the S. A. & A. P. and the St. L. B. & M. Rys. Banks, Bank of Commerce and Sinton State. Hotels, Commercial, Kinnamer, Sinton. Has cotton compress, cotton gin, ice and electric plant, handsome courthouse, artesian water, weekly newspaper. Produces cotton, citrus fruits and truck. Tel., W. U. Express.

SIPE SPRINGS—Comanche County; pop., 400. 22 miles from Comanche, the county seat. Banks, First Nat'l, Guaranty State. Newspaper, telephone and express connections.

SKIDMORE—Bee County; pop., 600; alt., 163 ft. 11 miles from Beeville, the county seat, 105 miles south of San Antonio, and 45 miles north of Corpus Christi, on the S. A. & A. P. Ry. Bank, First State. Weekly Newspaper, the Signal. Staple crop, cotton. Tel., W. U. Express. Hotel, Commercial.

SLATON—Lubbock County; pop., 1,525; alt., 280 ft. 15½ miles southeast of Lubbock, the county seat, on the P. & N. T. Ry. Bank, Slaton State. Hotels, Commercial, Singleton, Trammell. Newspaper, telegraph, W. U., and express.

SLIDELL—Wise County; pop., 300. 16 miles from Decatur, the county seat and shipping point. Bank, First State. Telephone connection.

SMILEY—Gonzales County; pop., 600; alt., 290 ft. 55½ miles southeast of San Antonio, on the G. H. & S. A. Ry. Bank, Smiley State. Hotels, Marie, Smiley, Williams. Newspaper, telegraph, and express.

SMITHFIELD—Tarrant County; pop., 137. 12 miles from Ft. Worth, the county seat, and 6 miles from Keller, on the St. L. S. W. Ry. Bank, Smithfield State. Tel., W. U. Express.

SMITHVILLE—Bastrop County; pop., 3,204; alt., 324 ft. 15 miles east of Bastrop, the county seat, on the Colorado River and the M. K. & T. Ry. Banks First Nat'l. First State. Hotels, City, McIntosh. It is the division headquarters for the M. K. & T. Ry. and has machine shops and round house. Modern public utilities. Weekly newspaper, The Times Ships cotton, corn, farm produce, truck, sand and gravel. Tel., W. U. Express.

SNYDER—Scurry County seat and principal town; pop., 2,179; alt., 2,000 ft. On the A. T. & S. F. and R. S. & P. Rys., about 70 miles northwest of Abilene, and about 100 miles southeast of Wichita Falls. Banks, First Nat'l, First State Bank & Tr. Co., Snyder Nat'l. Hotels, Manhattan, Maxwell, Woodward. Two weekly newspapers, The Signal, and Free Press. Has modern conveniences, cotton

seed oil mill, cotton gins, and is well located in a beautiful prairie country. Industry, livestock, particular attention to hogs; cotton is chief of agricultural crops. Tel., W. U. Express.

SOCORRO—El Paso County; pop., 1,147. 15 miles southeast of El Paso, the county seat, on the G. H. & S. A. Ry. Ship, via Belan.

SOMERVILLE—Burleson County; pop., 1,879; alt., 251 ft. 16 miles southeast of Caldwell, the county seat, on the G. C. & S. F. Ry. Bank, Bank of Somerville; two newspapers; hotels, Commercial, Santa Fe, Somerville. Tel., W. U. Express.

SONORA—Judicial seat of Sutton County; pop., 1,109; lat., 1,851 ft. 75 miles south of San Angelo, its nearest shipping point. Bank, First Nat'l. Hotel, Commercial. Two newspapers; daily stage to San Angelo; telephone connection.

SOUR LAKE—Hardin County; pop., 3,032; alt., 51 ft. 26 miles from Kountze, the county seat, on the B. S. L. & W. and the T. & N. O. Rys. Banks, Citizens' Nat'l., Sour Lake State. Hotels, Gregory, Lake, Plaza. Has a newspaper, telegraph, and express.

SOUTH GROVETON—Pop., 614.

SOUTHLAND—Garza County; pop., 200. 17 miles from Post, the County seat, and 7 miles from Slaton, on the P. & N. T. Ry. Bank, Southland.

SOUTHMAYD—Grayson County; pop., 132. 10 miles west of Sherman, the county seat, on the T. & P. Ry. Bank, First Guaranty State. Tel., W. U. Express.

SPEARMAN—Hansford County. About 70 miles east of Dalham. Banks, First Nat'l., Guaranty State.

SPRING—Harris County; pop., 600. 23 miles above Houston, the county seat, on the I. & G. N. Ry. Bank, Spring State. Tel., W. U. Express.

SPRINGTOWN—Parker County; pop., 900; 18 miles from Weatherford, the county seat and shipping point. Banks, First State Bank of Springtown, Guaranty State. Telephone connection.

SPUR—Dickens County; pop., 1,100; alt., 1,900 ft. 12 miles south of Dickens, the county seat, on the W. V. Ry. Banks, City Nat'l., Spur Nat'l., Hotels, Spur, Western. Newspaper, telegraph, and express.

SPURGER—Tyler County; pop., 500. 17 miles from Texas, the county seat, and 17 miles from Woodville, the usual banking and shipping point.

STAMFORD—Jones County; pop., 3,074; alt., 1,603 ft. 14 miles north of Aanson, the county seat, on the T. C., the W. V. and the S. & N. W. Rys. Banks, First Nat'l, First State, Guaranty State. Hotels, Bettis, Brown, Cooper, Stamford. Stamford College is located here. Two weekly newspapers. Stamford is a leader in paved streets and side walks for its age. It is the jobbing center of west Texas, and has more wholesale and jobbing houses for its population than has any city in the state. Cotton gin, oil mill, flour mill, ice plant, cotton compress, broom factory, round house and repair shops, etc. Industry, livestock and farming. Tel., W. U. Express.

STANTON—Martin County seat; pop., 600; alt., 889 ft. 127 miles west of Abilene, on the T. & P. Ry. Banks, First Nat'l, Home Nat'l. Hotels, City, Stanton. Our Lady of Academy Convent is located here. Newspaper, The Reporter. Shipments, grain and livestock. Tel., W. U. Express.

STAR—Mills County; pop., 300. 18 miles from

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Goldthwaite, the county seat and shipping point. Bank, Star State. Telephone connection.

STEPHENVILLE—Erath County seat; pop., 3,891; alt., 1,283 ft. 76 miles southwest of Ft. Worth, on the Ft. W. & R. G., and the S. N. & S. T. Rys. Banks, Farmers' Nat'l., First Nat'l., First State, Cage & Crow, Bankers. Hotels, Cumberland, Hall, Nother Shed. Has cotton oil mill, four cotton gins, two weekly newspapers, The Empire and The Tribune. Tel., W. U. Express.

STERLING CITY—Sterling County seat; pop., 533. 43 miles northwest of San Angelo, on the G. C. & S. F. Ry. Banks, First Nat'l., First State. Has a newspaper, telegraph and express.

STOCKDALE—Wilson County; pop., 1,000. 17 miles northeast of Floresville, the county seat, and 38 miles southeast of San Antonio, on the S. P. Ry. Bank, First State. Industry, cotton. Weekly newspaper, The Times. Shipments, cotton and cotton seed products. Tel., W. U. Express.

STRATFORD—Sherman County seat; pop., 520; alt., 3,920 ft. 31 miles northeast of Dalhart, 500 miles southwest of Kansas City, Mo., and 500 miles northeast of El Paso, on the C. R. I. & G. Ry. Banks, First State, Sherman County Nat'l. Hotel, Powell. Weekly newspaper, The Star. Is the center of an extensive cattle raising country. Wheat is extensively grown, also oats, kaffir corn and maize; dairying is successful. Ships cattle, hogs, wheat, kaffir corn and maize and produce. Tel., W. U. Express.

STRAWN—Palo Pinto County; pop., 2,457; alt., 991 feet. 26 miles northeast of Palo Pinto, the county seat, and 80 miles west of Ft. Worth, on the T. & P. Ry. Banks, First Nat'l., First State, Citizens Nat'l. Hotels, Commercial, Harvey. Weekly newspaper. Coal is extensively mined and shipped. Oil is the great industry of the surrounding territory. Tel., W. U. Express.

STREETMAN—Freestone County; pop., 478. 16 miles from Fairfield, the county seat, on the T. & B. V. Ry. Bank, First State. Newspaper, express and telephone.

SUGARLAND—Ft. Bend County; pop., 1,000. 8½ miles northeast of Richmond, the county seat, on the G. H. & S. A. and the Sugar Land Rys. Bank, Imperial Bank & Tr. Co. Has sugar, mattress and paper manufactories. Tel., W. U. Express.

SULPHUR BLUFF—Hopkins County; pop., 300. 24 miles from Sulphur Springs, the county seat and shipping point. Bank, First State. Telephone connection.

SULPHUR SPRINGS—Judicial seat of Hopkins County; pop., 5,558; alt., 503 ft. 86 miles northeast of Dallas, on the M. K. & T. and the St. L. S. W. Rys. Banks, City Nat'l., First Nat'l., First State Guaranty State Bank & Tr. Co. Hotels, Garrison, McClimans, Woodall. Two weekly newspapers, one daily. Cotton gins, cotton compresses, cotton oil mills, and ice plant are leading industrial institutions. Tel., W. U. Express.

SUNSET—Montague County; pop., 900; alt., 982 ft. 18 miles south of Montague, the county seat, and 59 miles from Ft. Worth, on the Ft. W. & D. C. Ry. Banks, Guaranty State, Sunset State. Hotel Sunset. Newspapers, telegraph and express.

SUTHERLAND SPRINGS—Wilson County; pop., 400. 12 miles from Floresville, the county seat, on the G. H. & S. A. Ry. Bank, First State. Tel., W. U. Express.

SWEARINGEN—Cottle County; pop., 200. 14 miles from Paducah, the county seat, on the G. A. & P. Ry. Bank, Guaranty State. Express and telephone connection.

SWEENY—Brazoria County; pop., 500. 20½ miles south of Angleton, the county seat, on the St. L. B. & M. Ry. Bank, First State. Express and telephone connections.

SWEET HOME—Lavaca County; pop., 300. 12 miles southwest of Hallettsville, the county seat, on the S. A. & A. P. Ry. Bank, Valenta Brothers Bank. Tel., W. U. Express.

SWEETWATER—Nolan County seat; pop., 4,307; alt., 2,164 ft. 202 miles west of Ft. Worth, and 413 miles northeast of El Paso, on the T. & P., K. C. M. & O., C. & S. F. Rys. Banks, City Nat'l., Texas Bank & Tr. Co. Hotels, Alamo, Commercial, Mart, Pullman, Revel, Santa Fe, Wright. Here are the Santa Fe machine shops and round house for this district, and is an important railway center. Cotton compress, oil mill, gins, ice factory, electric lights water works, sewer systems, an abundant supply of good water, paved streets, steam laundry, four wholesale houses. Is also a health resort, with an ideal climate, and being the location of the celebrated Grogan Mineral Wells and Boone Institute of Scientific Message, where hundreds from all over the country are successfully treated for all manner of diseases. Two weekly newspapers, The Record and The Reporter. Industries, farming and stock raising. Shipments, livestock, cotton, cotton seed products and farm products. As a stock raising country it is second to none. Tel., W. U. Express.

SWENSON—Stonewall County; pop., 250. 7 miles from Aspermont, the county seat, on the S. & N. W. Ry. Bank, First Bank of Swenson. Telephone connection.

SYLVESTER—Fisher County; pop., 200. 8 miles from Roby, the county seat, on the K. C. M. & O. Ry. Bank, First State. Tel., W. U. Express.

TAFT—San Patricio County; pop., 500. 8 miles southeast of Sinton, the county seat, on the S. A. & A. P. Ry. Bank, Taft Bank, Tel., W. U. Express.

TAHOKA—Lynn County seat; pop., 500; alt., 2,864 ft. 150 miles southwest of Amarillo, on the Lamesa branch of the A. T. & S. F. Ry. Banks, First Nat'l., Guaranty State. Hotels, Larkin, Leedy St. Clair. Level country surrounding with good water supply at depth of eighty feet; livestock is the chief industry but diversified farming and fruit growing are increasing. Crops, kaffir corn, milo maize, wheat, oats, sorghum, and alfalfa. Weekly newspaper, The News. Tel., W. U. Express.

TALCO—Titus County; pop., 300. 17 miles from Mt. Pleasant, the county seat, on the P. & Mt. P. Ry. Bank, Talco State. Express and telephone connection.

TALPA—Coleman County; pop., 250; alt., 1,948 ft. 25 miles southwest of Coleman, the county seat. Bank, First State. Newspaper, telegraph and express.

TATUM—Rusk County; pop., 428. 20 miles southeast of Longview, on the G. C. & S. F. Ry. Bank, First State. Has Newspaper, express and telephone connection.

TAYLOR—Williamson County; pop., 5,965; alt., 583 ft. 174 miles south of Dallas, 116 miles east of San Antonio and 144 miles west of Palestine, and 165 miles north of Houston, at the junction of the I. & G. N. and the M. K. & T. Rys. Banks, City

Nat'l., First Nat'l., First State Bank & Tr. Co., Taylor Nat'l. Hotels, Blazilmar, Grace, Hyde, Marquette.

Taylor is located on a rolling prairie of very rich land; some fields have been producing for eighty years without any fertilizer and present day crops are larger than any of the past. Crops, cotton, corn, oats, wheat, sorghum, garden growths. Industries, cotton oil mills, ice factories, mattress factory, broom factory, marble works, seven cotton gins, light and power plant, ice cream factory, creamery, machine shops, wholesale grocery houses, wholesale cigar and tobacco house, etc. Two newspapers, The Democrat and the Journal, daily; three weeklies, The Texan, The Journal, and the Herald (German). Has a fair association, Tel., Mackay, Postal, W. U. Express.

TEAGUE—Freestone County; pop., 3,306; alt., 698 ft. 10 miles east of Fairfield, the county seat, 98 miles south of Dallas, on the T. & B. V. Ry. Banks, First Nat'l., First State. Hotels, Harvey, Martin, Stegall. Industry, cotton. Daily and two weekly newspapers; telegraph, W. U. Express.

TEHUACANA—Limestone County; pop., 614. 16 miles from Groesbeck, the county seat, and 6 miles from Mexia. Bank, First State. Express and telephone connections.

TELEPHONE—Fannin County; pop., 99. 20 miles northeast of Bonham, the county seat and shipping point. Bank, First State. Mail daily.

TELL—Childress County; pop., 50. 15 miles Bank, First State. Telephone connection.

TEMPLE—Bell County; pop., 11,033. Eight miles east of Belton, the county seat, 35 miles south of Waco, 213 miles northwest of Houston, on the G. C. & S. F. and the M. K. & T. Rys. Banks, City Natl., Farmers' State, First Natl., Temple State, Temple Trust Company.

Temple is one of the principal cities of Central Texas, in the waxy land belt, noted for its productiveness. Staple crops, cotton leads, corn, oats, dairy products, live stock and produce. Splendid shipping facilities, twenty-six passenger trains daily, an important point on the Santa Fe system as a dividing point of its two great lines, one extending to all northern points and the other to all points west to the Pacific coast. Santa Fe shops are here. Business college, military academy and three thoroughly equipped hospitals. One daily newspaper, The Telegram, one weekly, The Mirror. Is a wholesale center. Has modern business buildings and beautiful residences, large opera house, all public utilities of the largest cities. Is connected with Belton by an electric railway. Tel., Mackay, W. U. Express.

TENAHA—Shelby County; pop., 577. 12 miles from Center, the county seat, and 177 miles northeast of Houston, on the H. E. & W. T. and T. & G. Rys. Banks, First State, State Bank of Tenaha. Weekly newspaper, The Messenger. Tel., W. U. Express.

TERRELL—Kaufman County; pop., 8,349; alt., 530 ft. Ten miles north of Kaufman, the county seat, and 32 miles east of Dallas, on the T. M. and the T. & P. Rys. Banks, American Natl., First Natl., First State. Hotels, Artesia, Bonnaville, Commercial. Cotton oil mill, compress, cotton gins, flour mill, ice plant, Texas Midland shops. Newspaper, The Transcript, daily and weekly. Site of the North Texas Hospital for the Insane. Tel., W. U. Express.

TEXARKANA—Bowie County; pop., 19,737; alt., 295 ft. 365 miles northeast of Austin, 490 miles southwest of St. Louis, Mo., situated on both sides of the boundary line between Texas and Arkansas, Bowie County, Texas, and Miller County, Arkansas, located on the K. C. S., the L. & A., the St. L. I. M. & S., the St. L. S. W., the T. & Ft. S., and the T. & P. Rys. Banks, Guaranty State, Texarkana Natl. Hotels, Benefield, Burkdale, Cosmopolitan, Holman, Hutchins, Marion. Has four sanitariums. Two daily newspapers. The more prominent industries include saw, shingle and planing mills, cotton oil mills, cotton compress, foundry and machine shops, boiler works, clay products works, oil and fertilizer works, cooperage, cotton gins, screen manufactory, mattress factory, sheet metal product factory, casket factory, electric light and gas plants, brick works, ice factory, sewer pipe works, tile and window glass works and silo factory. Pine and white oak timber abundant in the vicinity. Shipments, cotton, lumber, hides, cotton seed oil and the products of the various factories. Tel., Mackay, Postal, W. U. Express.

TEXAS CITY—Galveston County; pop., 2,506; alt., 12 ft. Eight miles by water and 16 miles by rail northwest of Galveston, the county seat, on the Texas City Terminal Co. Ry., which connects at Texas City Junction with the S. P., I. & G. N., M. K. & T., G. H. & H., G. C. & S. F., T. B. V. and the C. H. E. Co. (interurban). Is located on Galveston Bay. Banks, First Natl., Texas City Natl. Hotels, Livingstone, Travelers, Southern. This city is primarily a port. Principal exports to foreign markets include cotton, lumber, logs, oil, iron, steel, packing house products, grain, flour, cooperage, cotton seed and its by-products. Leading commodities received, coffee, Mexican hats, rice, sugar, sisal and glycerin. Coastwise business covers an extensive range. Finest system of ocean terminals from standpoint of construction and arrangement south of New York. Served by steamship lines to American and foreign ports. Is recognized as a distributing point for products manufactured in the East. All public utilities are privately owned. Daily newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

TEXLINE—Dallam County; pop., 762. 37 miles from Dalhart, the county seat, on the C. S. and the Ft. W. & D. C. Rys. Banks, Dallam County, First State. Newspaper, Texline Enterprise. Tel., W. U. Express.

THE GROVE—Coryell County; pop., 105. 20 miles from Gatesville, the county seat, 8 miles from Leon Junction, the nearest shipping point, and 14 miles from Moody. Bank, Planters' State. Telephone connection.

THORNDALE—Milam County; pop., 1,100; alt., 400 ft. 30 miles southwest of Cameron, the county seat, on the I. & G. N. Ry. Banks, First Natl., Thorndale State. Hotels, Commercial, Exchange. Weekly newspaper, The Thorn. Ships cotton, live stock and produce. Tel., W. U. Express.

THRALL—Williamson County; pop., 272. 27 miles from Georgetown, the county seat, on the I. & G. N. Ry. Bank, Farmers' State. Express and telephone connections.

THORNTON—Limestone County; pop., 773; alt., 499 ft. Eight miles south of Groesbeck, the county seat, 96 miles south of Dallas, on the H. & T. C. Ry. Banks, First Natl., Guaranty State. Hotel, Commercial. Weekly newspaper, The Hustler. Tel., W. U. Express.

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THREE RIVERS—Live Oak County; pop., 500; alt., 220 ft. Bank, Live Oak County State Bank.

THROCKMORTON—Throckmorton County seat; pop., 686. 38 miles north of Albany, the nearest shipping point. Bank, First Natl. Weekly newspaper, The Times. Telephone connection.

THURBER—Erath County; pop., 4,000. 2½ miles from Mingus, the nearest banking point, on a spur of the T. & P. Ry. Coal is mined and shipped. Express and telephone connections.

TIMPSON—Shelby County; pop., 1,526; alt., 392 ft. 15 miles northwest of Center, the county seat, on the H. E. & W. T., the H. G. and the T. & H. Rys. Banks, Cotton Belt State, Guaranty State. Hotel, Knight. Daily newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

TIOGA—Grayson County; pop., 777. 32 miles southwest of Sherman, the county seat, on the T. & P. and the M. K. & T. Rys. Bank, First Guaranty State. Weekly newspaper, The Herald, and a monthly publication, Youth's Guardian Friend. Tioga has several mineral wells famed for the medicinal virtues. Tel., W. U. Express.

TIVOLI—Refugio County; pop., 350. About 20 miles northeast of Refugio, the county seat, or 150 miles southwest of Houston, on the St. L. B. & M. Ry. Bank, Guaranty State. Tel., W. U. Express.

TOLAR—Hood County; pop., 416; alt., 1,013 ft. Eight miles southwest of Granbury, the county seat, and 51 miles from Ft. Worth, on the Ft. W. & R. G. Ry. Bank, Continental State. Hotel, Landers. Weekly newspaper, The Standard. Tel., W. U. Express.

TOM BALL—Harris County; pop., 300. 32 miles from Houston, the county seat, on the T. & B. V. Ry. Bank, First State. Express and telephone.

TOM BEAN—Grayson County; pop., 367. 11½ miles southwest of Sherman, the county seat, on the St. L. S. W. and the G. C. & S. Fe Rys. Bank, First Natl. Tel., W. U. Express.

TOYAH—Reeves County; pop., 947; alt., 2,911 ft. P. Ry. Bank, Citizens' State. Hotel, Youngblood. 18 miles west of Pecos, the county seat, on the T. & P. Ry. Weekly newspaper, The Enterprise. Shipments, grain and live stock. Tel., W. U. Express.

TRAVIS—Falls County; pop., 300. 18 miles from Marlin, the county seat, on the S. A. & A. P. Ry. Bank, Travis State. Tel., W. U. Express.

TRENT—Taylor County; pop., 500. 22 miles from Abilene, the county seat, on the T. & P. Ry. Bank, First State. Tel., W. U. Express.

TRENTON—Fannin County; pop., 616. 13 miles southwest of Bonham, the county seat, and 27 miles southwest of Denison, on the M. K. & T. Ry. Banks, First Natl., Guaranty State. Shipments, cotton, grain and live stock. Two weekly newspapers, The Trenton News, and The Trenton Tribune. Tel., W. U. Express.

TRINIDAD—Henderson County; pop., 100. 15 miles from Athens, the county seat, and 9 miles from Malakoff, on the St. L. S. W. Ry. Bank, Guaranty State. Tel., W. U. Express.

TRINITY—Trinity County; pop., 1,363. 19 miles southwest of Groveton, the county seat, on the I. & G. N., the M. K. & T. and the B. & G. N. Rys. Banks, First State, Trinity Natl. Hotel, Gibson. Weekly newspapers. Industry, cotton, farming and lumber. Tel., W. U. Express.

TROUP—Smith County; pop., 1,258; alt., 467 ft. 23 miles southeast of Tyler, the county seat, on the

I. & G. N. Ry. Banks, First Natl., Guaranty State. Weekly newspaper. Three cotton gins. Tel., W. U. Express.

TROY—Bell County; pop., 219. 26 miles southwest of Waco, on the M. K. & T. Ry. Bank, Citizens Exchange Bank. Newspaper, The Troy Enterprise. Tel., W. U. Express.

TRUMBULL—Ellis County; pop., 103. 23 miles northeast of Waxahachie, the county seat, 3½ miles from Ferris, on the H. & T. C. Ry. Bank, Farmers' State. Express and telephone connection.

TRUSCOTT—Knox County; pop., 300. 13 miles from Benjamin, the county seat, on the K. C. M. & O. Ry. Bank, First Bank of Truscott. Tel., W. U. Express.

TULIA—Swisher County seat; pop., 1,189. 51 miles southwest of Amarillo, on the Sweetwater branch of the A. T. & S. F. Ry. Alt., 3,200 ft. Banks, First Natl., Tulia Bank & Trust Co. Hotels, Jackson, Tulia, White. Two weekly newspapers, The Herald and The Enterprise. Has an opera house. Ships cattle, hogs, forage stuffs, poultry and produce. Tel., W. U. Express.

TURKEY—Hall County; pop., 100; 35 miles from Estelline, the nearest shipping point. Banks, First Natl., Turkey State. Telephone connection.

TURNERSVILLE—Coryell County; pop., 162, 6½ miles from Gatesville, the county seat and shipping point. Bank, First State. Telephone connections.

TUSCOLA—Taylor County; pop., 300. 18 miles from Abilene, the county seat, on the G. C. & S. F. and the A. & S. Rys. Bank, First State. Newspaper. Telegraph. Express.

TYLER—Smith County seat; pop., 12,085; alt., 521 ft. 128 miles southwest of Texarkana, 100 miles southwest of Dallas and 245 miles northeast of Austin, on the St. L. S. W. and I. & G. N. Rys. Banks, Citizens Natl., People's Guaranty State. Hotel, Tyler. It is an important railway center of East Texas and also center of the great fruit and truck belt of the state. It has the largest freight tonnage of any city its size in Texas. General offices and machine shops of the St. L. S. W. Ry are here and employ more than 1,000 men. Has excellent public and private schools, churches and homes. Twelve wholesale and jobbing houses here. Carnegie Library, a Federal Court building, a Union Depot. One daily and two weekly newspapers. Canning factories, ice plant, large compress, gins, cotton seed oil mill, fruit package factory, iron foundry and machine shops, overall and shirt factories, mattress factory, brick plant, bottling works, cigar factory, etc., and all modern public utilities. Shipments, strawberries, peaches, truck garden, produce and cotton. Tel., W. U. Express.

UTLEY—Bastrop County; pop., 500. Nine miles from Bastrop, the county seat, banking and shipping point. Mail daily.

UTOPIA—Uvalde County; pop., 250. 40 miles from Uvalde, the county seat and 22 miles from Sabinal, the nearest shipping point. Bank, First State. Telephone connections.

UVALDE—County seat of Uvalde County; pop., 3,885; alt., 910 ft. 92 miles west of San Antonio, 80 miles north of the Rio Grande River, on the S. P. and S. A. U. & G. Rys. Banks, Commercial Natl., First State. Hotels, Roundtree, Schwartz, Stevenson, Wilson. Has a library, a weekly newspaper

The Leader-News. Shipments, cotton, mohair, honey, pecans and grain. Tel., W. U. Express.

VALERA—Coleman County; pop., 300. 12 miles from Coleman, the county seat, on the G. C. & S. Fe Ry. Bank, First State. Tel., W. U. Express.

VALLEY MILLS—Bosque County; pop., 885; alt., 712 ft. 22 miles south of Meridian, the county seat, and 110 miles from Dallas, on the G. C. & S. F. Ry. Banks, Citizens State. First Natl. Cotton gins, cotton oil mills, weekly newspaper, The Tribune. Hotel, Crow. Tel., W. U. Express.

VALLEY VIEW—Cooke County; pop., 600; alt., 712 ft. Ten miles south of Gainesville, the county seat and 55 miles north of Ft. Worth, on the G. C. & S. F. Ry. Banks, First Guaranty State, First Natl. Hotel, Lowe. Weekly newspaper, The Sun. Tel., W. U. Express.

VAN ALSTYNE—Grayson County; pop., 1,588; alt., 803 ft. 15 miles south of Sherman, the county seat, and 47 miles north of Dallas, on the H. & T. C. Ry. Banks, Continental State, First Natl. Roller mills, cotton oil mill, electric lights, weekly newspaper, The Leader. Tel., W. U. Express.

VAN HORN—Culberson County seat; pop., 129; alt., 7,572 ft. 110 miles southeast of El Paso, on the T. & P. Ry. Bank, Van Horn State. Two newspapers. Hotels, Central, Clarke, Commercial. Telephone connection.

VEGA—Oldham County; pop., 200. 28 miles from Tascoca, the county seat. Bank, First State. Weekly newspaper, The Vega Sentinel. Tel., W. U. Express.

VELASCO—Brazoria County; pop., 600. 16 miles south of Angleton, the county seat and 60 miles southwest of Houston, on the H. & B. V. Ry., and on the Brazos River. Bank, Velasco State. Shipments, sulphur, cotton, cotton seed products, fish and oysters, cattle, sugar cane, syrup. Has cotton gin, fish and oyster plant, mercantile establishments. Weekly newspaper, The World. Express and telephone connection.

VENUS—Johnson County; pop., 842. 20 miles east of Cleburne, the county seat, 33 miles southwest of Dallas, on the G. C. & S. F. and the I. & G. N. Rys. Banks, Farmers & Merchants Natl., First Natl. Two weekly newspapers. Industry, cotton. Tel., W. U. Express.

VERA—Knox County; pop., 100; 14½ miles from Benjamin, the county seat, 19 miles from Seymour, its shipping point. Bank, First State. Telephone connection.

VERNON—Wilbarger County seat; pop., 5,142; alt., 1,205 ft. 49 miles west of Wichita Falls, on the Ft. W. & D. C. and the St. L. & S. F. Rys. Banks, Farmers' State, First Guaranty State, Herring Natl., Waggoner Natl., Vernon Natl. Hotels, Bailey, Vernon. Shipments, cotton, grain and live stock. Has cotton gins, a compress, a theatre, two weekly newspapers, The Call and The Record. Tel., W. U. Express.

VICTORIA—Victoria County seat; pop., 5,957; alt., 187 ft. 115 miles southeast of San Antonio, 127 west of Houston, on the Guadalupe River and the G. H. & S. A. and St. L. & S. F. Rys. Banks, Levi Bank & Trust Co., People's Natl., Victoria Natl. Hotels, Delaware, Denver. It is the market place, shipping and trading center for one of the most productive sections of the state. Has safe factory, large cotton oil mill, ice factory, electric light plant, cotton compress, cotton gins, planing mills, broom

factory, two cigar factories, three bottling works, laundry, creameries, jobbing houses, etc. A large denominational school, private school and unsurpassed public school. Two parks. Some of the finest homes in South Texas. Daily newspaper, The Advocate, four weekly newspapers, The Advocate, The Fact, The Deutsche Zeitung (German) and The Guard (colored)). Shipments, corn, cotton, manufactured products, merchandise to surrounding points for which it is a distributing center. Tel., W. U. Express.

VOTH—Jefferson County; pop., 500. Nine miles from Beaumont, the county seat and banking point, on the T. & N. O. and the G. C. & S. F. Ry., and on the Pine Island Bayou. Tel., W. U. Express.

WACO—McLennan County seat; pop., 38,500; alt., 424 ft. Waco is the geographical center of Texas, as well as the center of population, on the M. K. & T., the I. & G. N., the H. & T. C., the St. L. & S. W., the G. C. & S. Fe, the S. A. & A. P., and the T. C. Rys., and also an interurban line between Waco and Dallas, on the Brazos River. Banks, Central Natl., Citizens Natl., Farmers Improvement Bank, First Natl., First State Bank & Trust Co., Liberty Natl., Natl City Bank, Provident Natl., Waco Savings, Waco State, National Exchange Insurance & Trust Co., Robert O. Silvers & Co (investment and securities), and the Waco Clearing House Association. Hotels, Brazos, Densmore, Exchange, Katy, Metropole, Natatorium, Raleigh, St. Charles, Savoy, State, Terminal, Tietz, Waco, Waverly.

As Waco is the center of population for the state of Texas, she can reach more people at a lower freight rate than any other city in the state as a jobbing point. The environment is famed as one of the most productively agricultural section in the world, cotton is the chief product. Waco is the center for wholesale dealers of all kinds. The city is noted for its many ward parks maintained by the city; one of the leading universities in the South, known as Baylor University, is located here, as are also St. Basil's College for Boys, Academy of the Sacred Heart, Hill's Practical College, Toby's Practical Business College as well as a score of smaller private schools. Here are two colleges for negroes, Paul Quinn College, supported by the Methodists, and Central Texas College, supported by the Baptists. Has a public library, Y. M. C. A. Manufacturers are extensive and numerous, including cotton seed oil, sash and doors, bank and store fixtures, mattresses, clothing, welding machinery, structural iron, boilers, brick, cement, stone, wood and metal preserver, iceless refrigerators, gas lighting plants. Waco is in the forefront in municipal activities. Tel., Mackay, Postal, W. U. Express.

WAELEDER—Gonzales County; pop., 894; alt., 372 ft. 17 miles north of Gonzales, the county seat, and 78 miles east of San Antonio, on the G. H. & S. A. Ry. Bank, Farmers' State. Hotels, Commercial, Waelder. Weekly newspaper, The New Era. Industry, cotton. Tel., W. U. Express.

WALBURG—Williamson County; pop., 200. 11 miles from Georgetown, the county seat, and shipping point. Bank, Walburg State. Telephone connections.

WALLER—Waller County; pop., 450. Nine miles southeast of Hempstead, the county seat, on the H. & T. C. Ry. Bank, Guaranty State. Tel., W. U. Express.

WALLIS—Austin County; pop., 675. 45 miles

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west of Houston, at the junction of the S. A. & A. P. and the D. C. & S. F. Rys. Bank, Guaranty State. Is center of a rich farming section. Shipments, live stock, cotton and produce. Tel., W. U. Express.

WALNUT SPRINGS—Bosque County; pop., 1,449; alt., 790 ft. 68 miles west of Ft. Worth and 92 miles southwest of Dallas, 18 miles northwest of Meridian, the county seat, on the T. C. Ry. Banks, Farmers & Merchants State, First Guaranty State. Hotels, Aycock, Commercial. Texas Central Ry shops are located here. Tel., W. U. Express.

WASKOM—Harrison County; pop., 204. 20 miles from Marshall, the county seat, on the T. & P. and the M. K. & T. Rys. Bank, Guaranty State. Express and telephone connections.

WAXAHACHIE—Ellis County seat; pop., 7,958; alt., 515 ft. 31 miles south of Dallas, 41 miles southeast of Ft. Worth, on the H. & T. C., M. K. & T., and the T. & B. V. Rys., and on the Southern Traction Co.'s Interurban. Banks, Citizens Natl., Guaranty State Bank & Trust Co., Waxahachie Natl., Texas Title & Loan Co. Hotel, Rogers. Trinity University is located here. Has a Carnegie Library. Cotton oil mills, cotton gins, cotton compress, cotton mill, flour mill, creamery, etc. Two daily newspapers, The Life and The Enterprise, and two weeklies, The Enterprise and The Herald. Tel., W. U. Express.

WAYLAND—Stephens County; pop., 250. 13 miles from Breckenridge, the county seat, and 18 miles from Eastland, the usual shipping point. Banks, First Guaranty State. First Natl. Telephone connections.

WEATHERFORD—Judicial seat of Parker County; pop., 6,203; alt., 864 ft. 31 miles west of Ft. Worth on the T. & P., the G. C. & S. F., the G. T. & W. and the W. M. W. & N. W. Rys. Banks, Citizens' Natl., First Natl., First State, Merchants' & Farmers' State. Hotels, Burchard, Columbia, Eubanks, Montfront, Parker, Terminal. Weatherford is the trading center of all Parker County and parts of Jack, Wise, Hood and Palo Pinto counties. Has a business college, a sanitarium, a daily and two weekly newspapers and a number of wholesale houses. Is the location of Fairmount Seminary for Girls and the K. of P. Widows' & Orphans' Home. Industries, cotton, manufacturing and live stock. Tel., W. U. Express.

WEIMAR—Colorado County; pop., 1,171; alt., 413 ft. 16 miles west of Columbus, the county seat and 95 miles from Houston on the G. H. & S. A. Ry. (S. P. System). Banks, First State, T. A. Hill State. Hotel, New Jackson. Industries, cotton and dairy products. Weekly newspaper, The Mercury. Tel., W. U. Express.

WEINERT—Haskell County; pop., 472. 15 miles from Haskell, the county seat, on the W. V. Ry. Bank, Weinert State. Tel., W. U. Express.

WEIR—Williamson County; pop., 300. 5½ miles northeast of Georgetown, the county seat, on the M. K. & T. Ry. Bank, Weir State. Tel., W. U. Express.

WELCOME—Austin County; pop., 200; 18 miles northwest of Belville, the county seat, and 14 miles from New Ulm, the nearest shipping point. Bank, First State. Telephone connection.

WELDON—Houston County; pop., 200. 24 miles from Crockett, the county seat. Bank, First Guaranty State. Express and telephone connections.

WELLINGTON—Collingsworth County seat; pop.,

1,968; 57 miles north of Altus on the W. F. & N. W. Ry. Banks, City State, First Natl., Wellington State. Newspaper, The Wellington Leader. Tel., W. U. Express.

WELLS—Cherokee County; pop., 500. 28 miles from Rusk, the county seat, on the St. L. S. W. Ry. Bank, Guaranty State. Express and telephone connections.

WESLASCOW—Hidalgo County. Bank, Guaranty State. No. P. O.

WEST—McLennan County; pop., 1,629; alt., 645 ft. 18 miles north of Waco, the county seat, on the I. & G. N. Ry. Banks, First State, National Bank of West, West Bank. Hotel, West Hotel. Industry, cotton. Two weekly newspapers. Tel., W. U. Express.

WEST COLUMBIA—Brazoria County; pop., 1,000. Two miles from Columbia, the shipping point, 12 miles from Angleton, the county seat. Banks, First Natl., Guaranty State. Mail daily.

WESTHOFF—Dewitt County; pop., 500. 14 miles from Cuero, the county seat, on the G. H. & S. A. Ry. Newspaper, express and telephone connections.

WESTMINSTER—Collin County; pop., 631. 20 miles northeast of McKinney, the county seat, 6 miles from Anna, the nearest shipping point. Bank, First State. Telephone connection.

WESTON—Collin County; pop., 316. 14 miles north of McKinney, the county seat and shipping point. Bank, Weston Guaranty State. Industry, cotton. Telephone connection.

WESTOVER—Baylor County; pop., 300. 18 miles from Seymour, the county seat and 7 miles from Megargle, on the G. T. & W. Ry. Bank, Westover State. Tel., W. U. Express.

WHARTON—Judicial seat of Wharton County; pop., 2,346; alt., 60 ft. 62 miles southwest of Houston, on the G. H. & S. A., the G. C. & S. F. Rys. Banks, Security Bank & Trust Co., Wharton Bank & Trust Co. Hotels, Nation, Plaza, Wharton. Is in the center of Caney Valley, which is about ten miles and fifty miles long, with soil exceptionally adapted to growing of alfalfa, corn, sugar cane, etc. Industry, cotton, sugar and syrup manufacturing, feed-stuff, hogs. Has a hospital and weekly newspaper, The Spectator. Tel. and express.

WHEELER—Judicial seat of Wheeler County; pop., 200. 18 miles north of Shamrock, the nearest shipping point. Banks, Citizens' State, Guaranty State. Newspaper. Telephone connections.

WHITE DEER—Carson County; pop., 200. 14 miles from Panhandle, the county seat, on the A. T. & S. F. Ry. Banks, First Natl., First State, Guaranty State. Express and telephone connections.

WHITEHOUSE—Smith County; pop., 150. Ten miles from Tyler, the county seat, on the I. & G. N. Ry. Bank, Guaranty State. Industry, cotton. Tel., W. U. Express.

WHITESBORO—Grayson County; pop., 1,810; alt., 784 ft. 18 miles west of Sherman, the county seat, on the M. K. & T. and the T. & P. Rys. Banks, City Natl., Guaranty State, First Natl. Hotels, commercial, El Paso, Imperial, White, Warmack. Weekly newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

WHITEWRIGHT—Grayson County; pop., 1,666; alt., 651 ft. 21 miles southwest of Denison and 17 miles from Sherman, the county seat, on the M. K. & T. and St. L. S. W. Rys. Banks, First Natl., Planters' Natl. Hotels, Brickleade, Payne. Ship-

ments, grain, cotton, live stock and cotton seed products. Tel., W. U. Express.

WHITNEY—Hill County; pop., 1,011; alt., 630 ft. 12 miles southwest of Hillsboro, the county seat, on the T. C. Ry. Banks, Citizens Natl., First Natl. Hotels, Faulkner, Walker. Newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

WHITT—Parker County; pop., 350. 20 miles from Weatherford, the county seat and 8 miles from Perrin, its shipping point. Bank, Citizens Bank. Telephone connection.

WICHITA FALLS—Judicial seat of Wichita County; pop., 40,079; alt., 946 ft. 114 miles northwest of Ft. Worth and 158 miles southwest of Oklahoma City on the main line of the Ft. W. & D. C., the W. V., the W. F. & N. W., the W. F. & S., the W. F. & O. and the M. K. & T. Rys. Banks, American Natl., City Natl. Bank of Commerce, Empire Mortgage Co., Exchange Natl., First Natl., Security Natl., State Trust Co., Wichita State Bank & Trust Co. Hotels, American, Argonne, Eldora, Hearn, Kemp, Marion, St. James, Westland, William Mary, Wood. The freight rates here from different points of the north and east apply here on an equal footing with Dallas and Ft. Worth, hence its jobbing value. Wichita Falls has what is believed to be the largest natural gas field in the United States, right at its doors. There are many wells in the field producing thirty to forty million cubic feet daily, with a rock pressure of from 500 to 700 pounds to the square inch. This gas is furnished manufacturers at a rate not surpassed by any city on the continent, and as the city is the distributing center for all northwest Texas, it affords unusual advantages to manufacturers. The oil wells of Wichita County are among the most productive in the United States. The yield in this respect classes her with the famed oil centers of Mexico and Russia, the world's best. Fifteen miles south of the city, on direct railway connection, is a vast deposit of coal which is being extensively mined and furnished for manufacturing purposes at an extremely low rate a ton.

Wichita Falls has every modern municipal and public service convenience to be found in the largest cities of the nation, and in addition merchandising facilities that satisfy the most exacting, and amusement facilities of the first class, a \$100,000 pavilion and amusement resort on the shores of Lake Wichita, five miles south of the city, where boating, fishing, bathing, duck shooting and outings may be had, together with a \$50,000 theatre. Lake Wichita is one of the largest artificial lakes in the country and furnishes an inexhaustible water supply for manufacturing, irrigation and domestic purposes. Leading industries, oil, gas, window glass, glass bottles, pottery, fruit jars, furniture, broom, ice, corrugated culverts, brick and tile plants, the Northwestern Ry. shops, the largest mill and elevator in the world, cotton oil mill, cotton compresses, sash, door and blind factory, marble works, etc. Wichita Motor Co. was a pioneer in the business of manufacturing automobiles whose output is being sold in every part of Texas, Oklahoma and western states. Has daily and weekly newspapers. Tel., W. U. Express.

WILDORADO—Oldham County; pop., 75. 25 miles from Atascosa, the county seat, on the C. R. I. & G. Ry. Bank, Wildorado State. Tel., W. U. Express.

WILLARD—Trinity County; pop., 700. About 8 miles east of Groveton, on the M. K. & T. Ry.

WILLIS—Montgomery County; pop., 900. Eight miles from Conroe, the county seat, on the I. & G. N. Ry. Bank, Guaranty State. Two cotton gins, planing mill and a newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

WILLS POINT—Van Zandt County; pop., 1,811; alt., 524 ft. 46 miles east of Dallas, on the M. K. & T. Ry. Banks, First Natl., First State, Van Zandt County Natl. Hotels, Peace, Wills Point. Industry, cotton. Newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

WILMER—Dallas County; pop., 250. 15 miles southeast of Dallas, the county seat, on the H. & T. C. Ry. Banks, Guaranty State, White Banking Co. Tel., W. U. Express.

WILSON—Lynn County; pop., 20. Ten miles from Tahoka, the county seat, on the P. & N. T. Ry. Bank, Wilson State. Telephone connection.

WINCHESTER—Fayette County; pop., 300. 18 miles from La Grange, the county seat, on the S. A. & A. P. Ry. Bank, Winchester State. Industry, cotton. Tel., W. U. Express.

WINDOM—Fannin County; pop., 312. 11 miles from Bonham, the county seat, on the T. & P. Ry. Banks, First State, First Natl. Weekly newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

WINDTHORST—Archer County; pop., 600. 12 miles from Archer City, the county seat, and 7 miles from Scotland, the nearest banking and shipping point. Mail daily.

WINFIELD—Titus County; pop., 629. Nine miles west of Mt. Pleasant, the county seat, on the St. L. S. W. Ry. Bank, First Natl. Industry, cotton. Has pottery and brick works and a weekly newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

WINGATE—Runnels County; pop., 150. 12 miles from Winters, the nearest shipping point. Bank, Security Bank. Mail daily.

WINNIE—Chambers County; pop., 200. 20 miles from Anahuac, the county seat. Bank, Farmers' & Merchants' State. Newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

WINNSBORO—Wood County; pop., 2,184; alt., 420 ft. 15 miles northeast of Quitman, the county seat and 108 miles east of Dallas, on the M. K. & T. and the M. & E. T. Rys. Banks, First Natl., Merchants' & Planters' State. Hotels, Moore, Palmer, Shock. Has free library, ice plant, three potteries, brick works, cotton gins and oil mill, planing mill, cannery factory and two weekly newspapers, The Free Press and The News. Tel., W. U. Express.

WINONA—Smith County; pop., 400; alt., 321 ft. 14 miles from Tyler, the county seat, on the St. L. S. W. Ry. Bank, Winona State. Hotel, Allen. Newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

WINTERS—Runnels County; pop., 1,509; alt., 1,600 ft. 15 miles north of Ballinger, the county seat, on the Abilene and Southern Ry. Banks, First Natl., Winters State. Industry, cotton and live stock. Weekly newspaper, The Enterprise. Shipments, cotton, grain and live stock. Tel., W. U. Express.

WOLFE CITY—Hunt County; pop., 1,850. 18 miles north of Greenville, the county seat and 60 miles northeast of Dallas, on the G. C. & S. F. and the St. L. S. W. Rys. Banks, First State, Wolfe City Natl. Hotels, Davis, Sellers. Weekly newspaper, The Wolfe City Sun. Shipments, cotton, grain, cotton oil products. Tel., W. U. Express.

WOODSBORO—Refugio County; pop., 250. Six miles from Refugio, the county seat, on the St. L.

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B. & M. Ry. Bank, First Natl. Newspaper, The News. Tel., W. U. Express.

WOODSON—Throckmorton County; pop., 150. 15 miles from Throckmorton, the county seat, and 30 miles from Albany, the nearest shipping point. Bank, Woodson State. Weekly newspaper, The Record. Express and telephone connections.

WOODVILLE—Judicial seat of Tyler County; pop., 785. 55 miles from Beaumont, on the T. & N. O. Ry. Banks, Tyler County State, Woodville State. Has newspaper. Industry, lumber and cotton. Tel., W. U. Express.

WORTHAM—Freestone County; pop., 1,100; alt., 482 ft. 20 miles west of Fairfield, the county seat, and 89 miles south of Dallas, on the H. & T. C. Ry. Banks, First Natl., First State. Industry, oil and cotton. Weekly newspaper, The Wortham Journal.

In the summer of 1921 an extensive oil field was developed in the district of Wortham. The little town of Wortham has grown to be a prosperous and progressive oil city and the population has increased several-fold, and all other lines of industry have kept pace with the city's growth. Tel., W. U. Express.

WYLIE—Collin County; pop., 945; alt., 422 ft. 15 miles south of McKinney, the county seat and 25 miles northeast of Dallas, on the G. C. & S. F. and the St. L. & S. W. Rys. Banks, First Natl., First State. Hotels, Christensen, Neilay. Industry, cotton. Weekly newspaper, The Rustler. Tel., W. U. Express.

YANTIS—Wood County; pop., 400. 12 miles from

Quitman, the county seat. Bank, Yantis State. Telephone connection.

YOAKUM—Dewitt and Lavaca Counties; pop., 6,184; alt., 322 ft. On the S. A. & A. P. Ry, about 70 miles east of San Antonio, in an agricultural territory unsurpassed anywhere in the state of Texas. Banks, Farmers & Merchants State, Yoakum Natl., Yoakum State. Hotel, St. Regis. Crops, cotton, corn, sorghum, milo maize, kaffir corn. Dairying is a leading industry. Has the largest turkey slaughtering plant in the state, and is considered the largest turkey market in the South. S. A. & A. P. Ry., shops are here. Is a trading and manufacturing center in the southwestern part of the state, for a large territory. Is the home of the South Texas Annual Fair; has two daily and one weekly newspapers, The Times and The Herald. Tel., W. U. Express.

YORKTOWN—Dewitt County; pop., 1,723; alt., 270 ft. 15 miles west of Cuero, the county seat, 151 miles southwest of Houston, on the S. A. & A. P. Ry. Banks, First Natl., First State. Hotels, Cooper, Two Sisters. Weekly newspaper, The News. City conveniences. Is in a rich farming country. Shipment, cotton. Tel., W. U. Express.

ZAVALA—Angelina County; pop., 150. 22 miles southeast of Lufkin, the county seat, on the T. & N. O. Ry. Bank, Zavala State. Telephone connection.

ZEPHYR—Brown County; pop., 600; alt., 1,501 ft. 14 miles from Brownwood, the county seat, on the G. C. & S. F. Ry. Bank, First State. Hotel, City. Weekly newspaper. Tel., W. U. Express.

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ANDERSON COUNTY—Palestine, county seat; area, 1,060 square miles; situated southeast of Dallas in east Texas, between the Trinity and Nueces Rivers; created in 1846. Surface, hilly and rolling; soil, sandy and light loam. Industries, principally agricultural; still some lumber. Products: Cotton, corn, small grains, tobacco, peaches, plums, summer grapes and all kinds of small fruits and vegetables. Transportation, three railways, I. & G. N., T. & N. O. and the Texas State. Mineral resources: Large deposits of iron ore, lignite, salt, fire and brick clay, limestone and building stones. Public highways being rapidly improved. Principal towns, Elkhart, Frankston, Neches, Salt City and Herring.

ANDREWS COUNTY—Andrews, county seat; area, 1,591 square miles; situated at the foot of the Staked Plains and borders New Mexico on the west; created 1876. Surface, rolling prairies, broken occasionally by draws and canyons; soil, rich and highly productive of luxuriant grasses. Industries, principally live stock, but some farming. No railroad at present, but one under survey. Nearest railroad stations are Midland, Midland County, and Lamesa, Dawson County.

ANGELINA COUNTY—Lufkin, county seat; area, 880 square miles; situated in the east Texas timber belt, on the Neches River which bounds it on the west; created in 1846. Surface, generally rolling, some level; soil, generally light sandy, gray sandy, and sandy loams, with much rich alluvial soil in the bottoms. Industries, lumber, agricultural and horticultural interests. Products, cotton and corn, ribbon cane, sweet potatoes, peanuts, Irish potatoes, all kinds of vegetables and many varieties of fruits. Excellent transportation provided by the Houston East & West Texas, St. Louis Southwestern, Groveton, Lufkin and Northern, Eastern Texas, T. & N. O., Texas Southeastern, Angelina & Neches Rivers and Shreveport, Houston and Gulf Rys. Natural resources, brick clay, oil. Principal towns, Huntington, Burke, Zavalla, Diboll and Pollak.

ARANSAS COUNTY—Rockport, county seat; area, 295 square miles; a Gulf coast county, lying midway between Galveston and Brownsville; created in 1871 from Refugio County. Surfaces, generally level; soil, very productive for general farming, truck and fruit growing. Industries, fish and oyster business, dairying and live stock growing, trucking. Products, early truck, fish and oysters, dairy products. Transportation, the S. A. & A. P. Ry. Principal towns, Aransas City, prominent as a deep water port.

ARCHER COUNTY—Archer City, county seat; area, 960 square miles; situated northwest of Ft. Worth one county removed from the Red River; created in 1858 from Clay County and organized in 1880. Surface, mostly level; soils, include light sandy, red mesquite, dark loam and black waxy. Industries, diversified farming, stock raising, truck and fruit growing. Products, cotton, corn, wheat, all kinds of feedstuffs, fruits, including apples, grapes, peaches, plums and berries, vegetables of every variety, live stock. Transportation, Southwestern, Wichita Valley, Wichita Falls and Southern & Gulf, Texas & Western Rys. Mineral resources, copper nuggets and copperized clay, and brick clay. Principal towns, Megargle, Dundee, Holliday, Scotland and Windthorst.

ARMSTRONG COUNTY—Claud, county seat; area, 870 square miles; situated in the Panhandle, east of Amarillo, created in 1876, organized in 1890. Surface, level with exception of the broken lands in the vicinity of the canyons. Soils, sandy loam variety. Industries, live stock—Herefords, Polled Angus and other breeds of beef cattle—and some farming. Products, wheat, flax and broom corn, all varieties of feedstuffs, apples, grapes, peaches, pears, plums and small fruits as well as many varieties of vegetables. Famed for the production of the "catalo," a successful cross between the buffalo and the Polled Angus cattle, a beef animal capable of withstanding severe climate and of existing on short forage if necessary. Transportation, Ft. Worth & Denver Ry. Goodnight and Washburn are other important towns of the county.

ATASCOSA COUNTY—Jourdonton, county seat; area, 1,132 square miles; situated in southwest Texas south of Bexar County; created in 1858. Soil, sandy loam. Industries, beekeeping, agricultural and horticultural interests, but live stock raising leads. Products, honey, fruits, vegetables. Transportation, Artesian Belt, I. & G. N., S. A. U. & G. Rys. Principal towns, Pleasanton, Imonge, Christine, Campbellton and Lytle.

AUSTIN COUNTY—Bellville county seat; area, 712 square miles; situated a little northwest of Houston, and two counties removed from the Gulf; created, 1836. Surface, central and western portions, rolling, southern portion almost level, watered by the Guadalupe, Colorado, San Benard and Brazos Rivers. Soil, dark, reddish-brown, very fertile, light and dark sandy loam, black loam and waxy soils. Agricultural, horticultural and live stock industries. Products, beef, cattle, hogs, mules, horses, dairy products, cotton and corn, truck and fruits, pecans. Railways, G. C. & S. F., M. K. & T., S. A. & A. P. and the Cain Belt. Mineral resources, brick and tile clays. Excellent highways. Principal towns, Sealy, New Ulm, Wallace Station, Industry, Cat Springs and Kenney.

BAILEY COUNTY—Aren, 1000 square miles; situated in the plains country of Texas, bordering New Mexico; created from Bexar county in 1876 but is still unorganized, hence no county seat. Surface, almost level plain, with wide shallow valleys; soil, dark sandy loam. Industries, live stock principally, though some agricultural interests; products, kaffir corn, sorghum and other feedstuffs, fruits and vegetables. Transportation, the G. C. & S. Fe Ry., crosses the county.

BANDERA COUNTY—Bandera county seat; area, 822 square miles; situated in southwest Texas, created in 1856. Surface, mountainous; soil, upland portions hog wallow and loam; river valley, rich sandy loam. Industries, live stock leads, with agricultural interests second. Products, cotton, wheat, corn, oats, sugar cane and hay and fruits. Poultry interest beginning. No railroads. Medina is another town in this county.

BASTROP COUNTY—County seat, Bastrop; area, 881 Square miles; situated in southwest Texas; created in 1837. Surface, generally rolling; soil, rich alluvial, sandy loams, black clays. Industries, stock raising, farming, and poultry. Products, cotton, corn, small grains, fruits, vegetables, dairy pro-

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ducts. Transportation, M. K. & T. and the H. & T. C. Rys. Mineral resources, coal, brick, pottery clay, oil and gas. Principal towns, Elgin, McDade, Paige, Redrock, Upton and Rosanky.

BAYLOR COUNTY—Seymore, county seat; area, 957 square miles; situated in northwest Texas, created in 1879. Surface, generally level, slightly undulating; soil, dark sandy loam. Industries, live stock raising, diversified farming and poultry. Products, fine cattle, horses, sheep, hogs, cotton, oats, wheat, kaffir corn, corn, milo maize. Mineral resources, building stone. Excellent highways. Principal town, Bonarton. Transportation, the Wichita Valley and the Gulf, Texas and Western Railroads.

BEE COUNTY—Beeville, the county seat; area, 875 square miles; situated in southwest Texas in the coastal plains, created 1857. Surface, level, with general slope to the coast. Industries, bee keeping, stock raising, fruit and truck industries increasing, especially the citrus fruits. Products, cotton, fruit, truck, honey. Naturally good highways. Transportation, S. A. & A. P. and the G. H. & S. A. Rys. Principal towns, Skidmore, Papalote and Normania.

BELL COUNTY—County seat, Belton; area, 1,091 square miles; located in south central Texas, created in 1850. Surface, eastern portion level, central and western portions hilly, broken by many streams and valleys. Soils, black waxy, sandy loam. Industries, stockraising with emphasis on breeding of fine stock, diversified farming, apiculture. Products, hogs, beef cattle, sheep and goats, dairy products and honey. Transportation, G. C. & S. Fe, M. K. & T., Belton-Temple Electric, Temple & Northwestern and Gulf Rys. Mineral resources, white limestone in large quantities, oil and gas indications. Principal towns, Killeen, Bartlett, Rogers, Holland, Troy, Pendleton, Salado, Nolanville, Moffat, Seaton, Prairie Dell, Summer's Mill, Cyclone and Youngsport, with Temple as the leader.

BEXAR COUNTY—County seat and chief city, San Antonio; area, 1,268 square miles; located in Southwest Texas, created in 1837 as one of the original counties of the state. Surface rolling, some sections hilly and rough; soil, black waxy to chocolate loam with clay subsoil. Industries, diversified farming supplemented with stock raising on farms as leading rural industry, dairying leads in vicinity of San Antonio, poultry and bee raising. Products, dairy products, live stock, poultry and honey. Transportation, S. A. & A. P., M. K. & T., G. H. & S. A., I. & G. N., Artesian Belt, and San Antonio, Uvalde and Gulf Rys. Mineral resources, brick clay, some oil. Abunds in most excellent highways. Principal towns, Adkins, Saunders, Martiniz, Kirby, Converse, Westmore, Fratt, Adams, Elmendorf, Bergs, Hellemans, Heafer, Withers, Macedonia, Kirk, Leon Springs, Viva, Robards, Onga and Grace.

BLANCO COUNTY—County seat, Johnson City; area, 762 square miles; situated in the south center of the state, west of Austin, created in 1858. Surface, mountainous with wide fertile valleys; industries, live stock raising, farming. Products, cattle, vegetables, melons, fruits, cotton, corn, oats, rye, barley. No railroads. Blanco is another town of the county.

BORDEN COUNTY—Gale, County seat; area, 892 square miles; situated in west Texas, created in 1876. Surface, generally rolling, broken along waterways. Industries, cattle raising, and production of feedstuffs. Products, all kinds of feedstuffs, cattle,

some fruits. No railroads. Principal towns, Durham, Treadway.

BOSQUE COUNTY—County seat, Meridian; area, 972 square miles; situated in north central Texas, created in 1854. Surface, diversified; soil, alluvial in the valleys. Industries, farming and livestock raising; products, cotton, grains, feedstuffs. Transportation, G. C. & S. Fe, and the T. C. Rys. Principal towns, Walnut Springs, Clifton, Iredell, Morgan and Valley Mills.

BOWIE COUNTY—County seat, Boston; area, 904 square miles; situated in the northeast corner of the state, created in 1840. Surface, generally level, rolling in some parts, heavily timbered; soil, light on hills, along rivers, deep red or black loam. Industries, lumber, diversified farming, fruit growing and mining. Products, lumber, cotton, corn, peanuts, hay, peaches, apples, pears, strawberries, figs, livestock, poultry products. Transportation, T. & P., S. L. S.W., K. C. So., and the North Texas Rys. Mineral resources, valuable coal deposits; oil and gas indications. Good roads are beginning to be appreciated and are under construction. Principal towns, Texarkana, DeKalb, Redwater, Maude, Oak Grove, Dalby Springs, Leary, Park and Hooks.

BRAZORIA COUNTY—County seat, Angleton; area, 1,438 square miles; situated on the Gulf coast, bordering Galveston county on the east; created in 1836 as one of Texas original counties. Surface, level, very gradual slope to the Gulf; heavily timbered with hardwoods; rich black loam with some sand, bottom lands, rich alluvial. Industries, truck, livestock, oil, sugar. Products, cotton, sugar cane, corn, rice, syrup, all kinds of vegetables and fruits, sugar. Transportation, G. C. & S. Fe, St Louis, Brownsville & Mexico, I. & G. N., H. & B. V., and the State Farm Rys. Mineral resources, large sulphur deposits, oil. Principal towns, Alvin, Brazoria, Columbia, Sandy Point, Quintana, Freeport, Danbury.

BRAZOS COUNTY—County seat, Bryan; area, 510 Square miles; located in south Texas, created in 1841. Surface, generally level, slight elevation midway between the Brazos and Navasota Rivers; soil, deep reddish alluvial in the river bottoms, sandy loam in the upper lands. Industries, Agricultural, stock raising, poultry and beekeeping. Products, cotton, corn, grains and feedstuffs, hogs, cattle, poultry products and honey. Transportation, I. & G. N., H. & T. C., G. C. & S. Fe, and Hearne & Brazos Valley Rys., with an interurban line. Principal towns, Wellborn, College Station, Steele's Store, Harvey, Kurten and Edge.

BREWSTER COUNTY—County seat, Alpine; area, 5,006 square miles; located in southwest Texas, bordering the Rio Grande; created in 1887. Surface, mountainous; Soil, in the valleys, rich. Industries, mining, stockraising, some truck gardening under irrigation. Products, quicksilver (has one of the largest quicksilver mines in America), iron, lead, copper, marble, apples, peaches, plums, apricots, honey, alfalfa and truck products. Transportation, G. H. & S. A., Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Rys. Principal towns, Marathon and Herlingua. This county has one of the highest mountains in the state and a canyon whose walls in places attain perpendicular heights of 1700 feet, one of the wonders of America.

BRISCOE COUNTY—County seat, Silverton;

area, 850 square miles; situated in the Panhandle, created, 1876, organized 1892. Surface, slightly rolling, some broken and rough; soil from dark to chocolate loam, some sandy loams. Industries, stock raising, diversified farming, some fruit raising. Products, cotton, wheat, alfalfa, kaffir corn, millet, etc.

BROOKS COUNTY—County seat, Falfurrias; area, 912 square miles; located in southwest Texas, created in 1911. Surface, gently rolling; covered with mesquite growth; soil, sandy loam variety. Industries, live stock raising, dairying, trucking. Products, cattle, cotton, various kinds of feedstuffs. Transportation, S. A. & A. P. Ry.

BROWN COUNTY—County seat, Brownwood; area, 911 square miles; situated in central west Texas; created in 1856, organized, 1857. Surface, rolling with many fertile valleys and level tablelands. Soil, diversified black, gray, and chocolate loam and a red clay and a black tenacious lime soil. Industries, stockraising, diversified farming, fruit raising, quarrying. Products, cotton, wheat, barley, milo maize, corn and kaffir corn, forage products, sweet potatoes, irish potatoes, truck, peaches, grapes, figs, plums and apples, limestone for local use. Transportation, G. C. & S. Fe, F. W. & R. G., and Brownwood North and South Rys. Mineral resources, limestone for local use, brick clay. Good roads, improvements under construction. Principal towns, Blanket, Winchell, May, Zephyr, Brooksmith.

BURLESON COUNTY—County seat, Caldwell; area, 677 square miles; situated in central Texas; created, 1846. Surface, level; soil, dark loam, reddish brown alluvial. Industries farming, livestock raising, fruit growing. Products, cotton, corn, grain forage crops, potatoes, truck, peaches, pears, grapes for home use. Transportation, G. C. & F. Fe and the H. & T. C. Mineral resources, lignite, brick clay. Principal towns, Somerville, Lyons, Deenville and Chriesman.

BURNET COUNTY—County seat, Burnet; area, 1,010 square miles; situated near the geographical center of the state, northwest of Austin; created in 1852, organized 1858. Surface, mountainous and rolling, except in eastern portion, level prairies; soil, black waxy, sandy and red. Industries, livestock raising, farming, fruit raising, poultry raising, mining. Products, cattle, cotton, corn, oats, feedstuffs, peaches, melons, figs, grapes, all kinds of vegetables. Transportation, H. & T. C. Ry. Mineral resources, building stone, granite, marble, silver, iron, traces of gold. Principal towns Marble Falls, Bertram, Lake Victor.

CALDWELL COUNTY—County seat, Lockhart; area, 530 square miles, situated in south central Texas, one county south of Travis; created in 1848, organized in 1858. Surface, generally level; soils, rich black waxy prairie land on the north and west, sand loam on the east, alluvial soils on the bottoms. Well timbered; watered by the San Marcos River and tributary streams. Industries, stock raising, farming. Products, cattle, cotton, corn, oats, barley, sorghum and hay, sweet and irish potatoes, melons, all kinds of vegetables, grapes, peaches, and various other fruits. Transportation, M. K. & T., G. H. & S. A. and the S. A. & A. P. Rys. Natural resources, iron ore, building stone. Principal towns, Maxwell, Luling, Reedville, Mendoza, Dale and Pentress.

CALHOUN COUNTY—County seat, Port Lavaca; area, 592 square miles; situated on the Gulf Coast

southeast of San Antonio; created and organized in 1846. Surface, level, sloping gradually to the coast, drained by the Guadalupe River and numerous tributaries. Soil, deep black waxy, sandy and chocolate loam, some black sand. Industry, stock and poultry raising, farming, fish and oyster business. Products, fine horses, jacks, swine, dairy products, fish and oysters. Considerable interest in improved ways. Transportation, G. H. & S. A. and the St. L. B. & M. Rys. Principal towns, Port Lavaca, Port O'Connor, Seadrift Olivia.

CALLAHAN COUNTY — County seat, Baird; area, 882 square miles; situated in central west Texas, a little north of center; created, 1858, organized, 1877. Surface, generally rolling; soils, light sandy to a dark loam, very fertile. Industries, livestock leads, agricultural and horticultural beginning. Products, cattle, poultry, peaches, plum and grapes are shipped to outside markets. Transportation, T. & P., and the T. C. Rys. Other leading towns, Cross Plains, Clyde, Putnam, Cottonwood, Eagle Cove and Eula.

CAMERON COUNTY—County seat, Brownsville; area, 671 square miles; located in the extreme southern point of Texas, bounded by the Gulf of Mexico on the east and by the Rio Grande River on the south; created in 1848. Surface, nearly level illuvial prairie; soils, in the Rio Grande Valley, exceptionally deep and fertile, soils on the uplands or prairies, lighter but very productive when irrigated. Industries, stock raising, and farming, especially truck growing. Products, cotton, onions, cabbage, every kind of truck product for the earliest markets, sugar cane, figs, citrus fruits, dates,—subtropical fruits abound. Transportation, St L. B. & M., R. G. & S.B. and the Rio Grande Interurban Rys. Natural resources, brick clay. Leading towns besides Brownsville are San Benito, Harlingen, Raymondville.

CAMP COUNTY—County seat, Pittsburg; area, 217 square miles; located in northwest Texas; created and organized in 1874. Surface, hilly, with some level lands and valleys. Soil, mostly sandy loam. Industries, agricultural and live stock, poultry, fruit growing. Products, cotton, corn, small grains, the Elberta peach, grapes, plums, strawberries, cantaloupes, melons, coal. Transportation, M. K. & T. and the St. L. S. W. Rys. Mineral resources, lignite coal, iron ore, shale and potter's clay. Other leading towns, Leesburg, Newsome, Pine and Mattinburg.

CARSON COUNTY — County seat, Panhandle; area, 860 square miles; situated in the central Panhandle; created, 1876, organized, 1888. Surface, mostly level prairie; soil, largely dark heavy loam. Industries, live stock farming. Products, cattle, wheat, oats, barley, rye, corn, cane, kaffir corn, maize, peaches, grapes, plums and apples. Transportation, Southern Kansas of Texas (Santa Fe) and the C. R. I. & G. Rys. Other leading towns, Groom, Conway, and White Deer.

CASS COUNTY—County seat, Linden; area, 945 square miles; situated in northeast Texas, bordering Louisiana and one county removed from the Red River; created and organized, 1846. Surface, level and undulating, in some places broken by low hills; soil, a productive gray loam interspersed with a small proportion of red sandy land. Industries, farming, livestock raising, bee and honey industry. Products, ribbon cane, fruits, truck, peanuts and for-

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age crops, honey. Transportation, T. & P., M. K. & T., K. C. S., St L. S. W. and the Jefferson and Northern Rys. Mineral resources, iron ore, gas and oil. Other leading towns, Atlanta, Hughes Springs, Queen City, Blumberg.

CASTRO COUNTY—County seat, Dimmitt; area, 870 square miles; situated in the plains country; created in 1876 from Bexar county, organized in 1891. Surface, rolling, nearly level; soils, mostly sandy loam, some black land. Industries, livestock, small truck, dry farming. Products, cattle, some forage stuff, cherries, grapes, apples and plums. Transportation, Pecos & North Texas Ry., (Santa Fe.)

CHAMBERS COUNTY—County seat, Anahuac; area, 648 square miles; located on the Gulf Coast, one county removed from Louisiana; created and organized in 1858. Surface, level with general slope towards Galveston Bay; Soil, dark sandy loam. Heavily indented with bays, traversed by the Trinity River; much timber. Industries, truck growing, rice industry. Products, rice, livestock, fruits, truck. Transportation, Gulf & Interstate Ry., (Santa Fe), and many regular lines of boats out of Galveston and Houston. Other important towns, Winnie, Stowell, Wallaceville, Hankamer and Double Bayou.

CHEROKEE COUNTY—County seat, Rusk; area, 990 square miles; centrally located in east Texas; created in 1846. Surface, broken, in some places the hills approaching the dignity of mountains; Neches River forms the western boundary, the Angelina River the eastern boundary for 30 miles. Soils, chocolate predominates, in upland, with stiff black and sandy land in valleys. Industries, fruit, truck, lumber, farming. Products, peaches, plums, apricots, tomatoes, pine, hardwood, cotton, corn, grains, dairy products. Transportation, St L. S. W., T. & N. O., I. & G. N., and the Texas State Rys. Mineral resources, iron, brawn sandstone, valuable Clays. Other important towns, Alto, Dialville, Mount Selman, Ponta, Maydelle, Gallatin.

CHILDRESS COUNTY—County seat, Childress; area, 660 square miles; located in the southeast corner of the Panhandle; created in 1876, organized, 1887. Surface rolling, with broad valleys along the water courses; the Red River crosses the county, the Pease River borders on the south. Soil in the eastern portion, dark sandy loam; remainder of the land is more or less sandy, varying from dark to chocolate in color. Industries, stock raising, farming. Products, cattle, horses, wheat, oats, corn, alfalfa, and other forage crops, peaches, apples, plums, berries, melons and vegetables. Transportation, Ft W. & D. C. Ry. Mineral resources, gypsum, brick clay. Other important towns, Kirkland and Carey.

CLAY COUNTY—County seat, Henrietta; area, 1,250 square miles; situated in north Texas, bordering the Red River on the north; created in 1857, organized in 1873. Surface, generally rolling prairie with wide valleys along the Red River, Big and Little Wichita Rivers and other streams; the Red River bottom land is made up of dark sandy soil, while a dark and chocolate loam is found in the bottom land of the Wichita Rivers on the uplands, is a dark sandy loam with a clay subsoil. Industries, oil, gas, livestock farming. Products, gas to Ft Worth and Dallas and intermediate points, oil, cattle, cotton, corn, wheat and oats, fruits for local use. Transportation, Ft W & D. C. Ry. Mineral resources,

gas, oil, shale and fire clay. Other principal towns, Bellevue, Byers, Petrolia and Halsell.

COCHRAN COUNTY—Unorganized, hence no county seat; created, 1876; area 957 square miles, situated in the plains country with New Mexico on the western border. Surface, high and level. Industries, stock raising. Products, cattle only, though it has been demonstrated that west Texas crops and fruits will do well. No railroads.

COKE COUNTY—County seat, Robert Lee; area, 850 square miles; situated in west central Texas; created in 1889. Surface, generally rolling with many hills, Colorado River flowing diagonally across it; soil, red loam, on plateaus, black waxy. Industry, stock raising. Products, cattle, some cotton and staples, melons and truck. Transportation, Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Ry. Mineral resources, excellent sand and lime stone deposits, and brick clay plentiful. Other towns, Bronte, Ft Chadbourne, Edith, Sanco, and Tennyson.

COLEMAN COUNTY—County seat, Coleman; area, 1,302 square miles; located in west central Texas, created in 1858. Surface, generally level, hills here and there rising abruptly; soil varies from a black waxy to a loose sandy loam. Industries, livestock, poultry, farming. Products, cattle, sheep, goats, cotton, corn, maize, kaffir corn, various feed stuffs, dairy products. Mineral resources, coal, an abundance of lime and sandstone and brick shale. Transportation, G. C. & S. Fe Ry. Other towns, Santa Anna, Talpa, Valra, Silver Valley, Novice and Goldsboro.

COLLIN COUNTY—County seat, McKinney; area, 828 square miles; situated in north Texas, created in 1846. Surface high and rolling with but few hills; soil, black waxy. Industries, farming, dairying and poultry and stock raising. Products, cotton, wheat, oats, alfalfa, etc., fancy stock, blooded horses, some fruit. Transportation, G. C. & S. Fe, St L. S. W., St Louis, San Francisco & Texas, H. & T. C., Rys., and the Texas Traction Co., interurban. Other towns, Farmersville, Plano, Celina, Princeton, Allen, Melissa, Frisco, Prosper, Blue Ridge, Westington and Anna.

COLLINSWORTH COUNTY—County seat, Wellington; area, 900 square miles; situated in the Panhandle, bordering the state of Oklahoma; created in 1876. Surface, level with some rolling land along creeks and rivers; soil, varies from sandy loam along the streams to a dark loam in the flats. Industry, live stock raising, some farming. Products, cattle, corn, wheat, oats, alfalfa and hogs. Transportation, W. F. & N. W. Ry.

COLORADO COUNTY—County seat, Columbus; area, 948 square miles; located in the costal plains, two counties removed from the Gulf of Mexico; created, 1836, organized, 1837. Surface, mostly level, few hills along streams; soil varies from sandy loam to black waxy and alluvial. Industries, live stock, farming, truck growing. Products, rice, sugar cane, cotton, corn, potatoes, all kinds of vegetables and fruits. Transportation, S. A. & A. P., G. C. & S. Fe, and the G. H. & S. A. Rys. Mineral resources, brick clay. Other towns, Eagle Lake, Weimer, Rock Island, Alleyton, Oakland, Matthews, Eldridge, Mentz and Bernado.

COMAL COUNTY—County seat, New Braunfels; area, 569 square miles; situated in southwest Texas, north of San Antonio; created in 1846. Surface, brok-

en in northern and western portions; southern portion level. Comal and Guadalupe Rivers well water the county. Soil varies from a stiff soil to a mellow loam. Industries, live stock, diversified farming, fruit growing. Products, cattle, farm crops, pears, plums, peaches. Mineral resources, limestone and brick clay. Good interest in public highways. Important towns, New Braunfels, Bracken and Hunter. Transportation, I. & G. N., and the M. K. & T. Rys., and an interurban.

COMANCHE COUNTY—County seat, Comanche; area, 821 square miles; situated in north central Texas, southwest of Ft Worth; created, 1856. Surface, generally rolling, North and South Leon Rivers cross the county. Soil, sandy loam, black waxy and a black sandy. Industries, livestock, dairying, farming. Products, fine cattle, horses and mules, cotton, dairy products. Mineral resources, coal, oil and gas. Transportation, Ft W. & R. G. (Frisco), Stephenville North & South Texas (Cotton Belt), and the Texas Central Rys. Leading towns, Comanche, DeLeon, Proctor, Snipe Springs, Hasse, Gustine, Lampkin, Comyl and Sydney.

CONCHO COUNTY—County seat, Paint Rock; area, 941 square miles; situated near the geographical center of Texas; created in 1858 and organized, 1859. Surface, varies from rough country with very fertile valleys in the southern half to rolling prairie in the northwest portion; soil varies from white sandy to dark rich alluvial. Industries, farming and fruit growing, some live stock raising. Products, cotton, grains, feedstuffs and fruits—grapes, peaches, plums, pears. Transportation, Ft W. & R. G. (Frisco), and G. C. & S. Fe Rys. Other towns, Eden, Eola, Millers View, Concho, Pasche and Ruth.

COOKE COUNTY—County seat, Gainesville; area, 1,000 square miles; located in north Texas on the Red River; created, 1848, organized, 1849. Surface, rolling prairie; soil, red alluvial, black waxy, gray loam. Industries, agricultural and live stock. Products, wheat, corn, oats, feedstuff, including alfalfa, cotton, home cattle fruit and truck growing. Transportation, G. C. & S. Fe and the M. K. & T. Rys. Mineral resources, lime and sandstone, brick clay. Is a leader in good roads. Towns, Gainesville, Valley View, Windsor, Fair plains, Marysville, Muenster, Myra, Lindsey, Woodbine and Dexter.

CORYELL COUNTY—County seat, Gatesville; area, 1,115 square miles; situated near the center of the state; created, 1854. Surface, much prairie, high rolling; soil, rich black, black rich sandy loam. Industries, farming, livestock, dairying poultry raising. Products, corn, oats, wheat, alfalfa, millet, cotton, and dairy products, blooded cattle, horses, sheep, honey. Mineral resources, limestone. Transportation, St L. S. W., Temple & N. W., Stephenville North and South, and the G. C. & S. Fe Rys. Towns, Gatesville, Copperas Cove, Oglesby, Jonesboro, Turnersville, Evant, Pearl, Mound, Leon Junction and Levita.

COTTLE COUNTY—County seat, Paducah; area, 956 square miles; located in the southeast part of the Panhandle; created, 1879, organized, 1892. Surface, generally level, broken by the breaks of the Pease River on the west. Soil, black waxy, sandy loam. Industries, farming, cattle raising; products, cattle, cotton, grains, feedstuffs, fruits. Transportation, Quanah, Acme & Pacific Ry.

CRANE COUNTY—Unorganized, hence no county seat; area, 850 square miles; situated in west Texas

with the Pecos River as its southern boundary; created, 1887. Surface, generally high, rolling prairie; soil, varies from a light gravel or sandy to a black sandy or chocolate. Industry. Cattle. Products, live stock, farming hardly introduced. No railroads.

CROCKETT COUNTY—County seat, Ozona; area, 3,004 square miles; situated in southwest Texas; created, 1875. Surface in northern portion, slightly rolling, southern and western, very rough, high hills, narrow valleys, canyons. Industry, cattle. Products, live stock; only a few acres devoted to farming. No railroads.

CROSBY COUNTY—County seat, Crosbyton; area, 984 square miles; situated in the eastern tier of the Plains counties; created, 1876, organized, 1886. Surface, almost level; soil, red to a dark sandy loam. Industry, cattle raising, farming. Products, live stock, cotton, corn, maize, kaffir corn, alfalfa and small grains, some fruit for local use. Transportation, Crosbyton South Plains Ry. Other towns, Emma, Estacado, Cone and Lorenza.

CULBERSON COUNTY—County seat, Van Horn; area, 3,780 square miles; situated in west Texas, bordering El Paso county on the west and New Mexico on the north; organized, 1911. Surface, mountainous. Industry, cattle grazing. Transportation, T. & P. and the G. C. & S. Fe Rys. Mineral resources, white marble, valuable stone and various minerals undeveloped.

DALLAM COUNTY—County seat, Dalhart; area, 1,463 square miles; located in extreme northwest corner of the Panhandle, bordering Oklahoma and New Mexico; created, 1876, organized, 1891. Surface, generally level, broken along the south line by the Rito Blanco Canyon; soil alternates from a rich brown sandy loam to a hard land known as "tight" or mesquite land. Industries, live stock, principally, some farming and horticultural interests. Transportation, Ft W. & D., C. R. I. & G., and the Enid, Ochiltree & Western Rys. Leading towns, Dalhart, Texline, Corlena, Terico, Ware, Matlock, Chamberlain, Conlin and Hovey.

DALLAS COUNTY—County seat, Dallas; area, 900 square miles; located in north Texas, east of central; created, 1846 and organized the same year. Surface, mostly level, with rolling prairies in the northwestern portion, some rough lands along the streams; Trinity River crosses the county. Soil, sandy, sandy loam and black waxy, very productive. Industries, agricultural, dairying, livestock raising on farms, manufacturing in the city of Dallas. Products, cotton, corn, oats, wheat, forage, crops, dairy products, poultry products. Transportation, G. C. & S. Fe., St L. S. W., C. R. I. & G., T. & B. V., M. K. & T., H. & T. C., T. & N. O., T. & P., I. & G. N., St L. & S. Fe., Texas Traction Co., Northern Texas Traction Co., Southern Traction Co. and Eastern Texas Traction Co., Rys. Dallas county is a leader in construction of good roads, concrete highways. Dallas is the second city in the state in population but commercially ranks first, being the greatest jobbing, distributing and manufacturing center in the southwest. It leads as an educational center, being the home of many schools, colleges and universities. It is the site for the Texas State Fair, the greatest institution of its kind in the United States. Other towns in the county are, Lancaster, Hutchins, Garland, Richardson, Carrollton, Farmers Branch, Wilmer, Cedar Hill, Duncanville, Kleberg Grand Prairie and Irving.

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DAWSON COUNTY—County seat, Lamesa; area, 900 square miles; situated on the Plains; created, 1858; organized, 1905. Surface, generally level; soil, largely chocolate and sandy loam with clay foundation. Industry, stockraising, some farming. Products, cattle, staple Panhandle crops, including cotton and fruits for home use. Transportation, Pecos & Northern Texas Ry.

DEAF SMITH COUNTY—County seat, Hereford; area, 1,477 square miles; located in the panhandle, bordering New Mexico; created, 1876, organized, 1890. Surface, a level plateau between 3,000 and 4,000 ft. altitude; soil, red and gray sandy loam, with black loam in the bottoms. Industries, stockraising, farming, truck. Products, cattle, hogs, sheep, sugar beets, melons, truck, apples, cherries, grapes, wheat, milo maize, kaffir corn and millet. Transportation, Pecos & Northern Texas Ry. (Santa Fe). Other towns, Joel and Dawn.

DEWITT COUNTY—County seat, Cuero; area, 266 square miles; situated in northwest Texas; created, 1870. Surface is undulating, generally high; soil, black loam, some sandy and gray land. Industries, diversified farming, dairying, poultry and bee interests, some livestock growing. Products, cotton, corn, oats, alfalfa and other staples, peaches, dairy products, honey. Transportation, Texas Midland and the G. C. & S. Fe Rys. Other towns, Enloe, Pecan Gap, Horton, Lake Creek and Charleston.

DENTON COUNTY—County seat, Denton; area, 865 square miles; situated in north Texas, one county removed from the Red River, bordering Dallas and Tarrant counties on the south; created, 1846. Surface, gently rolling, soil black waxy, and mixture of sand and clay, and in the timber belt dark sandy loam with red clay sub soil. Many streams. Industries, farming, stock and poultry raising. Products, grains, especially, then cotton, fruits, vegetables, field crops, beef and dairy cattle, hogs, sheep horses, mules. Denton is the site of the College of Industrial Arts and the North Texas Normal School. Transportation, T. & P., M. K. & T., G. C. & S. Fe, and the St L. & S. F. Rys. Principal towns, Denton, Pilot Point, Lewisville, Sanger, Krum, Aubrey and Justin.

DEWITT COUNTY—County Seat, Cuero; area, 880 square miles; situated in southwest Texas in the costal plains; created and organized, 1846. Surface, rolling; soil, dark sandy loam. The Guadalupe River flows across the county. Industries, truck and fruit farming, diversified farming, dairying, livestock breeding, poultry, especially turkey, manufacturing. Products, sugar cane, cotton, corn, sorghum and other forage crops, fine stock, figs, peaches, turkeys and other fowl. Transportation, S. A. & A. P., and G. H. & S. A. Rys. Other towns, Yorktown, Nordheim, Thomaston, Hocheim and Meyersville.

DICKENS COUNTY—County seat, Dickens; area, 918 square miles; situated partially in the plains country; created, 1876, organized, 1891. Surface, generally rolling; soils vary, red, dark and chocolate sandy loam predominating. Industries, stock raising, farming, some fruit growing. Products, cattle, cotton, peaches, grapes, apricots, plums. Transportation, Wichita Valley Ry. Mineral resources, megnesia, red and gray sandstone. Spur is another leading town in the county.

DIMITT COUNTY—County Carrizo Springs;

area, 1,164 square miles; situated in southwest Texas; created, 1858, organized, 1880. Surface, generally level; soil, varies from red sandy loam to black waxy. Industries, livestock, some fruit and truck, poultry and bees. Products, cattle, bermuda onions, figs, grapes, berries, honey. Transportation, Crystal City & Uvalde Ry. Other towns, Asherton, Bermuda, Big Wells, Brundage, Detonio, Las Vargas and Catarina.

DONLEY COUNTY—County seat, Clarendon; area, 878 square miles; situated in the panhandle; created, 1876, organized, 1882. Surface, elevated plain which breaks off into small hills with valleys therewith, soil ranges from black waxy, chocolate, black sandy and red clay sand, to a special soil known as the Donley County loam, a dark soil which is mellow, deep and always moist. Industries, livestock, dairying, some farming. Products, fine cattle, horses, mules, sheep, dairy products, cotton. Transportation, Ft W. & D. C. and the C. R. I. & G. Rys. Other towns, Hedley and Jerico.

DUNN COUNTY—County seat—not organized; created, 1913 from Duval county, situated in southwest Texas. Surface, rolling and hilly. Livestock, farming and apiculture. Products, cattle, cotton, honey. Served by the Mexican National Ry.

DUVAL COUNTY—County seat, San Diego; area, 888 square miles; located in southwest Texas; created, 1858, organized, 1876. Surface, southeastern portion, in the Gulf plain; remainder of territory is rolling and hilly. Industries, stock raising, farming, apiculture. Products, cattle, horses, cotton, honey, corn and onions. Transportation, Texas-Mexican Ry.

EASTLAND COUNTY—County seat, Eastland; area, 947 square miles; situated north of the central part of the state; created, 1858, organized, 1873. Surface, varied, part being broken and mountainous, part is level and rolling; soil, principally black, rich loam and black sandy. Industries, oil, live stock, farming, mining. Products, oil, livestock, cotton, feedstuff, apples, pears, plums, grapes, coal. Mineral resources, coal, brick clay. Transportation, T. & P. and the T. C. Rys. Other towns, Ranger, Cisco, Rising Star, Carbon and Gorman.

ECTOR COUNTY—County seat, Odessa; area, 976 square miles; situated in west Texas; created, 1887, organized, 1891. Surface, level; soil, chiefly sandy loam. Industries, livestock principally, farming in a small way. Transportation, T. & P. Ry.

EDWARDS COUNTY—County seat, Rock Springs; area, 1,387 square miles, situated in Southwest Texas, one county removed from the Rio Grande River; created, 1858, organized, 1881. Surface, rolling in northwest portion, southern half broken. Soil, black sticky in places, rock ground in others. Industry, stock raising. Products, goats, sheep. Mineral resources, silver, iron, sulphur, coal, and kaolin. No railroads.

ELLIS COUNTY—County seat, Waxahachie; area 1,066 square miles; situated in north central Texas; created, 1849, organized, 1850. Surface, generally level to rolling; soil, black waxy and black loam. Industries, farming, livestock. Products, cotton, alfalfa, corn, oats and other grains, feedstuff, fine, horses, hogs and cattle, fruits and vegetables for home use. Transportation, H. & T. C., Texas Midland, T. & B. V., M. K. & T., G. C. & S. Fe., I. & G. N., and the Dallas Southern Traction Co., Rys.

Public highways up-to-date. Principal towns, Waxahachie, Ennis, Italy, Midlothian, Ferris, Palmer and Milford.

EL PASO COUNTY—County seat, El Paso; area, 5,573 square miles before Hudspeth county was made; situated in the extreme western part of Texas, it is bounded on the south by Old Mexico and on the north and west by New Mexico; created, 1850, organized, 1871. Surface, mountainous, broken by many canyons and valleys, and yet much level land also. Industries, stockraising, dairying, mining. Products, cattle, dairy products, finest grapes in the United States, peaches, plums, pears and apricots. Transportation, G. H. & S. A., T. & P., El P. & S. W., A. T. & S. F., and the Mexican Central Lines, and an interurban between El Paso and Ysleta. Mineral resources, marble granite, copper, silver, lead, zinc, iron, gold, coal.

ERATH COUNTY—County seat, Stephenville; area, 1,110 square miles; situated in central Texas; created in 1865. Surface, partly level, prairie lands, northern portion broken by hills of considerable altitude as on the eastern border also. Soil varies from sandy loam to black and "tight" land and gray land. Industries, livestock and diversified farming, mining. Products, fine horses, beef cattle, hogs, dairy animals. Transportation, Ft. W. & R. G. (Frisco), T. C., and the Stephenville North and South (Cotton Belt), Rys. Mineral resources, coal, limestone, sandstone, brick clay. Public highways are gradually becoming improved. Principal towns, Stephenville, Dublin, Thurber, Bluffdale and Alexander.

FALLS COUNTY—County seat, Marlin; area, 844 square miles; situated in the central part of the state; created and organized, 1850. Surface, level, slightly undulating, few hills; soil, black waxy, gray sandy and deep alluvial. Industries, farming, stock-raising, fruit growing, apiculture. Products, cotton and alfalfa, swine, peaches, pears, apricots, figs and honey. Transportation, I. & G. N., H. & T. C., S. A. & A. P., and the M. K. & T. Rys. Excellent public highways. Marlin is famed for its mineral wells. Other towns, Rosebud, Lott, Chilton, Travis and Reagan.

FANNIN COUNTY—County seat, Bonham; area, 940 square miles; situated in north Texas, bordering the Red River; created, 1837, organized, 1838. Surface, high and rolling; soil, black waxy, reddish brown alluvial. Industries, farming, fruit growing, stock raising. Products, small grain, corn, cotton, alfalfa, and forage crops, fruits, vegetables, fine stock. Transportation, T. & P., M. K. & T., St. L. S. W., and the G. C. & S. Fe Rys. Towns, Bonham, Honey Grove, Ladonia, Leonard, Trenton, Dodd City, Savoy and Ravenna.

FAYETTE COUNTY—County seat, LaGrange; area, 992 square miles; situated in south central Texas; created in 1837, organized in 1838. One half of the surface area is rolling prairie; soil, black loam, black lime, chocolate loam, sandy loam, stiff black waxy, gray sandy with some gravel. Industries, stock-farming, diversified farming, dairying, poultry interests. Products, fine stock, cotton, corn, all forms of truck, pears, plums, figs, berries, poultry. Transportation, M. K. & T., G. H. & S. A., S. A. & A. P., and the H. & T. C. Rys. Mineral resources, lignite and valuable clays. Towns, La Grange, Schulenberg, Flatonia, Fayetteville, Carmine, Ledbetter, Winchester and Ellinger.

FISHER COUNTY—County seat, Roby; area 836 square miles; situated in central west Texas; directly west of Dallas and Ft. Worth; created 1876, organized 1886. Surface, partly rolling, partly level with a few mountains in northern portion, drained by the Brazos River. Soil, red candy, alluvial, and sandy loam. Industries, stock raising, farming. Products, cattle, cotton, corn, peanuts, maize, sorghum, kaffir corn, vegetables and fruits. Transportation, K. C. M. & O., Estacado & Gulf, T. C., T. & P. and the G. C. & S. F. Rys. Mineral resources, gypsum, sandstone. Other towns, Rotan, McCauley, Sylvester, Royston, Bernecker and Gongsworth.

FLOYD COUNTY—County seat, Floydada; area 1,036 square miles; situated in the Texas Plains, created 1876, organized 1890. Surface, slightly rolling; soil, sandy loam. Leading industries, stock-raising, farming. Products, cattle, wheat, feedstuff, cotton, grains, fruit for home use. Transportation, P. & N. T. Ry. Good roads.

FOARD COUNTY—County seat, Crowell; area, 636 square miles; situated in the lower Panhandle; created, 1891. Surface, level with some rolling and slightly broken; soil, one-third of the prairies, sandy, remainder, clay and loam, very productive. Industries, livestock, farming, fruit growing. Products, cattle, cotton, wheat, grains of various kinds, fruits, peaches, plums, grapes. Transportation, K. C. M. & O. Ry. Mineral resources, copper and silver in small quantities. Roads naturally good, well cared for. Towns, Foard City, Thalia, Rayland and Margarete.

FORT BEND COUNTY—County seat, Richmond; area, 897 square miles; situated in the coast country; created 1837, organized same year. Surface, level; soil, alluvial, black hog-wallow, and some sandy loam, all very fertile. Industries, livestock, farming, fruit growing, poultry and dairy interests. Products, livestock, rice, cotton, corn, sugar cane, figs, peaches, pears, citrus fruit. Transportation, G. H. & S. A., G. C. & S. F., S. A. & A. P., M. K. & T., I. & G. N., New York, Texas and Mexican & Sugarland Rys. Natural resources, gas, brick clay, pottery clay. Excellent public highways. Other towns, Rosenberg, Fulshear, Sugarland, Missouri City, Thompson, Needville, Beasley and Orchard.

FRANKLIN COUNTY—County seat, Mt. Vernon; area, 325 square miles; situated in northeast Texas; created, 1875. Surface, mostly level; soil, varies from light sandy loam to black waxy. Industries, diversified farming, fruit and truck growing, some livestock. Products, all staple crops produce heavily, potatoes, tomatoes, melons, peaches, fine horses, cattle and hogs. Transportation, St. L. S. W., M. K. & T. Other towns, Cookville, Wingfield, Monticello and Bly.

FREESTONE COUNTY—County seat, Fairfield; area, 947 square miles; situated in east central Texas; created 1850, organized 1851. Surface, eastern and southern portions, moderately rolling, remainder comparatively level. Soil, dark loam, some black waxy, sandy, chocolate and dark loam. Industries, agricultural, horticultural and stock raising. Products, oil, cotton, corn, peanuts, oats, general forage crops, peaches, plums, summer apples and berries, live stock. In 1921 a great oil field was discovered in Freestone county which is being rapidly developed and Wortham is the center of these activities. Transportation, T. & B. V., H. & T. C., and the I. & G. N. Natural resources, gray and blue granite, soft sandstone, brick and fire

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clay. Good highways. Towns, Fairfield, Teague, Wortham and Kirvin.

FRIO COUNTY—County Seat, Pearsall; area, 1,064 square miles; located in southwest Texas; created 1858, organized 1871. Surface, rolling; soil mostly sandy loam. Industries, livestock, truck and diversified farming. Products, cotton, melons, onions, honey, cattle. Transportation, I. & G. N. Ry. Other towns, Dilly and Moore.

GAINES COUNTY—County Seat, Seminole; area 1,590 square miles; situated in west Texas, south of the staked plains; created 1876, organized 1905. Surface, rolling; traversed by several draws; soil, mainly of upland sandy loam. Industry, livestock chiefly, some farming and fruit growing. Products, corn, milo maize, kaffir corn, sorghum, other staple Panhandle crops, home fruits. Transportation, no railroads.

GALVESTON COUNTY—County seat, Galveston; area 438 square miles; situated on the Gulf Coast, 80 miles southwest of the Louisiana border; created 1838, organized 1839. Surface, level; slight slope toward Galveston Bay and Gulf of Mexico; soil, deep sandy loam. Industries, truck farming, livestock raising, fruit growing, dairy and poultry business, dredging of road shell from Galveston Bay. Products, citrus fruit, figs, strawberries, melons, cantaloupes, dairy products, shell from Galveston Bay for road making. Transportation, G. H. & S. A. G. H. & H., G. C. & S. F., I. & G. N., M. K. & T., T. & B. V., St. L. B. & M., Gulf & Interstate, (Santa Fe) G. & W., Galveston-Houston Interurban and the Frisco system Rys. Its chief city and county seat, Galveston, is one of the great deep waterports of the U. S., ranking next to New York in importance of its commerce. It is the first exporting cotton market in the world and has high rank in the fish and oyster industry. Great strides in highway construction. Other towns of the county, Texas City, Port Bolivar, Dickenson, League City, Lamarque, Algoa, Arcadia, Hitchcock and Friendswood.

GARZA COUNTY—County seat, Post City; area, 821 square miles; situated in the foothills of the Plains; created 1876, organized 1907. Surface, 50 per cent level, 40 per cent rolling, 10 per cent hilly; soils vary from a tight dark chocolate with a clay foundation to red catclaw sandy loam. Industries, stock raising, farming. Products, cattle, cotton, forage stuffs, peaches, plums, grapes, berries. Transportation, G. C. & S. F. Ry.

GILLESPIE COUNTY—County seat, Fredericksburg; area, 1,140 square miles; lies in southwest Texas, west of Austin; created and organized, 1848. Surface, equally divided between hilly, rolling and level land; soil on level land, principally black waxy, on uplands, gray sandy loam, in valleys, black sandy loam. Industries, live stock raising leads, dairying following with farming ranking last. Products, cattle, cotton, wheat, oats, corn, sorghum, milo maize, irish potatoes, dairy products, peaches, pears, plums, grapes. Transportation, Fredericksburg & Waring Ry. Mineral resources, iron, zinc, copper, asbestos, lead and graphite, limestone, granite, sandstone and soapstone. Considerable interest in good roads.

GLASSCOCK COUNTY—County seat, Garden City; area, 952 square miles; situated at the foot of the plains; created, 1887, organized, 1893. Surface, mostly level, slightly broken in eastern section; soil,

sandy loam, dark, chocolate colored loam. Industries, grazing of cattle, some farming and fruit growing. Products, cattle, home fruit and vegetables. No railroads.

GOLIAD COUNTY—County seat, Goliad; area, 817 square miles; located in southwest Texas, one county removed from the Gulf; an original county of Texas, organized in 1837. Surface, slightly undulating; soil, black sandy loam, alluvial, light sandy. Industries, live stock, farming, swine breeding. Transportation, G. H. & S. A. Ry. Products, fine live stock, cotton and corn, grapes, figs, peaches and pears. Important towns other than Goliad, Berclair, Charco, Fannin, Weser and Weesatche.

GONZALES COUNTY—County seat, Gonzales; area, 1,079 square miles; a southwest Texas coast county; organized, 1837. Surface, generally rolling; soil, dark, gray sandy loam, rich black land. Industries, diversified farming, livestock raising. Products, cotton, corn, cane, oats, potatoes, onions, melons, peaches, pears, plums, small fruit. Transportation, S. A. & A. P., and the G. H. & S. A. Rys. Natural resources, sandstone and Kaolin, gas was discovered and is being developed. Lively interest in good roads. Other towns, Waelder, Harwood, Slayden, Nixon, Smiley, Pierson and Cranz.

GRAY COUNTY—County seat, Lefors; area, 860 square miles; located in the northwestern part of the Panhandle, created, 1876, organized, 1902. Surface, in the north and west, level, with hills and fertile valleys in the south and east; soil, varies from dark chocolate and sandy to dark and light sandy. Industries, diversified farming, livestock raising. Products, alfalfa, cotton, wheat, melons, apples, peaches, berries, cattle. Transportation, Southern Kansas of Texas (Santa Fe), C. R. I. & G. Rys. Other towns, McLean, Pamper, Alanreed.

GRAYSON COUNTY—County seat, Sherman; area, 1,012 square miles; situated in north Texas, bordering the Red River, created and organized, 1846. Surface, level, soil, black waxy, black and gray sandy loam. Industries, diversified farming, farm crops, fine horses, cattle, hogs, dairy products. cattle breeding, dairying, poultry. Products, staple Transportation, Texas Traction Co., M. K. & T., St. L. S. W., St. L. S. F., Denison & Pacific Suburban, Denison, Bonham, New Orleans, G. C. & S. F., H. & T. C., M. O. & G. and the T. & P. Rys. Natural resources, gas, with indications of oil. Lively interest in public highways. Other cities of the county, Denison, Whitewright, Van Alstyne, Whitesboro, Colmesneil, Howe, Bells, Pottsboro and Tioga.

GREGG COUNTY—County seat, Longview; area, 287 square miles; located in northwest Texas; created and organized, 1873. Surface, mostly undulating, some broken and hilly sections; soil varies in forms of light gray, mulatto soils, chocolate and stiff black soils, while the upland soil is impregnated with iron. Industries, farming, fruit growing, lumbering, poultry and mining interests. Products, all kinds of east Texas fruits and truck for outside markets, hardwood and pine. Transportation, I. & G. N., T. & P., G. C. & S. F., Port Boliver Iron Ore, and Brown's Lumber Rys. Mineral resources, lignite and iron, brick and potter clay, indications of oil and gas. Good roads. Other towns, Gladwater, Kingore.

GRIMES COUNTY—County seat, Anderson; area, 770 square miles; located in south central

Texas, created and organized, 1846. Surface, hilly in the western and central parts, rolling in the remainder with much level land; soil varies from black sandy to gray sandy. Industries, lumbering, general farming, truck and fruit growing, livestock raising, dairying, poultry interests. Products, oak and gum wood, hardwood, cotton and corn, potatoes, all kinds of truck, fine cattle. Transportation, I. & G. N., G. C. & S. F., H. & T. C., and T. & B. V. Rys. Other towns, Navasota, Bedias, Shaird, Stoneham, Roans prairie, Dobbin.

GUADALUPE COUNTY—County seat, Seguin; area, 717 square miles; located in south central part of Texas, created and organized, 1846. Surface, level in the southern portion, hilly in the northern part; soil, black loam, sandy loam and white sand. Industries, diversified farming, live stock raising, truck growing. Products, cotton, oats, corn, watermelons, pecans, early truck, small fruit. Transportation, G. H. & S. A. Ry. Natural resources, brick clay, coal, traces of oil and gas. Interest in good roads. Other towns, Marion and Kingsbury.

HALE COUNTY—County seat, Plainview; area, 1,036 square miles; situated in the Plains, created, 1876, organized, 1888. Surface, generally level, soil, chocolate and sandy loam. Industries, live stock, farming, horticulture. Products, maize, kaffir corn, millet, cotton, corn, wheat, oats, sorghum, fruits, vegetables, apples. Transportation, P. & N. T. Ry. Naturally good roads. Other towns, Hale Center, Abernathy, Petersburg, Running Water, Ellen and Norfleet.

HALL COUNTY—County seat, Memphis; area, 868 square miles; situated in the northwestern part of the Panhandle, created, 1876, organized, 1890. Surface rolling, with hills occasionally; soils vary from black sandy to red sandy loam. Industries, diversified farming, fruit growing, livestock industry. Products, Panhandle staples, alfalfa, cotton, sorghum, cow peas, peanuts, melons and truck, peaches, apples, other fruit. Transportation, Ft. W. & D. C., Altus, Roswell & El Paso Rys. Mineral resources, brick clay. Other towns, Newlin and Estelling.

HAMILTON COUNTY—County seat, Hamilton; area, 858 square miles; situated in north central Texas, west of Waco; created and organized 1858. Surface, rolling; soil, black waxy and chocolate varieties mixed with sand. Industries, diversified farming, fruit growing, live stock. Products, cotton, corn, wheat, oats, other field crops, peaches, plums, pears, apricots, forage crops, cattle, horses, sheep. Transportation, St. L. S. W., Stephenville North & South Texas, T. C. Rys. Other towns, Hico, Carlton, Pottsville and Fairy.

HANSFORD COUNTY—County seat, Hansford; area, 860 square miles; situated in the north tier of counties of the Panhandle; created 1876, organized 1889. Surface, level except along streams; soil, black sandy loam. Industry, cattle raising, general farming, fruit growing, poultry industry. Products, Panhandle staples, wheat, peaches, apples, plums, grapes, cherries. No railroads.

HARDEMAN COUNTY—County seat, Quanah; area, 532 square miles; situated in northwest Texas bordering the Panhandle proper with Oklahoma on the north; created 1858, organized 1894. Surface level except the extreme south line, mountainous; soil, sandy loam underlaid with gypsum, with considerable black land in the valleys. Industries,

agriculture and stock raising. Products, wheat, corn, cotton, honey, cattle, horses, hogs. Transportation, Ft. W. & D. C., St. L. & S. F., K. C. M. & O. and Quanah Acme & Pacific Rys. Mineral resources, gypsum rock. Other towns, Chillicothe, Evans, Hazel, Acme and Goodlet.

HARDIN COUNTY—County seat, Kuntz; area, 844 square miles; located in southeast Texas; one county removed from the Gulf; created and organized 1868. Surface, generally level, some hills in the eastern portion. Soil, light sandy loam, black waxy. Industries, lumbering, livestock raising, truck farming, oil. Products, lumber, hardwood and pine, cattle, oil, various early truck. Transportation, G. C. & S. F., T. & N. O., Beaumont, Sou Lake & Western Rys. Good roads. Other towns, Silsbee, Saratoga, Batson, Honey Island, Village.

HARRIS COUNTY—County seat, Houston; area, 1,761 square miles; situated in the coastal plains, bordering Galveston Bay on the south, one of the original counties of the state, organized, 1837. Surface, level, gently rolling, traversed by numerous creeks and bayous. Industries, lumber, rice, farming, livestock, oil. Products, pine, and various timbers, rice, dairy products, all kind of south Texas early truck and fruit, oil. Transportation, G. H. & S. A., T. & N. O., H. & T. C., H. E. & W. T., G. H. & H., M. K. & T., I. & G. N., T. & B. V., St. L. B. & M., S. L. & W., S. A. & A. P. and the Galveston-Houston Interurban Rys. Natural resources, one of Texas' leading oil fields, brick clay. This county is a leader in paved public highways. Houston is the third city in size in Texas, is a leader in commercial activity and as an educational center, being the Home of the Rice Institute, one of the highest type universities on the American Continent. Other cities and towns of this county, Hockley, Westfield, Lynchburg, Harrisburg, Houston Heights, Katy, Webster and Genoa.

HARRISON COUNTY—County seat, Marshall; area, 873 square miles; situated in northeast Texas, bordering Louisiana; created 1839, organized 1842. Surface, eastern portion, rolling, well drained, western section somewhat broken. Industries, diversified farming, fruit growing. Products, peaches, plums, apples, pears, berries, pecans, native hickory nuts, cotton, potatoes, truck, fine cattle along with the farming. Transportation, T. & P., M. K. & T., M. & E. T. Rys. Iron, lignite, deposits; sandstone, brick clay and glass sand and natural gas for home use among natural resources. Good roads. Other towns, Hallsville, Harleton, Waskom.

HARTLEY COUNTY—County seat, Channing; area, 1,460 square miles; situated in northwest Panhandle, bordering New Mexico; created 1876, organized 1891. Surface, level plain, breaking off into abrupt canyons; soil varies from loose and sandy to dark and chocolate loam. Industries, stock raising, swine industry, diversified farming. Products, cattle, forage crops, apples, cherries, pears. Transportation, Ft. W. & D. C., C. R. I. & G., and the Enid Ochiltree & Western Rys. Other towns, Hartley, Romero, Middlewater.

HASKELL COUNTY—County seat, Haskell; area, 843 square miles; situated in northwest Texas; created 1858, organized 1886. Surface, level, small part rocky; soil varies from a gray to black and chocolate loam. Industries, livestock, diversified farming. Products, cattle, forage crops, melons, sweet potatoes, truck, cotton, peaches, plums,

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grapes. Transportation, Wichita Valley, K. C. M. & O., and the Stamford & Northwestern Rys. Mineral resources, limestone. Other towns, Rule, Sagerton, Rochester, Weinert.

HAYS COUNTY—County seat, San Marcos; area, 647 square miles; situated in south central Texas, between San Antonio and Austin. Created and organized, 1848. Surface, hilly and broken in northern section, rolling prairie in southern and eastern portions; soil, black waxy, chocolate-colored loam predominating, alluvial soil in creek bottoms. Industries, farming, fruit growing, livestock. Products, alfalfa, forage crops, cotton, cattle. Transportation, I. & G. N., M. K. & T. Rys. Excellent roads. Other towns, Buda Kyle, Dripping Springs.

HEMPHILL COUNTY—County seat, Canadian; area, 860 square miles; situated in the Panhandle; created 1878, organized 1887. Surface, generally rolling, some plains; soil, deep black, reddish sandy loam. Industry, stockraising, general farming. Products, cattle, broom corn, wheat, maize, alfalfa, fruits. Transportation, Southern Kansas of Texas Ry. (Santa Fe). Other towns, Isaacs, Mendota, Glacier.

HENDERSON COUNTY—County seat, Athens; area, 949 square miles; situated in East Texas, between the Trinity and Neches Rivers, about fifty miles southeast of Dallas; created and organized, 1846. Surface, generally level, slightly broken; soil, generally sandy. Industries, lumbering, fruit growing, farming, livestock raising. Products, lumber, corn, cotton, potatoes, melons, truck, peaches, fine horses, jacks and mules. Transportation, St. L. S. W., and the T. & N. O. Rys. Mineral resources, iron ore and lignite, brick clay. Other towns, Chandler, Malakoff, Eustace, LaRue, Brownshoro, Murchison, Trinidad.

HIDALGO COUNTY—County seat, Edinburg; area, 1,583 square miles; situated in southwest Texas, bordering the Rio Grande, one county removed from the Gulf of Mexico; created and organized, 1852. Surface, generally level; soil, deep black sandy loam, to a lighter loam. Industries, irrigated farming near the river, truck, poultry, stock grazing, fruit growing. Products, sugar cane, cotton, corn, alfalfa, sorghum, Egyptian wheat, onions, cabbage, figs, oranges, lemons, honey. Transportation, St. L. B. & M., S. A. & R. G. V. Rys. Other towns, Mercedes, McAllen, Mission, and Garner.

HILL COUNTY—County seat, Hillsboro; area, 106 square miles; situated in north central Texas; created 1853, organized, 1854. Surface, undulating, with some rugged hills skirting the Brazos River on the West; considerable level land; soil, black waxy, dark and gray sandy. Industries, farming, live stock, fruit, poultry. Products, cotton, corn, oats, peaches, pears, grapes, every breed of fine poultry. Transportation, M. K. & T., St. L. S. W., T. & B. V., G. C. S. & S. F., T. C., I. & G. N. Rys. and the Southern Traction Ry. Improving roads lately. Other towns, Hubbard City, Blum, Whitney Itasca, Malone, Bynum.

HOCKLEY COUNTY—County seat, unorganized; area, 977 square miles; situated in the plains, created 1876. Surface, level; industry, cattle. Transportation, Pecos & Northern Texas Ry., across the northern section.

HOOD COUNTY—County seat, Granbury; area, 436 square miles; situated in north central Texas;

created and organized 1886. Surface, broken by gently rolling hills and valleys; soil, black loam in river bottoms, in timber land, light sandy soil. Industries, livestock, poultry, dairying. Products, cattle, wheat, cotton, oats, hay, corn, dairy products, some fruits for home use. Transportation, Ft. W. & R. G. (Frisco), G. C. & S. F. Rys. Other towns, Thorp Springs, Tolar, Waples and Creeson.

HOPKINS COUNTY—County seat, Sulphur Springs; area, 666 square miles; situated in northeast Texas, created and organized, 1846. Surface, level; soil, sandy to black waxy with a good deal of black loam. Industries, agriculture, horticulture, fruit growing, breeding of fine stock, poultry interests. Products, cotton, grain crops, hay, peas, sorghum, Alberta peaches, plums, apples, honey. Transportation, M. K. & T. and St. L. S. W. Rys. Mineral resources, lignite, traces of oil. Fine roads. Other towns, Cumby, Como, Sulphur Bluff, Birthright, Brashear, Picton, Reily Springs and Ridgeway.

HOUSTON COUNTY—County seat, Crockett; area, 1,192 square miles; situated in east central Texas, created and organized, 1837. Surface, undulating, with large stretches of level prairie. Soils vary from black waxy to black sandy, light sandy and Orangeburg loams. Industries, lumbering, farming, fruit growing, poultry. Products, lumber, tobacco, pears, figs, peaches, plums, apples. Breeding of fancy fowls. Transportation, I. & G. N., B. & G. N. and Eastern Texas Rys. Mineral resources, iron ore, lignite coal, red sandstone, lime-rock and granite, shale clay, green marl, gray plastic clays. Other towns, Lovelady, Kennard City, Grapeland, Ratcliff, Augusta, Weldon and Hally.

HOWARD COUNTY—County seat, Big Springs; area, 888 square miles; located in west Texas, created, 1876, organized 1882. Surface rolling in southern portion, level in northern section, central and western hilly. Industries, stock raising, dairying, farming. Products, west Texas staples, peaches, plums, melons, cattle. Transportation, T. & P. Ry. Mineral resources, white stone. Towns, Coahoma, Morita, Bisco, Soash and Vincent.

HUNT COUNTY—County seat, Greenville; area, 888 square miles; located in north Texas; created and organized 1846. Surface, high and rolling, much prairie land in southern and middle sections. Soil, black waxy, black sandy, light loams. Industries, diversified farming, fine stock, apiculture, poultry. Products, cotton, corn, sugar cane, alfalfa, oats, berries, melons, grapes, peaches, pears, apples, and honey, fine poultry. Transportation, St. L. S. W., M. K. & T., Texas Midland, G. C. & S. F. and East Texas Traction Co. Rys. Other towns, Commerce, Celeste, Wolfe City and Lone Oak.

HUDSPETH COUNTY—Created 1917, from El Paso County; still unorganized; located in extreme west Texas, bounded by New Mexico on the north and the Rio Grande on the south. Surface, mountainous in the southern part, rolling in the north; industry, chiefly cattle grazing. Transportation, T. & P. and the G. H. & S. A. Rrys. Chief towns, Sierra Blanca, Taza, Clayton, Eagle Flat, Torcer, Harris, Ft. Hancock, Iser.

HUTCHINSON COUNTY—County seat, Plemons; area, 850 square miles; situated in northern part of Panhandle, created, 1876, organized, 1901. Surface rolling in southern part, northern portion, smooth, level plain; soils vary from light sandy to

a dark sandy loam, and on the plains, rich dark sandy from three to fifteen feet deep, black waxy variety near the creeks. Industry, livestock raising, diversified farming limited. Products, usual Pan-handle staples. No railroads. Mineral resources, limestone.

IRION COUNTY—County seat, Sherwood; area, 800 square miles, situated in west central Texas; created and organized 1889. Surface, broken by low ranges of mountains and hills, many rich valleys; soils, various, with sandy loam predominating. Industry, live stock, slight farming. Products, forage crops and cattle. Transportation, K. C. M. & O. Ry. Other towns, Mertzon, Barnhart.

JACK COUNTY—County seat, Jacksboro; area, 858 square miles; located in North Texas, northwest of Ft. Worth, one county removed from the Red River. Created, 1856, organized 1857. Surface, about one-half level, one-fourth rolling, remainder hilly; soils, deep sandy loams, black, red, and some black mesquite land; sub-soil is red and yellow clay. Industry, cattle raising, dairying, agriculture, horticulture, some mining, poultry raising. Products, cotton, peaches, plums, apples, grapes, apricots and various berries, coal, beside cattle, the chief product. Transportation, C. R. I. & G., and the G. T. & W. Rys. Mineral resources, coal oil, iron, building stone, marble, granite, brick clay. Other towns, Bryson, Vineyard, Giltown and Antelope.

JACKSON COUNTY—County seat, Edna; area, 888 square miles; located in south Texas, bordering Matagorda Bay; organized, 1837. Surface, level, with gentle slope toward the Gulf; soil, light sandy, dark loam, some black waxy. Industries, truck farming, general farming, livestock, fruit growing. Products, cotton, corn, sorghum, staples, immense herds of cattle, figs, melons, vegetables. Transportation, G. H. & S. A. and the St. L. B. & M. Rys. Other towns, Ganado, Navidad, El Toro and Lolita.

JASPER COUNTY—County seat, Jasper; area, 977 square miles; located in east Texas; organized 1837. Surface, level in southern part, slightly rolling in the center; soil, sandy loam, black waxy and a special soil known as Orangeburg soil. Industries fruit growing, truck farming, diversified farming, livestock. Products, peaches, figs, berries, tobacco. Transportation, G. C. & S. F., Jasper & East Texas, T. & N. O. and the O. & N. W. (Frisco) Rys. Towns Kirbyville, Bessmay, Roganville, Bunna, Brownell, Rimlig and Evandale.

JEFF DAVIS COUNTY—County seat, Ft. Davis; area, 1,922 square miles; located in west Texas, touching the Rio Grande at its extreme western point. Created and organized, 1887. Surface mostly hilly and mountainous, some level and valley land. Industry, cattle, some forage crops. Products, live stock, alfalfa, home fruits. Transportation, G. H. & S. A. Ry. Mineral resources, indications of cinabar from which quicksilver is made, copper, silver and other deposits but little developed. Other towns Valentine.

JEFFERSON COUNTY—County seat, Beaumont; area, 1,109 square miles; situated in southeast Texas bordering on Gulf of Mexico on the south and on Louisiana on the east. Organized, 1837. Surface generally level; soil, largely black clay loam, black sandy loam, chocolate and pine sand land. Industries, livestock, rice, fruit and truck growing, farming, oil. Products, cotton, rice, fig, plum and pear

orchards, strawberries, oil. This county and territory is one of Texas' chief oil fields, being brought in in 1901. Transportation, B. S. L. & W. (Frisco), T. & N. O., K. C. S., G. C. & S. F. Rys., An electric line between Beaumont and Port Arthur. Good roads. Towns, Port Arthur, one of the deep water ports of Texas, Sabine Pass, Port Neches and Sabine.

JIM HOGG COUNTY—County seat, Hebbronville; area, 1,099 square miles; located in southwestern Texas; created and organized, 1913. A description of resources, climate, etc., is included in the sketches of Brooks and Duval counties, of which it was formerly a part.

JIM WELLS COUNTY—County seat, Alice; area, 868 square miles; located in the west Gulf coast country; created, 1910, organized, 1911. Surface, almost level, well drained; industry, livestock, some farming with fruit growing. Products, cattle, forage crops, a little cotton and corn, fruit and vegetables, honey. Transportation, Texas-Mexican and the S. A. & A. P. ys. Towns, Sandia, Tremont, Alfred, Orange Grove and Magnolia.

JOHNSON COUNTY—County seat,, Cleburne; area, 744 square miles; situated in north central Texas; created and organized 1874. Surface, high and rolling in western part, middle area timber belt, remainder level black land. Soils, rich and black, some sandy land. Industry, diversified farming, fruit growing, ranching, poultry interests. Products cotton, corn, oats, hay, peanuts, potatoes, melons, peaches, plums, pears, grapes, persimmons, cherries, figs, various berries, live stock, dairy products, poultry. Transportation, G. C. & S. F., M. K. & T., T. & B. V., I. & G. N. and the Southern Traction Co. of Ft. Worth, Rys., Other towns, Alvarado, Grandview, Rio Vista, Venus, Burleson, Godley, Joshua, Lillian, Keen and Cresson.

JONES COUNTY—County seat, Anson; area, 900 square miles; located northwest of the geographical center of the state, five counties west of Tarrant county; created 1858, organized 1881. Surface, rolling; soil, black and chocolate, sandy, varied. Industry, stock raising, some farming with small orchards, poultry slight. Products, cattle, cotton, forage crops mostly, fruits for home use. Transportation, W. V., T. C. and the Abilene & Southern Rys. Mineral deposits, limestone. Other towns, Stamford Hamlin, Avoca, Lueders, Halley and Tuxedo.

KARNES COUNTY—County seat, Karnes City; area, 740 square miles; located in southwest Texas; created and organized 1854. Surface, largely rolling, some level and some hilly territory; soils vary from a black waxy to a sandy loam. Industries, cattle raising, diversified farming, apiculture. Products, cattle, forage crops, some truck, honey. Transportation, S. A. & A. P. Ry. Mineral resources, copper, phosphate and gold, discovered but not developed, sand stone, pottery and brick clay in abundance, natural gas in the southern part. Other towns, Runge, Kennedy, Falls City, Green, Helena and Panamario.

KAUFMAN COUNTY—County seat, Kaufman; area, 932 square miles; situated in northeast Texas, east of Dallas; created and organized 1848. Surface, slightly rolling prairie; soil, black, tenacious limeland, a dark loam, red sandy and gray sandy. Industries, farming, poultry, truck and fruit growing. Products, cotton, corn, fruits, vegetables. Transportation, T. & P., Texas Midland and the T.

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& N. O. Rys. Interurban under construction to Dallas from Terrell. Other towns, Terrell, Crandall Elmo, Forney, Kemp, Lawrence and Maybank.

KENDALL COUNTY—County seat, Boerne; area 613 square miles; located in southeast Texas to the north of San Antonio; created and organized, 1862. Surface, broken by valleys and lofty hills alternating; industry, live stock raising, dairying and slight farming following. Products, goats, sheep, cattle, horses, oats, cotton, corn, fruits for home use. Transportation, S. A. & A. P. Ry. Natural resources, limestone, traces of oil and gas. Other towns, Comfort, Waring, Kendalia, Sisterdale and Welfare.

KENT COUNTY—County seat, Clairmont; area, 777 square miles; located in west Texas, bordering the Plains; created 1876, organized, 1892. Surface level, hilly, rolling. Soil, mostly deep sandy loam underlaid with clay. Industries, livestock, agriculture. Products, cattle, hogs, mules, horses forage crops, fruits for home use. Transportation, Wichita Valley Ry. Mineral resources, brick clay, material for cement plaster, oil discovered. Jayton is another town of this county.

KERR COUNTY—County seat, Kerrville; area, 1,210 square miles; situated in southwest Texas, created and organized 1856; surface, rolling, with many hills, drained by the Guadalupe River and its tributaries; soil, alluvial in bottom lands, upland land, sandy loam. Industries, live stock raising, farming and dairying, some fruit growing. Products, Jersey cattle, some forage crops, dairy products. Transportation S. A. & A. P. Ry. Other towns, Center Point and Moores.

KIMBLE COUNTY—County seat, Junction City; area, 1,302 square miles; located in southwest Texas, northwest of San Antonio; created, 1858, organized 1876. Surface, Mountainous; soil, mostly black sandy. Industry, livestock. Products, cattle, alfalfa, corn, wheat, sweet potatoes. Transportation no railroads. Other towns, London and Roosevelt.

KING COUNTY—County seat, Guthrie; area, 928 square miles; situated in northwest Texas; created 1876, organized 1891. Surface, rolling prairie, with rich sandy loam soil. Industry, cattle raising, with some general farming. Products, cattle and forage crops. No railroads. Mineral deposits, copper and limestone. Dumont is another town in the county.

KINNEY COUNTY—County seat, Brackettsville; area, 1,269 square miles; located in southwest Texas; created, 1850, organized 1874. Surface, undulating; industry, livestock raising, with some farming. Products, cattle, hay, corn, truck. Transportation, G. H. & S. A. Deposits of coal, traces of gold and silver, limestone of excellent quality. Spofford is another town of the county.

KLEBERG COUNTY—County seat, Kingsville, area, 1,112 square miles; created and organized, 1913 from Nueces County under which title the general conditions of this territory are sketched. It is served by the St. L. B. & M. Ry.

KNOX COUNTY—County seat, Benjamin; area, 947 square miles; created 1858, organized 1886; located northwest Texas. General surface, rolling; soil varies from a black to a chocolate and sandy loam. Industry, cattle business, some farming. Products, cattle, cotton, corn, forage crops and grain. Transportation, K. C. M. & O. and Wichita Valley Rys. Other towns, Munday, Goree, Knox City, Vera Rhineland and Truscott.

LAMAR COUNTY—County seat, Paris; area, 903 square miles; situated, northeast Texas, borders the Red River; created, 1840, organized, 1841. Surface gently rolling; soil, chocolate loam, black loam, gray sandy loam. Industries, livestock, dairying, horticulture, poultry raising. Products, fine cattle, horses, hogs, dairy products, pears, peaches, plums, grapes, berries. Transportation, T. & P., St. L. & S. F., Texas Midland, G. C. & S. F., and the Paris and Mt. Pleasant Rys. Deposits of clay. Good roads. Other towns, Deport, Roxton, Blossom, Petty and Arthur City.

LAMB COUNTY—County seat, Olton; area, 1,021 square miles; situated in the Plains; created, 1876, organized, 1908. Surface, generally level; soil, dark clay loam with some sand. Industry, ranching, few farms. Products, cattle, forage crops, broom corn, fruits for home use. Transportation, G. C. & S. F. Ry.

LAMPASAS COUNTY—County seat, Lampasas; area, 755 square miles; situated near the central part of the state; created and organized 1856. Surface, mostly high, rolling prairie; soil, black waxy, alluvial in valleys, rich loam on uplands. Industries, diversified farming, livestock, pecan industry. Products, cattle forage crops, potatoes, poultry, pecans, peaches, plums, apricots, grapes. Transportation, H. & T. C. and the G. C. & S. F. Rys. Is located in the mineral district of the state, strong salt veins abounding, but this industry as yet is undeveloped. Other towns of the county are Lometa and Kempner.

LA SALLE COUNTY—County seat, Cotulla; area, 1,777 square miles; located in southwest Texas, created in 1858, organized, 1880. Surface, slightly rolling, soil, mostly chocolate loam, some black sandy, rich and deep. Industries, diversified farming, livestock raising, fruit and truck. Products, Bermuda onions, cotton, corn, figs, plums, grapes, cattle. Transportation, I. & G. N., Asherton & Gulf, and the S. A. U. & G. Rys. Other towns, Artesia, Encinal, Millett.

LAVACA COUNTY—County seat, Hallettsville; area, 992 square miles; located in the Coastal Plains, one county removed from the Gulf, and 101 miles southwest of Houston; created and organized 1846. Surface, gently rolling or undulating except in the extreme southern section which is level; soil, black loam, light gray sandy, on a subsoil of red chocolate. Industries, livestock, fruit growing diversified farming, dairying, swine and poultry raising. Products, cotton, corn, melons, potatoes, cucumbers and other truck, hogs, fancy livestock, large droves of turkeys, dressed poultry. Transportation, S. A. & A. P. Ry. Other towns, Shiner, Moulton, Sweethome and Sublime.

LEE COUNTY—County seat, Giddings; area, 666 square miles; located in south central Texas; created 1874, organized 1883. Surface, high rolling prairie for one-fourth territory, remainder, bottom lands; industries, farming, livestock, truck, dairying. Products, cotton, peanuts, variety of fruits, cattle. Transportation, H. & T. C. and the S. A. & A. P. Rys. Other important towns, Lexington, Lincoln, Tanglewood and Northrop.

LEON COUNTY—County seat, Centerville; area, 1,066 square miles; situated East central Texas; created and organized 1846. Surface, an alternation of hills and narrow valleys and extended plateaus of level table land, all traversed by many running

streams. Soil, bright yellow and a deep yellow alluvial, and stiff black waxy, chocolate, gray and red sandy loams. Industries, farming, truck, cattle. Products, cotton, corn, peas, peanuts, potatoes, melons and hay, cattle, swine, peaches, berries, honey and poultry. Transportation, H. & T. C., T. & B. V., I. & G. N. Rys. Mineral resources, lignite. Other towns, Oakwood, Jewett, Buffalo, Marquez, Normangee, Flynn and Leona.

LIBERTY COUNTY—County seat, Liberty; area, 1,100 square miles; located in southeast Texas; created and organized, 1836. General surface, level prairie land; soil, very light sandy and sandy loam to deep black loam and black waxy. Industries, lumber, livestock, diversified farming, truck, mining. Products, cotton, rice, Irish potatoes, fruit, truck, sulphur, lumber. Transportation, T. & N. O. G. C. & S. F., H. E. & W. T., B. S. L. & W., Trinity Valley & Northern Rys. Mineral resources, sulphur traces of oil. Over 100 miles of fine shell road. Other towns, Dayton, Cleveland, Hardin, Milvid, Fuqua, Lamb, Devers, Graywood and Stilson.

LIMESTONE COUNTY—County seat, Groesbeck; area, 987 square miles; situated east central Texas; created, 1846. Surface, often broken and uneven without being abrupt, fertile valleys, high rolling prairies; soil, mostly black waxy. Industries, oil diversified farming, cattle raising. Products, cotton fine cattle, horses, mules, hogs. The uncovering of the great high grade oil field in this county by Col. Humphreys in 1921 was the banner event of oil history for the year. Mexia has become the oil metropolis of the field. Transportation, H. & T. C. T. & B. V., St. L. S. W. Mineral resources, limestone rock, coal, oil, gas. Other towns, Mexia, Kosses, Thornton, Coolidge, Personville, Tehuacana.

LIPSCOMB COUNTY—County seat, Lipscomb; area, 850 square miles; situated in the northeast corner of the Panhandle, created, 1876, organized, 1887. Surface, somewhat broken in southern part, northern section, flat and level. Soil, sandy loam in southern half, northern half, black, rich and deep. Industries, live stock, diversified farming, horticulture, poultry raising. Products, wheat, corn, broom corn, Panhandle staples, apples, peaches, plums, apricots, various grain. Transportation, So. K Ry. of Tex. (Santa Fe). Towns of the county, Lipscomb and Higgins.

LIVE OAK COUNTY—County seat, George West; area, 1,123 square miles; situated in the west coastal plains; created, 1856. Surface, generally rolling, but much level land; soil, black loam to gray sandy and black waxy. Industries, livestock raising, slight farming. Products, cattle, staple crops, fruit for home use, honey. No railroads. Mineral deposits, coal, iron, lead, but undeveloped.

LLANO COUNTY—County seat, Llano; area, 977 square miles; situated near the geographical center of Texas; created and organized 1856. Surface, low mountain ranges between which are fertile valleys. Industries, stock raising, farming. Products, cattle, sheep, goats, forage crops. Transportation, H. & T. C. Ry. Is one of the rich mineral districts of Texas,—iron, mica, talc, garnet, ochres and magnetite, granite and rare minerals abound. Other towns, Kingsland, Castell, Valley Spring and Graphite.

LOVING COUNTY—Created 1887 and is still unorganized, hence, no county seat; situated in west Texas, bordering New Mexico on the north; area,

872 square miles. Industry, stock raising. No railroads.

LUBBOCK COUNTY—County seat, Lubbock; area, 982 square miles; situated in the plains country, created 1876, organized 1891. Surface, level plain with brakes along the Brazos River and its tributaries. Industries, farming, some fruit growing and stock raising. Products, cotton, corn, wheat Panhandle staples, apples, plums, pears, peaches, grapes. Transportation, P. & N. T. Ry., Crossbyton & South Plains Ry. Other towns, Slayton, Posey and Idalou.

LYNN COUNTY—County seat, Tahoka; area, 821 square miles; located in the Plains; organized 1903, created 1876. Surface level; soil, gray and black sandy loam soil. Industries, ranching and diversified farming. Products, cattle, milo maize, kaffir corn, wheat, oats, sorghum, alfalfa, apples, grapes, pears. Transportation, Pecos & Northern Texas Ry.

MADISON COUNTY—County seat, Madisonville; area, 488 square miles; situated in east central Texas; created 1853, organized 1854. Surface, larger portion level, remainder, slightly rolling. Soil, river bottom rich alluvial, upland composed largely of various sandy loams. Industries, farming, livestock, fruit, poultry raising. Products, cotton, staples, figs, peaches, pears, all kinds of berries, pecans, honey. Transportation, T. & B. V., I. & G. N. and the H. & T. C. Rys. Mineral deposits, lignite coal. Towns, North Gulch, Midway.

MARION COUNTY—County seat, Jefferson; area 384 square miles; situated in northeast Texas; created and organized, 1860; surface, rolling, much level land along rivers and creeks; soil, sandy character, with a clay foundation. Industries, diversified farming, horticulture; products, cotton, corn, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, peas and various truck peaches, pears, figs. Transportation, T. & P., M. K. & T. and the Jefferson & N. W. Rys. Minerals, iron ore and lignite, oil also is found. Towns, Lodi, Kellyville, Lasater and Smithland.

MARTIN COUNTY—County seat, Stanton; area, 900 square miles; situated in west Texas, at the foot of the staked Plains; created 1876, organized 1888. Surface, generally rolling, traversed by several draws; soil, red sandy, very porous, with an occasional spot of black waxy. Industry, cattle raising, agriculture, limited; products, cattle, fruit for home use. Transportation, T. & P., P. & N. T. Rys.

MASON COUNTY—County seat, Mason; area, 968 square miles; located in west central Texas, a little south of central; created and organized in 1858. Surface, diversified, varying from rolling prairie to mountains. Soils, red to sandy loam, dark loam. Industry, cattle, some farming and fruit growing. Products, live stock, cotton, corn, oats, wheat, cane, berries, peaches, grapes, apricots and plums. No railroads. Natural resources, deposits of iron, lead and silver, sandstone and limestone and various other minerals and building stones. Other towns, Fredonia, Pontotoc and Katemey.

MATAGORDA COUNTY—County seat, Bay City; area, 1,135 square miles; situated on the Gulf coast, centrally located between the Sabine River and the Rio Grande. Organized, 1837. Surface, mostly level prairie with a slight slope toward the Gulf. Soil varies from sandy loam to black hog-wallow. Industries, stock raising, agriculture, rice, fish and oyster business. Products, rice, feedstuff, horses, cattle, mules, hogs, cotton, corn, truck and fruit,

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oysters and fish, oil. Transportation, G. C. & S. F. St. L. B. & M. and the G. H. & S. A. Rys. Natural resources, oil, traces of gas. Interest in good roads. Other cities, Palacious, Blessing, College Port, Matagorda and Markham.

MAVERICK COUNTY—County seat, Eagle Pass; area, 1,332 square miles; located in southwest Texas, on the Mexican border, created, 1856, and organized 1871. Surface, generally rolling; soil ranges from sandy loam to black lands, alluvial soils. Industries, live stock and farming. Products, cattle, onions, truck and cotton. Transportation, G. H. & S. A. Ry. Natural resources, bituminous coal, fire clay, indications of gas and oil.

MC CULLOCH COUNTY—County seat, Brady; area, 1,100 square miles; located, west central Texas created 1856, organized 1876. Surface, mainly rolling; soils, various—deep black along streams, dark chocolate in northern portion, sandy loam on uplands, some light sandy soil,—all very fertile and productive. Industries, live stock raising, farming, truck. Products, cotton, feed crops, cantaloupes and melons. Transportation, Ft. W. & R. G. (Frisco), and the G. C. & S. F. Rys. Natural resources, coal. Good public highways. Other towns, Rochelle, Mercury, Voca.

MC LENNAN COUNTY—County seat, Waco; area 1,080 square miles; located in east central Texas; created and organized, 1850. Surface, about one-half is rolling while remainder is level prairie and timber land. Soil, varies from black alluvial to black waxy and sandy loams. Industries, farming, truck fruit, cattle, dairying, poultry. Products, cotton, corn, oats, other staples, cattle, hogs, horses, honey, dairy products, truck and fruit products. Transportation, H. & T. C., M. K. & T., S. A. & A. P., St. L. S. W., T. C., I. & G. N., G. C. & S. F. Rys. Towns, McGregor, Moody, Mart, Eddy, West, Crawford, Lorena, Riesel, Rose. Good roads.

MC MULLEN COUNTY—County seat, Tilden; area, 1,180 square miles; situated in southwest Texas, south of San Antonio; created 1858, organized 1877. Surface, generally level, broken by a few abrupt elevations; soil, for the most part black sandy and very productive. Industry, livestock, some apiculture. Products, cattle, honey. Transportation, S. A. U. & G. Ry. Mineral deposits, lignite and clays; traces of oil and gas. Crowther is another important town of the county.

MEDINA COUNTY—County seat, Hondo; area, 1,284 square miles; situated in southwest Texas, adjoining Bexar county on the west; created and organized 1848. Surface, rolling prairie, broken by many fertile valleys, northern part, mountainous; soil, varies from a sandy to a black waxy, latter predominating. Occupations, farming, stock raising. Products, cotton, corn, oats, forage crops, pecans. Transportation, G. H. & S. A., I. & G. N. Rys. Natural resources, lignite, limestone, sandstone, traces of oil and gas. Other towns, Devine, Castroville, D'Hannis, New Fountain, Lacoste, Dunlay, Rio Medina and Zigzag.

MENARD COUNTY—County seat, Menard; area 888 square miles; located in west central Texas, created 1858, organized 1871. Surface, rolling and hilly, broad and fertile valleys. Soil, sandy. Industries, live stock, farming. Products, cotton, corn, alfalfa, wheat, oats, hay, onions, potatoes, various

kinds of truck. Transportation, Ft. W. & R. G. (Frisco) Ry. Natural resources, limestone, building rock, good brick clay.

MIDLAND COUNTY—County seat, Midland; area, 972 square miles; located in west Texas in the south Plains; created and organized, 1885. Surface, level, slightly rolling in some sections. Soil, red and dark loam nature with a clay foundation. Industry, live stock. Transportation, T. & P. Ry.

MILAM COUNTY—County seat, Cameron; area, 1,041 square miles. Situated in central Texas; organized 1836. Surface, generally level, good drainage; soil, black tenacious lime earth, river bottoms, dark stiff chocolate alluvial, while on uplands, gray shallow loam with clay foundation, or a deep white sandy land. Industries, agriculture, cotton, all staple crops, Elberta peaches, plums, pears, pecans shipped by the carloads, honey. Transportation, G. C. & S. F., S. A. & A. P., I. & G. N. Rys. Good roads. Mineral resources, lignite coal. Towns, Rockdale, Thorndale, Buckholts, Burlington, Gause, Milano and Ben Arnold.

MILLS COUNTY—County seat, Goldthwaite; area 700 square miles; situated in central Texas, created 1887, organized in the same year. Surface, rolling, soil, rich alluvial, black waxy. Industries, farming, stock raising, poultry raising. Products, cotton, corn, oats, alfalfa, fine cattle, sheep, goats, wool, mohair, turkeys. Transportation, G. C. & S. F. Ry. Natural resources, fine lime and sandstone. Towns, Mullin.

MITCHELL COUNTY—County seat, Colorado; area, 807 square miles; west Texas county, created 1876, organized 1881. Surface, slightly rolling, level land with few hills. Soil, close dark loam, sandy loam with clay subsoil. Industries, farming, livestock, horticulture. Products, usual west Texas staple crops, peaches, plums, apricots, berries. Transportation, T. & P. and the Roscoe, Snyder & Pacific Rys. Salt deposits. Other towns, Loraine, Westbrook.

MONTAGUE COUNTY—County seat, Montague; area, 976 square miles; situated in north Texas, bordering the Red River; created, 1857, organized 1858. Surface, undulating; soil, sandy loam, red clay, black sandy loam, deep clay soil. Industries, livestock, farming. Products, cotton, corn, oats, wheat, alfalfa, peaches, apples, pears. Transportation, Ft. W. & D. C., C. R. I. & G., M. K. & T. Rys. Good highways. Towns, Stoneburg, Bowie, Sunset, Bonita, Nacona, St. Jo, Reiverville and Hardy.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY—County seat, Conroe; area, 1,066 square miles; situated in southeast Texas, created and organized 1837. Surface, flat prairie and gently rolling plain; soil, alluvial, sandy loam. Industries, live stock, agriculture, fruit; products, cotton, corn, potatoes, peanuts, fruits, cattle, tobacco, cabbage, tomatoes, peaches, pears, plums. Transportation, I. & G. N., G. C. & S. F., T. & B. V., H. E. & W. T., Peach River & Gulf Rys. Mineral deposits, iron ore, good quality of brick clay. Towns Willis, Montgomery, Fostoria, Magnolia, Dobbin.

MOORE COUNTY—County seat, Dumas; area, 885 square miles; located in the northern part of the Panhandle; created 1876, organized 1892. Industries, live stock, agriculture; products, cattle, and all the staple Panhandle crops, including alfalfa, broom corn, sorghum. Transportation, Enid, Ochil-tree & Western Ry.

MORRIS COUNTY—County seat, Daingerfield; area 278 square miles; located in northeast Texas, created 1875, organized 1876. Surface, generally level, excepting southern portion where it is rolling and hilly; soil, rich alluvial, sandy, chocolate-colored land. Industries, diversified farming, truck, stock raising, poultry. Products, cotton, corn, all the leading staple crops, potatoes, melons, cantaloupes, cabbage and other truck, peaches, fine horses, mules, hogs. Transportation, M. K. & T., St. L. & S. W. Rys. Mineral deposits, coal, iron, brick clay. Other towns, Maples, Omaha, Cason.

MOTLEY COUNTY—County seat, Matador; area 984 square miles; partly on the plains and partly in the Panhandle; created 1876, organized 1891. Surface, broken and rolling, considerable level land between the breaks; soil varies from a stiff black to a sandy, underlaid with clay and red clay soil. Industries, live stock and farming. Products, cotton, alfalfa, usual Panhandle staples, peaches, apples, plums. Railroad, Quanah, Acme & Pacific. Matador, the county seat, is reached by stage from Floydada of Floyd County, and from Paducah in Cottle County, daily.

NACOGDOCHES COUNTY—County seat, Nacogdoches; area, 962 square miles; located in east Texas, one county removed from Louisiana, organized 1837. Surface, generally broken with hills and hollows; soil, rich, dark sandy alluvial with some red loam, gray sandy, red sandy and red stiff land in varieties of shades and quantities; Orangburg sand and clay, in quantities, also Lufkin clay and Norfolk sandy loam. Industries, farming, lumber, fruit and truck, livestock. Products, cotton, peanuts, forage crops, peaches, plums, lumber (pine and hardwood). Transportation, H. E. & W. T., T. & N. O. N. & S. E., C. & N., A. & N. R. & D. Rys. Mineral resources, lignite, valuable clays. Towns, Garrison, Cushing, Sacul, Traweek, Mahl, Melrose, Chireno Swift, Martinville, Attoyac and Wodin.

NAVARRO COUNTY—County seat, Corsicana, area, 1,136 square miles; situated northeast of central Texas; created 1846. Surface, generally level, broken only by valleys which lie between no hills; soil, black waxy, sandy loam. Industries, agriculture, horticulture, oil; products, cotton, grains, corn alfalfa, peanuts, other forage and feed crops, peaches, grapes, plums, melons, oil and oil products, horses, mules, hogs. In 1921 high grade oil was discovered in this county which has developed into further territory. Corsicana is right at the heart of this field which has become one of the most productive in the southwest. Transportation, T. & B. V., H. & T. C., St. L. S. W. Rys. Natural resources, lignite, limestone, brick clay and natural gas. Other towns, Kerens, Dawson, Blooming Grove, Rice and Powell. Excellent highways.

NEWTON COUNTY—County seat, Newton; area 903 square miles; located in east Texas, bordering on Louisiana; created and organized 1846. Surface southern half level, northern half hilly and slightly broken. Industry, lumber, slight framing and livestock. Products, hardwood and pine lumber, cotton, ribbon cane, potatoes, peanuts. Transportation, Orange & Northwestern, G. C. & S. F., Jasper & East Texas, K. O. So. Rys. Natural resources, iron ore, traces of oil. Towns of the county, Hartburg, Ruliff, Dewey, Call, Bleakwood, Adsul.

NOLAN COUNTY—County seat, Sweetwater, area, 828 square miles; located in central west Texas created 1876, organized 1881. Surface, high, rolling uplands, depressed at intervals into broad level valleys. Soil, chiefly, reddish dark loam, with areas of deep waxy lime land interspersed. Industries, stock raising, diversified farming, and manufacturing. Products, cotton, corn, kaffir corn, sorghum, maize, fine animals. Transportation, T. & P., P. & N. T., K. C. M. & O. and the Roscoe, Snyder & Pacific Rys. Natural resources, building stones. Towns of the county, Roscoe, and Hyltom.

NUECES COUNTY—County seat, Corpus Christi; area 1,108 square miles; located on the southwest Gulf coast; created and organized 1846. Surface, generally level, slight slope toward the Gulf and Corpus Christi Bay; soils vary from dark sandy loam to a light sandy with occasional stretches of black waxy. Industries, farming, truck, live stock, apiculture. Products, cotton, corn, forage crops, cabbage, onions, blooded and graded cattle, figs, grapes and other fruits, honey, fish and oysters. Transportation, St. L. B. & M., Texas Mexican, and the S. A. & A. P. Rys. Corpus Christi has a national fame as a health and pleasure resort. Other cities, Robstown, Bishop, Rabb and Driscoll.

OCHILTREE COUNTY—County seat, Ochiltree; area, 864 square miles; situated in the Panhandle, in the northern tier of counties; created 1876, organized 1889. Surface, level plains; soil, black and gray loam. Industries, stock raising, agriculture, apiculture. Products, cattle, wheat, feedstuffs, apples, plums, peaches, berries, honey. No railroad.

OLDHAM COUNTY—County seat, Tascosa; area 1,470 square miles; situated in the Panhandle, bordering New Mexico; created 1876, organized 1881. Surface, northern portion broken and hilly, southern level plains; soils, light sandy to a chocolate loam with a dark sandy loam in the valleys. Industries, stock raising and farming and fruit growing only in a limited way. Products, cattle. Transportation Ft. W. & D. C., C. R. I. & G. Rys. Natural resources, sandstone, oil and gas. Towns, Adrin, Vega, and Wildorado.

ORANGE COUNTY—County seat, Orange; area, 392 square miles; located in southeast Texas, bordering the state of Louisiana. Created and organized, 1852. Surface, level and heavily timbered; soil, sandy loam, black and gray subsoil. Industries, lumber, stock raising, farming, rice, fruit and truck growing. Products, lumber, livestock, rice, corn, potatoes, vegetables, fig and orange orchards, poultry. Transportation, T. & N. O., O. & N. W., K. C., G. C. & S. F. Rys. Natural resources, oil gas. Towns, quite a number of small towns and saw mill camps along all railroads.

PALO PINTO COUNTY—County seat, Palo Pinto area, 971 square miles; situated in north Texas, one county removed from Ft. Worth, created 1856, organized 1857. Surface, mountainous, valleys between the ranges, some fertile prairie land; soil, sandy of red character, black. Industries, live stock raising, farming, fruit and poultry interests, mining. Products, fine stock, cotton all north and west Texas staples, pears, peaches, grapes and berries. Transportation, T. & P., W. M. & N. W., and the Gulf, Texas and Western Rys. Minerals, coal, sandstone, limestone, brick and fire clay; natural gas has been discovered, as also mineral waters. Towns, Mineral Wells, Gordon and Strawn.

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PANOLA COUNTY—County seat, Carthage; area 814 square miles; located east Texas; created and organized 1846. Surface, level to rolling with hills along streams; soil, largely sandy loam, bottom land soil dark and very productive. Industries, diversified farming, horticulture, apiculture, poultry, stock raising. Products, cotton, peaches, fine horses, mules. Transportation, Santa Fe, Timpson & Henderson Rys. Natural resources, brick clay, traces of oil. Towns, Beckville, Gary, Woods, Clayton and DeBerry.

PARKER COUNTY—County seat, Weatherford; area, 888 square miles; located in north central Texas; created 1855, organized 1856. Surface, rolling prairie in southern portion, broken by the Brazos valley, in northern section, considerable level land, some hills; soil, nearly every character of soil. Industries, agriculture, horticulture, poultry, dairying. Products, cotton, all the staple crops, peaches, pears, plums, apples, honey. Transportation, T. & P., G. C. & S. F., W. & N. W., G. T. & W. Rys. Natural resources, coal, building stone, potter's clay and brick clay. Good roads. Towns, Springtown, Millsap, Poolville, Aledo, Peaster.

PARMER COUNTY—County seat, Farwell; area, 873 square miles; located in the Panhandle, bordering New Mexico; created 1876, organized 1907. Surface, level plain; soil, rich, red loam, very productive. Industries, live stock, diversified farming on a small scale. Transportation, P. & N. T. Ry. Towns, Friona, Bovinia.

PECOS COUNTY—County seat, Ft. Stockton; area 5,536 square miles; situated in west Texas, generally known as southwest Texas, one county removed from the Rio Grande. Created 1871, organized 1875. Surface smooth and level in the north and in the south, hills. Industry, stock raising. Products, cattle, alfalfa, grains, home fruits. Transportation, K. C. M. & O. Ry. Other towns, Buena Vista and Sheffield.

POLK COUNTY—County seat Livingstone; area, 1,100 square miles; located in southeast Texas; created and organized 1846. General surface, undulating, rising gradually toward the center; soils, divided between a deep black, lime land, stiff black lands, alluvial lands, dark sandy soil, light thin sandy soil. Industries, lumber, farming, live stock raising, dairying; products, cotton, corn, potatoes, sugar cane, peanuts, peaches, plums, figs, fine dairy animals. Transportation, H. E. & W. T., B. & G. N., M. K. & T., Moscow, Camden & San Augustine and the Livingstone & Southeastern Rys. Mineral resources, sandstone and brick clay. Towns, Onalaska, New Willard, Camden, Corrigan, Moscow and Leggett.

POTTER COUNTY—County seat, Amarillo; area 874 square miles; situated in Panhandle; created 1876, organized 1887. Surface, half is level, remainder is of breaks and valleys; soil, varies from chocolate loam to silt sand. Industries, live stock, farming; products, cattle, wheat, kaffir corn, milo maize, broom corn, poultry. Transportation, C. R. I. & G., S. K. of T. (Santa Fe), P. & N. T., Ft. W. & D. C. Rys. Natural resources, brick and tile clay. Good roads. Towns, Fields, Simmons, Cliffside, Folsom, Pullman and St. Francis.

PRESIDIO COUNTY—County seat, Marfa; area 2,652 square miles; located in the Big Bend of the Rio Grande in west southwest Texas; created 1850, organized 1875. Surface, mountainous in the west

and southern parts, in eastern and northern, level. Industry, goat raising, wool, cattle. Products, sheep goats, cattle. Soil, rich, volcanic in origin, chocolate in color. Transportation, G. H. & S. A., K. C. M. & O. Rys. Natural resources, traces of silver, copper, lead, gold, marble limestone and granite, indications of oil. Towns, Shafter, Presidio, Candalaria, Rindora.

RAINES COUNTY—County seat, Emory; area, 252 square miles; situated in northeast Texas; created and organized 1870. Surface, slightly rolling; soils, vary from chocolate to black waxy in western portion, dark sandy in eastern. Industries, diversified farming, poultry, live stock, agriculture; products, all the staple crop, irish potatoes, peaches, plums, berries, tomatoes, honey. Transportation, M. K. & T. and the Texas Short Line Rys. Natural resources, brick clay and lignite. Towns, Point, Golff, Dunbar and Ginger.

RANDALL COUNTY—County seat, Canyon; area 872 square miles; located in the Panhandle, created 1876, organized 1889. Surface, generally level, broken by two canyons. Soil, dark chocolate loam. Industries, stock raising, farming, fruit and poultry growing; products, cattle, kaffir corn, milo maize, wheat, oats, barley, sugar beets, plums, grapes, cherries, apples, poultry. Transportation, P. & N. T. Ry. (Santa Fe).

REAGAN COUNTY—County seat, Stiles; area, 1,190 square miles; located in west southwest Texas created and organized 1903. Surface, generally level; soil, dark chocolate to black, light chocolate to gray. Chief industry, live stock raising. Transportation, K. C. M. & O. Ry.

REAL COUNTY—County seat, Leaky; area, 700.8 square miles; created and organized, 1913, taken from Edwards, Bandera and Kerr Counties. General description is covered in the sketches of these counties as conditions are the same.

RED RIVER COUNTY—County seat, Clarksville; area, 1,061 square miles; situated in northeast Texas on the Red River; created 1836, organized 1837. Surface, gentle and rolling, prairie land; soil, one-fourth black waxy, in the river bottom, rich alluvial, on the prairie land, gray loam. Industries, farming, livestock raising, dairying; products, staple crops of north Texas, fine horses, mules, dairy animals. Transportation, T. & P. and Paris & Mt. Pleasant Rys. No paved highways, but split log drag keeps roads in good condition. Towns, Annona, Avery, Detroit, Woodland, Manchester, Fulbright, Rugby, Bogata and Halesboro.

REEVES COUNTY—County seat, Pecos; area, 2,610 square miles; located in southwest Texas, created, 1883, organized 1884. Surface, generally level, soils, deep chocolate and sandy loam. Industries, stock raising, farming, horticulture; products, cattle, alfalfa, grains, forage crops, fruits, vegetables melons, cantaloupes. Transportation, T. & P. Pecos River (Santa Fe), Pecos Valley Southern, Rys. Natural resources, oil, gold, discovered but not developed. Towns, Toyah, Balmorhea, Saragosa.

REFUGIO COUNTY—County seat, Refugio; area, 802 square miles; located in the west Gulf coast country, an original county, organized 1837. Surface rolling; soil, black, waxy, hog wallow, sandy loam. Industries, live stock, diversified farming, apiculture; products, cotton, figs, grapes, pears, cattle. Transportation, St. L. B. & M. Ry. Towns, Woodsboro, Bayside and Tigoli.

ROBERTS COUNTY—County seat, Miami; area, 860 square miles; situated in the northeast corner of the Panhandle; created, 1876; organized, 1889. Surface, one-half rolling, one-fourth level, remainder broken and hilly. Soil, black loam, alluvial, sandy loam. Industries, farming and live stock raising; products, corn, cotton, alfalfa, cattle. Transportation, S. K. Ry. of T. (Santa Fe).

ROBERTSON COUNTY—County seat, Franklin; area, 913 square miles; located in central east Texas; created, 1837; organized, 1838. Surface, eastern half, rolling, western half nearly level; soil, extremely fertile, soft sandy loam, deep alluvial, and a streak of red. Industries, diversified farming, live stock, fruit and poultry raising; products, cotton and corn, sugar cane, sorghum, various forms of truck, live stock, peaches, pears, strawberries, plums, figs and melons, honey, poultry, turkeys, eggs. Transportation, I. & G. N., H. & T. C. and the H. & B. V. Rys. Natural resources, coal and lignite. Towns, Calvert, Hearne and Bremond.

ROCKWALL COUNTY—County seat, Rockwall; area, 171 square miles; located in north Texas, created and organized, 1873; is the smallest county in the state. Surface, high, rolling prairie; soil, black waxy, lime land. Industries, farming, horticulture, stock raising, apiculture, poultry; products, cotton, corn, oats, wheat, forage crops, vegetables, peaches, plums, grapes, honey. Transportation, M. K. & T and E. T. Traction Co. Interurban. Natural resources, brick clay. Towns, Royse City, Fate, Chisholm, Heath, McLendons and Munson.

RUNNELS COUNTY—County seat, Ballinger; area, 1,073 square miles; located central west Texas. Created, 1858; organized, 1880. Surface, generally waxy; soil, hog wallow, sandy, loam, little black waxy. Industries, general farming, fruit growing, poultry and pecan interests. Products, all the central west Texas staple crops, forage crops, broom corn, peaches, plums, grapes, apricots, pecans, fine chickens, eggs. Transportation, G. C. & S. F., A. & So., and the S. S. & L. V. Rys. Natural resources, limestone. Towns, Winter, Miles and Rowena.

RUSK COUNTY—County seat, Henderson; area, 915 square miles; located in east Texas; created and organized, 1843. Surface, rolling, high. Soil, gray, red and chocolate sandy loam, gray predominating. Industries, lumber, truck and fruit growing. Products, lumber, Irish and sweet potatoes, cabbage, tomatoes, other forms of truck, peanuts, peas, other crops of like nature, peaches, apples, plums; is one of the most productive truck and fruit counties of Texas. Transportation, I. & G. N., G. C. & S. F. and the C. & N. Rys. Natural resources, clay, iron ore, lignite and marble, traces of oil and gas. Towns, Overton, Tatum, Mt. Enterprise, Glenfawn, Minden, Laneville.

SABINE COUNTY—County seat, Hemphill; area, 577 square miles; lies in east Texas, bordering Louisiana; an original county, organized 1837. Surface, northern portion, rough, hilly, broken; southern, rolling and level. Industries, lumber, some farming, truck growing. Products, lumber, field crops, fruits and vegetables. Yellow pine and hardwood constitute the lumber output. Transportation, G. C. & S. F. Ry. Natural resources, iron, lead, traces of copper, indications of oil. Towns, Bronson, Brookland and Pineland.

SAN AUGUSTINE COUNTY—County seat, San Augustine; area, 570 square miles; situated in east Texas in the timber belt; an original county. Surface, southern part practically level, northern section hilling and rolling; soil, black waxy, chocolate loam and gray sandy, considerable Orangeburg soil. Industries, lumber, tobacco, fruit and truck growing. Products, lumber (pine and hardwood), tobacco, all kinds of vegetables and fruits. Transportation, G. C. & S. F., St. L. S. W. Rys. Natural resources, iron ore, oil, gas.

SAN JACINTO COUNTY—County seat, Cold Spring; area, 636 square miles; located in southeast Texas, created and organized, 1870. Surface, mostly level; soil, rich black, sandy loam, some black waxy. Industries, lumber, live stock, farming, truck, apiculture; products, lumber, cotton, corn, cane, potatoes and truck, honey. Transportation, H. E. & W. T. and the Trinity Valley Southern Rys. Natural resources, iron, silver, sulphur and mica, sandstone and brick clay. Towns, Shepherd, Oakhurst, Evergreen, Point Blank and Camilla.

SAN PATRICIO COUNTY—County seat, Sinton; area, 685 square miles; located in the west coast country; one of the original counties, organized 1836. Surface, generally level; soils, mostly dark sandy loam, some black waxy and alluvial. Industries, diversified farming, live stock, fruit growing, truck. Products, cotton, grapes, figs, raspberries, melons, various truck. Transportation, St. L. B. & M. and the S. A. & A. P. Rys. Natural resources, brick clay, lime and sandstone. Towns, Aransas Pass, one of the deep water harbors of Texas, Gregory, Mathis, Patricio, Taft, Engleside, Portland, St. Paul and Angelita.

SAN SABA COUNTY—County seat, San Saba; area, 1,150; located in west central Texas; created and organized, 1856. Surface, broken; soil, some black waxy, red and gray to black sandy loam. Industries, live stock, agriculture, horticulture, apiculture, poultry. Products, cotton, corn, onions, potatoes, vegetables, pecans, pears, peaches, plums, grapes, cattle. Transportation, G. C. & S. F. Ry. Natural resources, coal, iron, marble, sandstone and limestone, brick and fire clay. Towns, Richland Springs, Cherokee.

SCHLEICHER COUNTY—County seat, Eldorado; area, 1,355 square miles; situated in southwest Texas; created, 1887; organized, 1901. Surface, rolling, much level land; soil, black loam. Industries, live stock, farming. Products, cattle, staple western crops. No railroads. Natural resources, limestone, white brick clay.

SCURRY COUNTY—County seat, Snyder; area, 821 square miles; located in west Texas; created, 1876; organized, 1884. Surface, mostly level prairie, with breaks and hills in northern part; soil, loose sandy, occasional ridges of gravel, red and black sandy loam. Industries, cattle raising, diversified farming, fruit growing; products, cattle, hogs, cotton, Panhandle staple crops, peaches, plums, apricots, small fruits. Transportation, R. S. & P., and the P. & N. T. Rys. Towns, Fluvana, Hermliagh, Ira, Dunn.

SHACKELFORD COUNTY—County seat, Albany; area, 926 square miles; situated northwest of central Texas; created, 1858; organized, 1874. Surface, hilly and mountainous in western portion, hills in eastern section but much level land; soil, red

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alluvial, chocolate loams, sandy land on uplands. Industry, stock raising, slight farming. Products, high grade beef cattle, sheep and hogs. Transportation, T. C. Ry. Natural resources, limestone, natural gas, oil. Towns, Moran.

SHELBY COUNTY—County seat, Center; area, 814 square miles; located in east Texas, borders on the Sabine River; organized, 1837. Surface, rolling, partly hilly, much level land. Soil, sandy. Industries, lumber, farming, fruit growing; products, lumber (pine and hardwood), cotton, sugar cane, syrup, potatoes, peanuts, truck, fruits abundant. Transportation, G. C. & S. F., H. E. & W. T., T. N. W. and the T. & G. Rys. Natural resources, iron ore, coal, limestone. Traces of oil and gas. Good roads. Towns, Timpson, Tenaha, Joaquin, Shelbyville, Waterman, Patroon and Newville.

SHERMAN COUNTY—County seat, Stratford; area, 900 square miles; located in northern part of Panhandle. Created, 1876; organized, 1889. Surface, generally level, cut by several deep creek valleys, lake basins; soil, dark loam, some sandy. Industries, diversified farming, stock raising, fruit growing; products, wheat, all Panhandle staples, cattle, cherries, plums, peaches, pears. Transportation, C. R. I. & G. Ry. Towns, Texhoma.

SMITH COUNTY—Tyler, county seat; area, 984 square miles; located in east Texas, north of the center; created, 1846 and organized the same year. Surface, general succession hills, undulating; soil, alluvial, gray sandy and red lands. Industries, farming, fruit growing, lumber. Products, cotton, lumber, corn, sugar cane, peaches, strawberries, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, garden truck, swine, dairy cattle. Transportation, St. L. S. W., I. & G. N. and the T. & P. Rys. Natural resources, iron ore, clay and immense salt deposits. Towns, Art, Troup, Bullard, Lindale, Winona, Mt. Sylvan, Swan, Omen, Flint and White house.

SOMERVILLE COUNTY—Glenrose, county seat; area, 200 square miles; located, central Texas; created and organized, 1875. Surface, broken by rocky hills, rich fertile valleys between. Industries, farming, fruit growing, live stock. Products, cotton, corn, grains, forage crops, apples, peaches, pears, plums, berries, pure breeds of cattle. No railroads. Natural resources, brick clay, limestone, natural cement, coal and road material; traces of oil and gas.

STEPHENS COUNTY—Breckenridge, county seat; area, 926 square miles; located in north central Texas; created, 1858; organized, 1860. Surface, rolling, few hills; soil, black and gray loam and gray and red sandy loams. Industries, oil, live stock, farming; products, oil and oil products, cotton, grains, live stock. Transportation, T. & P. Ry. Natural resources, oil, gas, coal. Other towns, Caddo, Wayland and Gunsight.

STERLING COUNTY—County seat, Sterling City; area, 975 square miles; located west Texas; organized and created, 1891. Surface, low range of hills on each side of Concho River, valleys; soil, dark chocolate loam, black waxy and some red sandy. Industry, stock raising. Products, cattle and sheep, horses, mules and hogs. Few farm crops, west Texas staples. Transportation, C. L. & S. S. V. Ry. Natural resources, iron, gypsum, limestone, traces of platinum, gold, gas.

STONEWALL COUNTY—County seat, Aspermont; area, 777 square miles; a northwest Texas

county, created, 1876; organized, 1888. Surface, rough, broken and rolling with hills and canyons; soil varies from a sandy loam to a black waxy. Live stock and farming in a small way, fruit growing, are the industries; products, staple crops, melons, cantaloupes, potatoes, peaches, plums, apricots, apples, grapes, berries. Transportation, W. V. Ry. Towns, Peacock.

SUTTON COUNTY—County seat, Sonora; area, 1,517 square miles, located in southwest Texas, one county removed from the Rio Grande; created, 1887; organized, 1890. Surface, generally broken, succession of hills and valleys; soil, black loam, reddish soil. Industries, live stock, farming. Products, cattle, feedstuff, fruits, vegetables. Transportation, no railroads.

SWISHER COUNTY—County seat, Tulia; area, 850 square miles; located in the lower tier of Panhandle counties; created, 1876; organized, 1890. Surface, level, five per cent broken; soils, black and red to gray sandy loam. Farming and fruit growing are the industries. Products, wheat, oats, kaffir corn, maize, sorghum, vegetables, apples, peaches, plums, live stock. Transportation, P. & N. T. Ry. Towns, Kress and Happy.

TARRANT COUNTY—County seat, Ft. Worth; area, 900 square miles; located in north Texas; created, 1849; organized, 1850. Surface, level in some sections, largely rolling prairie, small portion hilly; soil, sandy loam and black soil. Industries, stock raising, diversified farming, manufacturing in Ft. Worth. Products, dairy and beef cattle, hogs, horses, mules, berries, peaches, plums. Transportation, G. C. & S. F., Ft. W. & D. C., T. & B. V., T. & P., H. & T. C., M. K. & T., C. R. I. & G., I. & G. N., St. L. S. W., Ft. & R. G. (Frisco), Ft. Worth Belt, N. T. Traction Co. and the Southern Traction Co. of Ft. Worth, Rys. Excellent highways. Towns, Arlington, Grapevine, Mansfield and Polytechnic. Ft. Worth is the fourth city in Texas as to size and is one of the leading packing house and stock markets of the southwest.

TAYLOR COUNTY—County seat, Abilene; area, 900 square miles; located in central west Texas; created, 1858; organized, 1887. Surface, generally level with small range of mountains, soil, black hog wallow, to dark and red loams. Industries, live stock, dairying, poultry raising, diversified farming. Products, grains, cotton, milo maize, kaffir corn, forage crops, peaches, grapes, cattle. Transportation, W. V., A. & S., T. & P. and the P. & N. T. Rys. Natural resources, limestone. Naturally good roads. Towns, Merkle, Ovalo, Buffalo Gap.

TERRELL COUNTY—County seat, Sanderson; area, 2,776 square miles; located in southwest Texas, bordering on the Rio Grande. Created and organized, 1895. Surface, broken by large ranges of mountains and canyons; soil, rich and deep to rocky. Industries, cattle raising, manufacturing. Products, cattle, sheep, horses, goats, manufactured articles, as twine, rope and sacking, rubber. Transportation, G. H. & S. A. Ry. Natural resources, building stone.

TERRY COUNTY—County seat, Brownfield; area, 828 square miles; one of the Plains counties of Northwest Texas; created, 1876; organized, 1904. Surface, slightly rolling, broken by few draws and basins; soil, red sandy loam. Industry, stock raising, some farming and small orchards. Products, cattle, kaffir corn, corn, cotton, apples, peaches and grapes. Gomes is another town of the county.

THROCKMORTON COUNTY—County seat, Throckmorton; area, 821 square miles; located in north Texas, west of central; created, 1858; organized, 1879. Surface, slightly rolling; soil, deep rich sandy loam and gray sandy. Industries, diversified farming, fruit and truck growing. Products, various central Texas crops, tomatoes, peaches. Transportation, St. L. S. W., M. K. & T. and the P. & M. P. Rys. Natural resources, lignite, brick and pottery clay. Towns, Winfield and Cookville.

TOM GREEN COUNTY—County seat, San Angelo; area, 1,363 square miles; created, 1874; organized, 1875; located in west Texas. Surface, slightly broken, much prairie land; soil, rich brown chocolate loam, alluvial, black waxy. Industry, stock raising, some farming. Products, sheep, goats, horses, hogs, cattle, cotton, alfalfa, all west Texas staple crops; transportation, G. C. & S. F., K. C. M. & O., C. L. & S. S. V. Rys. Natural resources, brick clay, traces of oil. Towns, Water Valley, Woodland, Knickerbocker, Christoval. San Angelo is one of the important west Texas cities, has large manufacturing industry and is wholesale and distributing point for a vast territory.

TRAVIS COUNTY—County seat, Austin, also capitol of the State of Texas; area, 1,036 square miles; situated in south central Texas; created and organized, 1840. Surface, rolling, mountainous in sections; soil, sandy loam, black waxy, very fertile. Industries, stock raising, farming. Products, live stock, usual staple products as cotton, corn, oats, feedstuffs, truck and fruit. Transportation, M. K. & T., I. & G. N., H. & T. C. Rys. Natural resources, brick clay, traces of oil and gas. Good roads. Towns, Manor, Littig and Manchaca.

TRINITY COUNTY—County seat, Groveton; area, 704 square miles; situated in east Texas, created and organized, 1850. Surface, undulating, rising occasionally into low hills; soil, stiff black waxy, some light and red sandy soil. Industries, live stock, farming, horticulture, apiculture, poultry. Products, cattle, cotton, corn, potatoes, peas and peanuts, berries, melons, figs, honey; transportation, M. K. & T., B. & G. N., I. & G. N., E. T., the G. L. & N., and the T. S. E. Rys. Natural resources, lignite, asphalt, salt, chalk and sulphur, clay. Good highways. Towns, Trinity, Saron, Pennington, Helmic and Centralia.

TYLER COUNTY—County seat, Woodville; area, 925 square miles; located in east Texas; created and organized, 1846. Surface, high and rolling in northern part, level plain in the southern portion; soil, light sandy, rich black land. Industries, fruit and truck growing, farming. Products, all manner of east Texas fruits and vegetables, cotton, corn and other staples. Transportation, T. & O., M. K. & T. and the W. & C. P. Rys. Natural resources, sandstone and brick clay, traces of oil. Towns, Warren, Rockland, Doucett.

UPSHUR COUNTY—County seat, Gilmer; area, 527 square miles; located in northeast Texas; created and organized, 1846. Surface, undulating, sloping from northwest to southeast; soil, dark sandy, red sandy and a light sandy with an occasional streak of stiff black waxy land. Industries, lumber, fruit growing, farming, swine interest, live stock. Products, peaches, plums, pears, small fruits, cotton, corn, oats, sorghum, alfalfa, peanuts, hogs, dairy animals, horses and mules and lumber.

Transportation, M. K. & T., T. & P., St. L. & S. W. Rys. Natural resources, iron, brick clay. Towns, Big Sandy, Bettie, Latch, Smith, Simpsonville, Ida, Glenwood, Ewell and Koffeerville.

UPTON COUNTY—County seat, Upland; area, 1,190 square miles; located in west southwest Texas; created, 1887; organized, 1910. Surface, level in northern part, in the south, rolling and hilly. Industry, live stock. Transportation, K. C., M. & O. Rys. Natural resources, salt.

UVALDE COUNTY—County seat, Uvalde; area, 1,759 square miles; located in southwest Texas; created, 1850; organized, 1856. Surface, southern portion level, northern mountainous, rich valleys between the rangers; soil, rich, black and sandy loam. Industries, live stock and apiculture, slight farming. Products, honey, goats (angora), cattle, staple products. Transportation, G. H. & S. A., C. C. & U., now known as the S. A. U. & G. Rys. Natural resources, asphalt, limestone, sandstone, traces of oil. Towns, Sabin.

VAL VERDE COUNTY—County seat, Del Rio; area, 3,034 square miles; located in southwest Texas on the Mexican border; created and organized, 1885. Surface, rough and broken, many valleys; soil, rich, very productive. Industry, live stock raising, some apiculture and fruit growing. Products, sheep and goats, mohair wool, honey, figs, grapes, pears, quinces, peaches, berries. Transportation, G. H. & S. A. Ry.

VAN ZANDT COUNTY—County seat, Canton; area, 877 square miles; situated in northeast Texas, southeast of Dallas; created and organized, 1848. Surface, generally level; soil, black and gray sandy loam, also a dark sandy loam, and a rich red soil. Industries, diversified farming, live stock. Products, cotton, corn, oats, ribbon cane, sorghum, peanuts, peas, potatoes, many vegetables and a great variety of fruits, cattle. Transportation, T. & P. and the Texas Short Line Rys. Natural resources, salt, limestone, iron ore, brick and pottery clay. Towns, Grand Saline, Willspoint, Ben Wheeler, Edgewood.

VICTORIA COUNTY—County seat, Victoria; area, 883 square miles; located in the west Gulf coast country, touching Lavaca Bay at the southeast corner; organized, 1837. Surface, gently undulating, sloping toward the coast, broken by valleys; soil, many varieties, mostly black waxy and black alluvial, very productive. Industry, diversified farming. Products, cotton, corn, sugar cane, figs, small fruits, strawberries, many kinds of grapes, poultry. Transportation, St. L. B. & M., G. H. & S. A. and the S. A. & A. P. Rys. Towns, Nursery, Telfenner, Alloe, Bloomington and Placedo.

WALKER COUNTY—County seat, Huntsville; area, 754 square miles; located southeast Texas; created and organized, 1846. Surface, rolling and hilly, some level prairies. Soil, from sandy to a stiff black with alluvial soil along the river. Industries, lumber, farming, fruit growing. Products, cotton and corn, sweet and Irish potatoes, peas, oats, sugar cane, alfalfa, peaches, plums, grapes, poultry, lumber. Transportation, I. & G. N., T. V. S. & B. and the Great Northern Rys. Natural resources, lignite, sandstone, fire clay, red ochre, glass sand, building stone. Towns, Dodge, Riverside, El Mina and Phelps.

WALLER COUNTY—County seat, Hempstead; area, 510 square miles; located in southwest Texas;

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created and organized, 1873. Surface, rolling, much level land in southern part; soil, rich, dark alluvial, dark sandy loam with some black waxy. Industries, diversified farming, fruit growing, poultry and truck. Products, melons, cotton, corn, rice, figs, pears, peaches, dairy and poultry products. Transportation, H. & T. C. and the M. K. & T. Rys. Chief towns, Waller, Brookshire, Patterson.

WARD COUNTY—County seat, Barstow; area, 858 square miles; located in west Texas; created, 1887; organized, 1892. Surface, generally level, some hills and rolling land. Industries, cattle, some farming. Products, live stock, alfalfa, grapes, peaches, pears, apricots, plums. Transportation, T. & P. Natural resources, borax, gypsum, sulphate, sulphide of soda, traces of oil and gas.

WASHINGTON COUNTY—County seat, Brenham; area, 568 square miles; situated in southeast Texas, an original county; organized, 1837. Surface, rolling, much level land; soil, sandy loam and rich black land. Industries, diversified farming, cattle raising, horticulture, poultry. Products, fine cattle, horses, hogs, sheep, figs, peaches, plums, pears, berries, poultry, etc. Transportation, H. & T. C. and the G. C. & S. F. Rys. Natural resources, lignite, limestone and brick clay. Towns, Chapel Hill, Burton, Independence, Gay Hill, Greenonine, Washington and William Penn.

WEBB COUNTY—County seat, Laredo; area, 3,421 square miles; located on the Rio Grande, four counties removed from its mouth; created and organized, 1848. Surface level in eastern portion, remainder broken. Soil, alluvial, stiff black, sandy loam ranging in color from dark gray to almost red. Industries, stock raising and truck. Products, cattle, Bermuda onions, melons, cantaloupes, tomatoes, carloads of other truck. Transportation, I. & G. N., R. G. & E. P. and the Texas Mexican Rys. Natural resources, coal, brick clay, sandstone, natural gas. Towns, Nye, Pescadito, Aguilares, Ojitalos and Minera.

WHARTON COUNTY—County seat, Wharton; area, 1,137 square miles; located in the Gulf coast country, one county removed from the Gulf of Mexico; created and organized in 1846. Surface, level with gentle slope to the south and east, rolling along margins of streams; soil, black sandy to light sandy, red sandy and alluvial soils. Industries, farming, fruit growing, live stock, poultry and sugar industries. Products, cotton, sugar cane, potatoes, fruits, rice, corn, pecans, turkeys, geese, ducks, poultry, sugar. Transportation, G. H. & S. A., G. C. & S. Fe, S. A. & A. P. Rys. Town, Elcampo.

WHEELER COUNTY—County seat, Wheeler; area, 851 square miles, situated in the northwestern part of the Panhandle; created, 1876, organized, 1879. Surface, generally rolling; soil, black loam and sandy loam. Industries, livestock, agriculture, horticulture. Products, cattle, alfalfa, broom corn, apples, grapes, pears, plums. Transportation, C. R. I. & G. Ry. Natural resources red sandstone, brick clay, undeveloped. Towns, Shamrock, Benonine, Ramsdell and Mobite.

WICHITA COUNTY—County seat, Wichita Falls; area, 606 square miles; located in north Texas, created and organized, 1858. Surface, mostly undulating prairie; small amount of broken country in river valleys; soil, vary from sandy loam to a stiff clay. Industries, oil, stock raising, farming. Products, one of Texas' biggest oil fields, wheat, corn, maize,

oats, sorghum, fruits, vegetables, best grades of beef, dairy animals, wool and mutton sheep. Transportation, Ft W. & D. C., W. V., W. F. & S., W. F. & O., and the M. K. & T. Rys. Natural resources, oil, brick and pottery clay, natural gas. Wichita, Falls is one of Texas' leading cities in activities and commerce in proportion to her size, is the distributing center for a vast territory. Other towns, Burkburnett, Electria, Iowa Park.

WILBARGER COUNTY—County seat, Vernon; area, 923 square miles; located in the lower Panhandle, bordering the Red River on the north; created, 1858, organized, 1881. Surface, slightly rolling, wide level stretches; no timber. Soil, dark loam soil predominates, some black waxy, some sandy land. Industries, farming and cattle raising, truck, fruit growing; products, live stock, sheep, cattle, horses, alfalfa, cotton, grain, kaffir, corn, milo maize, melons, fruits, apples, peaches, plums, apricots. Transportation, Ft W. & D. C., St L. & S. F., K. C. M. & O. Rys. Towns, Odell, Harrold, Oklaunion, Colbert.

WILLACY COUNTY—County seat, Sarito; created, 1910, organized, 1911. Surface, level; soil, sandy loam. Industries, farming and stock raising. Products, cattle and feedstuffs, fruits, vegetables. Transportation, St L. B. & M. Ry. Towns, Maffin, Turcotte, Katherine, Rudolph.

WILLIAMSON COUNTY—County seat, Georgetown; area, 1,169 square miles; created, 1848, organized same year; situated, in south central Texas. Surface, equally divided between rolling prairie and hilly land; soil varies from a black waxy to a sandy loam. Industries, farming, cattle raising, dairying. Products, cotton, corn, oats, peaches, truck, melons, berries, fruits. Transportation, M. K. & T., I. & G. N., T. C., and the B. & W. Rys. Other towns, Taylor, Hutto, Round Rock, Bartlett, Granger, Florence, Liberty Hill, Leander.

WILSON COUNTY—County seat, Floresville; area, 784 square miles; situated in southwest Texas; created, 1860, organized 1870. Surface generally rolling; soil, fine Norfolk sand to clay and sandy loam. Industries, farming, apiculture, fruit growing, live stock, dairying. Products, cotton, corn, hay, onions, melons, peaches, pears, grapes, plums, honey, wax, cattle, especially Jersey herds. Transportation, G. H. & S. A. and the S. A. & A. P. Rys. Natural resources, traces of oil and gas; mineral springs. Good roads. Towns, Stockdale, Lavernia, Sutherland Springs, and Calavares.

WINKLER COUNTY—County seat, Kermit; area, 888 square miles, located in southwest Texas, northwest corner bordering New Mexico; created, 1887, organized, 1910. Surface, level; except chain of low sand hills in eastern part; soil, deep sandy loam. Industries, diversified farming and livestock; products, cattle and feed stuffs. Transportation, T. & P. Ry.

WISE COUNTY—County seat, Decatur; area, 843 square miles; situated in north Texas; created, 1856, organized, 1858. Surface, undulating, considerably broken portions and hilly; soil, black waxy for most part, dark alluvial. Industries, livestock, farming, mining. Products, cattle, alfalfa, wheat, feedstuff, peaches, pears, plums, grapes, apples, vegetables. Transportation, Ft W. & D. C., C. R. I. & G. Rys. Natural resources, coal, fire and brick clay, lime rock, sandstone. Good highways. Other towns, Bridgeport, Chico, Alvord, Paradise, Rhome, Greenwood, Boyd and Slidell.

WOOD COUNTY—County seat, Quitman; area, 688 square miles; located in northwest Texas, created and organized, 1850. Surface, generally level, rough land along water courses; soil, varied but generally a yellow loam, some white and some yellow sandy land. Industries, agriculture, livestock, fruit and truck growing; products, cotton, Elberta peaches, grapes, grains, sugar cane, sweet and irish potatoes, livestock. Transportation, T. & P., M. K. & T., Texas Short Line, M. & E. T. and the I. & G. N., Rys. Natural resources, lignite. Towns, Mineola, Winnsboro, Golden, Alba, Hawkins.

YOAKUM COUNTY—Plains is the county seat; area, 840 square miles; situated in west Texas, on the New Mexico border; created, 1876, organized, 1907. Surface, undulating free from hills; soil, deep mellow loam. Industries, live stock, farming, small fruit industry; products, Indian corn, maize, kaffir corn, cotton, various forage crops, fruits, vineyards, cherries, apricots. Transportation, no railroads.

YOUNG COUNTY—County seat, Graham; area, 821 square miles; located northwest of Ft Worth, two counties removed from Red River; created, 1856 and organized the same year, and re-organized in 1874. Surface, gently rolling, higher elevations

being known Twin and Gold Mountains; soil rich and varied. Industries, oil, live stock and truck. Products, oil, cattle, vegetables, peaches, pears, apricots, grapes, coal. Transportation, C. R. I. & G., W. F. & S., and the G. T. & W. Rys. Natural resources, coal, oil, salt. Other towns, Olney, Orth, Jean, Loving, New Castle and Balkin.

ZAPATA COUNTY—County seat, Zapata, area, 1,269 square miles; situated in southwest Texas on the Rio Grande River; created, 1858, organized, 1858. Surface, rolling; soil, rich, black sandy loam to red chocolate clay. Industries, live stock and farming. Products, cattle, horses, mules, goats, feedstuff. No railroads. Natural resources, lime and sandstone. Traces of oil. San Ygnacio is another town of this county.

ZAVALLA COUNTY—County seat, Batesville; area, 1,328 square miles; southwest Texas county, created, 1858, organized, 1884. Surface, generally rolling, considerably level land; soil, black sandy to dark loam, narrow strips of sand and gravel. Industries, cattle raising, truck farming, apiculture. Products, live stock, onions, various truck, honey. Transportation, S. A. U. & G. Ry. Other towns, Crystal City.

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Armstrong, William..... N 21
Arnekeville, DeWitt..... F 22 80
Arnett, (r. d.) Coryell M 21
Armin, Wharton..... R 25
Arno, Reeves..... L 9
Arnold, (r. d.) Collins..... F 22 15
Arroyo, Colorado
 Willacy..... Y 22
Arroyo, Ward..... L 10
Art, Mason..... N 18
Arp, Smith..... K 27 35
Artesia, La Salle..... T 18
Artesia Wells, La Salle T 18
Arthur City, Lamar..... G 26 15
Arzama, Dawson..... I 13
Assander, (r. d.) Titus H 27
Ash, Davidson..... K 25
Ash, (r. d.) Houston..... F 25 15
Ashby, Matagorda..... S 25
Asherton, Dimmitt..... T 17 1
Ashland, Uphur..... I 27
Ash Pond, Burleson O 24
Ashfold, Donley..... D 25
Ashville, (r. d.) Hunt..... I 25
Ashwood, Matagorda..... R 26 15
Ashworth, (r. d.)
 Kaufman..... J 25
Askola, (r. d.) Hop-
 kins..... I 26 25
Aspen, Cherokee..... L 27
Aspermont O
 Stonewall..... I 16 43
Astin, Brazos..... N 24
Atascosa, Bexar..... R 19 11
Ater, (r. d.) Coryell..... M 21 10
Athens O, Hender-
son..... K 25 3,17
Atkinson, Williamson N 21
Atlanta, Cass..... I 26 1,16
Atlas, Lamar..... G 26
Atlas, Matagorda..... R 26 21
Atter, La Salle..... T 18
Atnar, Trinity..... M 27
Atnar Jr., Trinity..... M 27
Attocay, Nacogdoches L 28 15
Atwell, Callahan..... K 18 4
Aubrey, Denton..... H 23 80
Auburn, Trinity..... N 26 1
Augsala, (r. d.) Dallas J 24 2
Aulabry, (r. d.) Dallas J 24 2
Augusta, Houston..... L 26 12
Augustus, Garza..... I 14
Aurora, (r. d.) Wise..... I 22
AUSTIN O, Travis O 21 34,87
Austen Junction,
 Travis..... O 21
Austwell O, Refugio T 23 21
Auston, (r. d.) Parker I 21 5
Avalon, (r. d.) Ellis..... K 24
Avalon, Red River..... G 27 1,000
Aving, Cass..... I 22
Avoca, Jones..... I 17 25
Avonak, Harris..... P 26
Avondale, Tarrant..... I 22
Azine, Cass..... I 29
Axtell, McLennan..... L 23 28
Azle, Tarrant..... I 22

B

Baber, Angelina..... M 28 200
Bahrhead, Llano..... N 19 100
Bacon, (r. d.) Panola K 25
Bacon, Wichita..... G 20
Bair Junction, Harris P 27
Bagby, (r. d.) Fannin G 25 21
Baggett, McLennan M 22
Bagwell, Red River..... G 27 400
Bailey, Fannin..... H 24
Baileyville, Milam..... M 23 250
Bain, Navarro..... K 18
Baird, Callahan..... J 24 1,900
Baker, Cottle..... F 16
Baltch, Parker..... I 21
 Old Prairie, Robert-
 son..... M 24 125
Bald Ridge, Pecos..... N 11
Baldwin, Harrison..... I 28 100
Bald, Dallas..... J 23
Ballinger O, Run-
nells..... L 17 2,767
Ballinger Stock Yards,
 Runnels..... L 17
Balm, (r. d.) Cooke..... K 22
Balmorhea, Reeves..... N 8 250
Bammel, Wise..... I 21 45
Bammel, Harris..... P 26
Bancker, Cass..... I 28
Bancroft, Orange..... O 30
Bandera, Bandera Q 19 419
Bangs O, Brown..... L 18 709
Bankersmith, Gillespie P 19 225
Baniester, San Augus-
 tine..... L 23 2,000
Banquet, Nueces..... F 21 300
Bantam, (r. d.) Fan-
 nin..... G 25
Barado, Walker..... N 26
Barbarosa, Guadalupe Q 21 20
Barclay, (r. d.) Falls..... M 23 12
Bardwell O, Ellis..... K 23 358
Barker, Harris..... P 26 800
Barksdale, Edwards Q 17
 Bardette Siding, Har-
 rison..... H 23
Barlow, (r. d.) Cooke G 22 10
Barnes, Polk..... N 28 35
Barnetts Mill, Walker N 26

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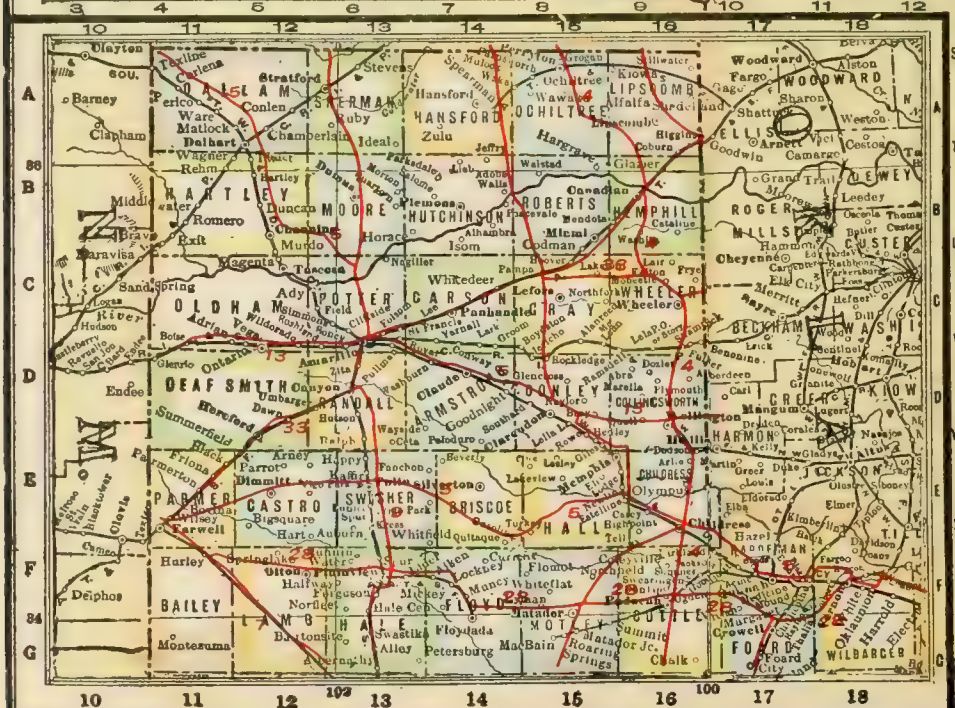
Donliph, (r. d.) Fan-	East Hamilton, Shelby L 29	25	Enclinal, Lasalle, U 18	1,000	Fazenda, (r. d.) Up-	50	Forward, (r. d.) Lamar G 26	15
Donlin, G 25	East Houston, Harris P 27	50	Enemo, Brooks, W 21	50	shur, I 28	50	Foster, Fort Bend, Q 25	50
Donlin, Cherokee, L 27	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Energy, Comanche, L 20	50	shur, I 28	50	Fosterville, (r. d.) Ad-	
Donna, (r. d.) Collin, H 21	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Engle, Baylor, H 18	50	shur, I 28	50	erson, L 26	50
Donna, (r. d.) Collin, H 21	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Engle, Fayette, Q 23	100	shur, I 28	50	Fosteria, Montgomery U 27	1,500
Donora, Angelina, M 28	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Englewood, Harris, P 27	50	shur, I 28	50	Fountain, Brazos, N 24	
Don Tol, Wharton, R 25	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	English, (r. d.) Red	200	shur, I 28	50	Fourteen Mile Siding,	
Doole, McCulloch, M 17	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	River, H 27	200	shur, I 28	50	Bowie, H 28	
Dora, Nolan, K 16	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Enless, (r. d.) Tarrant, H 23	25	shur, I 28	50	Fouts, Liberty, O 27	150
Dorchester, Grayson, H 23	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Enloe, Delta, H 25	398	shur, I 28	50	Fowler, Bosque, K 22	250
Dorothy, Fort Bend, Q 26	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Ennis, Ellis, J 24	7,224	shur, I 28	50	Fowler, La Salle, T 19	2,000
Dorris, Fisher, I 16	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Enon, (r. d.) Tarrant, J 27	50	shur, I 28	50	Frank, (r. d.) Fanning, G 25	
Dorr Junction, Nacog-	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Enright, Brazos, O 24	50	shur, I 28	50	Frankel, Stephens, J 19	
doches, L 28	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Ensign, (r. d.) Ellis, K 24	109	shur, I 28	50	Frankford, (r. d.) Collin, H 23	
Dorsey, (r. d.) Mont-	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Eola, Concho, J 19	45	shur, I 28	50	Franklin, El Paso, K 3	
ague, G 21	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Eolla, Stephens, J 16	250	shur, I 28	50	Franklin, O, Robert-	1,131
Dorso, Val Verde, Q 14	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Eppler, Garza, I 14	50	shur, I 28	50	Frankson, O, K 26	818
Dorson, Waller, P 25	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Era Cooke, H 22	250	shur, I 28	50	Frank, (r. d.) Fanning, G 25	
Doss, Gillespie, O 18	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Erath, (r. d.) McLen-	15	shur, I 28	50	Frankel, Stephens, J 19	
Dot, (r. d.) Falls, M 23	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	nan, M 23	50	shur, I 28	50	Frankford, (r. d.) Collin, H 23	
Dothan, Eastland, J 19	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Erin, Jasper, N 29	50	shur, I 28	50	Franklin, El Paso, K 3	
Dotson, Panola, K 28	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Erna, Menard, N 17	25	shur, I 28	50	Franklin, O, Robert-	1,131
Doty, Orange, O 29	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Ervey Junction, Dallas, L 23	50	shur, I 28	50	Frankson, O, K 26	818
Double Bayou, Cham-	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Erwin, Grimes, O 25	10	shur, I 28	50	Fratt, Bexar, Q 20	25
bers, Q 22	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Esborn, N 13	10	shur, I 28	50	Frazier, Montgomery, O 26	
Daubing Spur, Travis Q 28	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Escola, Fisher, J 16	150	shur, I 28	50	Fred, Tyler, N 29	50
Doucette, Tyler, N 28	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Esperanza, Montgom-	25	shur, I 28	50	Fredericksburg,	3,000
Douglass, Nacogdoches L 28	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	erty, O 26	10	shur, I 28	50	Gillespie, O 19	
Douglass, Cass, H 25	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Essie, (r. d.) Jones, G 26	15	shur, I 28	50	Fredericksburg, Junc-	
Douglas, Bell, L 11	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Estacado, Crosby, G 14	75	shur, I 28	50	tion, Kendall, P 19	
Douthitt, Bell, N 22	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Estelle, (r. d.) Dallas, J 24	394	shur, I 28	50	Frederia, Mason, N 18	173
Dove, (r. d.) Tarrant, J 22	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Estelline, O, Hall, E 16	50	shur, I 28	50	Fred, Tyler, N 29	50
Dowden, Polk, O 23	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Estes, Aransas, U 23	68	shur, I 28	50	Freemound, (r. d.)	
Dowell, Nacogdoches, L 28	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Ethel, (r. d.) Grayson G 19	820	shur, I 28	50	Cooke, G 22	15
Downing, (r. d.) Co-	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Etheredge Siding, G 28	150	shur, I 28	50	Freepot, Brazori, R 27	1,798
manche, L 20	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Janola, M 5	12	shur, I 28	50	Freepot Junction,	
Downman, Tyler, M 28	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Ethel, M 5	12	shur, I 28	50	Brazoria, R 27	
Downsview, (r. d.) R. R.	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Etola, (r. d.) Franklin H 27	1,700	shur, I 28	50	Freestone, Freestone, L 24	50
name Downs) McLen-	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Etola, (r. d.) Franklin H 27	1,700	shur, I 28	50	Freestown, (r. d.) Colo-	300
nan, N 23	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Etola, (r. d.) Franklin H 27	1,700	shur, I 28	50	rado, Q 24	
Draeg, Fort Bend, Q 26	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Etola, (r. d.) Franklin H 27	1,700	shur, I 28	50	French, Brazoria, Q 25	25
Doyal, Limestone, L 24	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Etola, (r. d.) Franklin H 27	1,700	shur, I 28	50	French, (r. d.) Madison N 25	
Dzier, Collingsworth, D 6	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Etola, (r. d.) Franklin H 27	1,700	shur, I 28	50	French John Spur,	
Drane, (r. d.) Navarro K 24	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Etola, (r. d.) Franklin H 27	1,700	shur, I 28	50	Llano, N 20	
Draper, Dickens, H 15	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Etola, (r. d.) Franklin H 27	1,700	shur, I 28	50	Freestat, (r. d.) Burl-	25
Draper, Bowie, H 29	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Etola, (r. d.) Franklin H 27	1,700	shur, I 28	50	eson, O 24	
Dreka, (r. d.) Shelby L 29	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Etola, (r. d.) Franklin H 27	1,700	shur, I 28	50	Freestown, (r. d.) Burl-	25
Dresden, (r. d.) Navar-	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Etola, (r. d.) Franklin H 27	1,700	shur, I 28	50	eson, O 24	
ro, K 24	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Etola, (r. d.) Franklin H 27	1,700	shur, I 28	50	Freestown, (r. d.) Burl-	25
Dressy, Callahan, K 18	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Etola, (r. d.) Franklin H 27	1,700	shur, I 28	50	eson, O 24	
Drew, McLennan, L 23	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Etola, (r. d.) Franklin H 27	1,700	shur, I 28	50	Freestown, (r. d.) Burl-	25
Driewood, Hays, P 21	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Etola, (r. d.) Franklin H 27	1,700	shur, I 28	50	eson, O 24	
Dripping Springs, Hays P 21	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Etola, (r. d.) Franklin H 27	1,700	shur, I 28	50	Freestown, (r. d.) Burl-	25
Driscoll, Nueces, U 22	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Etola, (r. d.) Franklin H 27	1,700	shur, I 28	50	eson, O 24	
Driver, (r. d.) Free-	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Etola, (r. d.) Franklin H 27	1,700	shur, I 28	50	Freestown, (r. d.) Burl-	25
stone, L 25	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Etola, (r. d.) Franklin H 27	1,700	shur, I 28	50	eson, O 24	
Drop, (r. d.) Denton, H 23	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Etola, (r. d.) Franklin H 27	1,700	shur, I 28	50	Freestown, (r. d.) Burl-	25
Druba, Houston, M 27	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Etola, (r. d.) Franklin H 27	1,700	shur, I 28	50	eson, O 24	
Dryburg, Jasper, M 29	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Etola, (r. d.) Franklin H 27	1,700	shur, I 28	50	Freestown, (r. d.) Burl-	25
Dryden, Terrell, P 12	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Etola, (r. d.) Franklin H 27	1,700	shur, I 28	50	eson, O 24	
Dryer, (r. d.) Gonzal-	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Etola, (r. d.) Franklin H 27	1,700	shur, I 28	50	Freestown, (r. d.) Burl-	25
es, R 22	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Etola, (r. d.) Franklin H 27	1,700	shur, I 28	50	Freestown, (r. d.) Burl-	25
Dubina, (r. d.) Fay-	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Etola, (r. d.) Franklin H 27	1,700	shur, I 28	50	Freestown, (r. d.) Burl-	25
Q 23	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Etola, (r. d.) Franklin H 27	1,700	shur, I 28	50	Freestown, (r. d.) Burl-	25
Dublin, Erath, K 20	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Etola, (r. d.) Franklin H 27	1,700	shur, I 28	50	Freestown, (r. d.) Burl-	25
Dubose, Duval, V 20	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Etola, (r. d.) Franklin H 27	1,700	shur, I 28	50	Freestown, (r. d.) Burl-	25
Duff, Shelby, L 29	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Etola, (r. d.) Franklin H 27	1,700	shur, I 28	50	Freestown, (r. d.) Burl-	25
Duffau, Erath, K 21	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Etola, (r. d.) Franklin H 27	1,700	shur, I 28	50	Freestown, (r. d.) Burl-	25
Dugger, Garza, H 14	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Etola, (r. d.) Franklin H 27	1,700	shur, I 28	50	Freestown, (r. d.) Burl-	25
Duke, Fort Bend, Q 26	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Etola, (r. d.) Franklin H 27	1,700	shur, I 28	50	Freestown, (r. d.) Burl-	25
Dukes Spur, Gregg, J 27	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Etola, (r. d.) Franklin H 27	1,700	shur, I 28	50	Freestown, (r. d.) Burl-	25
Dull, La Salle, T 19	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Etola, (r. d.) Franklin H 27	1,700	shur, I 28	50	Freestown, (r. d.) Burl-	25
Dumas, Moore, B 13	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Etola, (r. d.) Franklin H 27	1,700	shur, I 28	50	Freestown, (r. d.) Burl-	25
Dumont, K, G 16	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Etola, (r. d.) Franklin H 27	1,700	shur, I 28	50	Freestown, (r. d.) Burl-	25
Dump, (r. d.) Collin, L 23	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Etola, (r. d.) Franklin H 27	1,700	shur, I 28	50	Freestown, (r. d.) Burl-	25
Dunbar, Angelina, L 23	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Etola, (r. d.) Franklin H 27	1,700	shur, I 28	50	Freestown, (r. d.) Burl-	25
Dunbar, (r. d.) Kalls, L 25	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Etola, (r. d.) Franklin H 27	1,700	shur, I 28	50	Freestown, (r. d.) Burl-	25
Duncan, Hartley, B 12	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Etola, (r. d.) Franklin H 27	1,700	shur, I 28	50	Freestown, (r. d.) Burl-	25
Duncanville, Dallas, J 23	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Etola, (r. d.) Franklin H 27	1,700	shur, I 28	50	Freestown, (r. d.) Burl-	25
Dundee, Archer, G 19	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Etola, (r. d.) Franklin H 27	1,700	shur, I 28	50	Freestown, (r. d.) Burl-	25
Dune, Lynn, H 13	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Etola, (r. d.) Franklin H 27	1,700	shur, I 28	50	Freestown, (r. d.) Burl-	25
Dunham, Nacogdoches, L 28	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Etola, (r. d.) Franklin H 27	1,700	shur, I 28	50	Freestown, (r. d.) Burl-	25
Dunkin, (R. K. name	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Etola, (r. d.) Franklin H 27	1,700	shur, I 28	50	Freestown, (r. d.) Burl-	25
Enal), Angelina, M 28	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Etola, (r. d.) Franklin H 27	1,700	shur, I 28	50	Freestown, (r. d.) Burl-	25
Dunlap, Cottle, P 16	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Etola, (r. d.) Franklin H 27	1,700	shur, I 28	50	Freestown, (r. d.) Burl-	25
Dunlap, (r. d.) Travis O 22	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Etola, (r. d.) Franklin H 27	1,700	shur, I 28	50	Freestown, (r. d.) Burl-	25
Dunlap, Medina, R 19	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Etola, (r. d.) Franklin H 27	1,700	shur, I 28	50	Freestown, (r. d.) Burl-	25
Dunn, Scurry, J 15	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Etola, (r. d.) Franklin H 27	1,700	shur, I 28	50	Freestown, (r. d.) Burl-	25
Dunn, Fayette, P 23	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Etola, (r. d.) Franklin H 27	1,700	shur, I 28	50	Freestown, (r. d.) Burl-	25
Dunn, Robertson, N 24	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Etola, (r. d.) Franklin H 27	1,700	shur, I 28	50	Freestown, (r. d.) Burl-	25
Dunsmoor, Hopkins, H 25	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Etola, (r. d.) Franklin H 27	1,700	shur, I 28	50	Freestown, (r. d.) Burl-	25
Duplex, (r. d.) Fanning, G 25	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Etola, (r. d.) Franklin H 27	1,700	shur, I 28	50	Freestown, (r. d.) Burl-	25
Dupont, (r. d.) Denton, H 23	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Etola, (r. d.) Franklin H 27	1,700	shur, I 28	50	Freestown, (r. d.) Burl-	25
Durango, (r. d.) Falls, M 23	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Etola, (r. d.) Franklin H 27	1,700	shur, I 28	50	Freestown, (r. d.) Burl-	25
Durant, Angelina, L 27	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Etola, (r. d.) Franklin H 27	1,700	shur, I 28	50	Freestown, (r. d.) Burl-	25
Durham, Borden, J 14	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Etola, (r. d.) Franklin H 27	1,700	shur, I 28	50	Freestown, (r. d.) Burl-	25
Durst, Angelina, L 27	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Etola, (r. d.) Franklin H 27	1,700	shur, I 28	50	Freestown, (r. d.) Burl-	25
Duster, Comanche, K 19	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Etola, (r. d.) Franklin H 27	1,700	shur, I 28	50	Freestown, (r. d.) Burl-	25
Dustin, Harris, P 27	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Etola, (r. d.) Franklin H 27	1,700	shur, I 28	50	Freestown, (r. d.) Burl-	25
Dual, Travis, O 21	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Etola, (r. d.) Franklin H 27	1,700	shur, I 28	50	Freestown, (r. d.) Burl-	25
Duane, San Augustine, L 29	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Etola, (r. d.) Franklin H 27	1,700	shur, I 28	50	Freestown, (r. d.) Burl-	25
Dye, (r. d.) Montague, G 21	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Etola, (r. d.) Franklin H 27	1,700	shur, I 28	50	Freestown, (r. d.) Burl-	25
Dyer, Fort Bend, Q 25	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Etola, (r. d.) Franklin H 27	1,700	shur, I 28	50	Freestown, (r. d.) Burl-	25
Dyerade, Harris, P 27	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Etola, (r. d.) Franklin H 27	1,700	shur, I 28	50	Freestown, (r. d.) Burl-	25
Dyers Spur, Brazoria, R 26	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Etola, (r. d.) Franklin H 27	1,700	shur, I 28	50	Freestown, (r. d.) Burl-	25
E	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Etola, (r. d.) Franklin H 27	1,700	shur, I 28	50	Freestown, (r. d.) Burl-	25
Eads, Smith, J 26	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Etola, (r. d.) Franklin H 27	1,700	shur, I 28	50	Freestown, (r. d.) Burl-	25
Eagle, Chambers, P 28	Eastland, O, East-	9,368	Etola, (r. d.) Franklin H 27	1,700	shur, I 28	50	Freestown, (r.	

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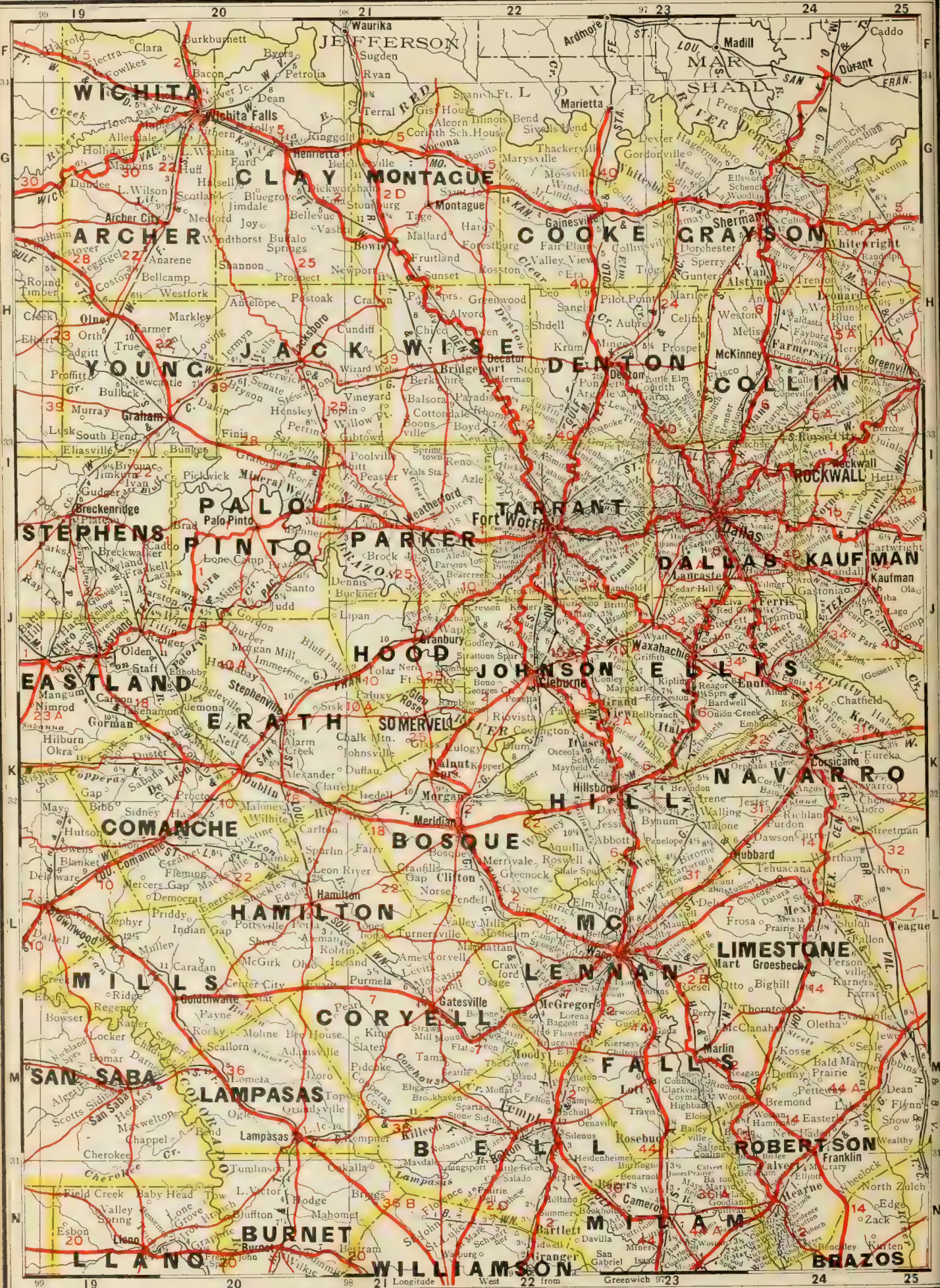


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Scale of Miles

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100

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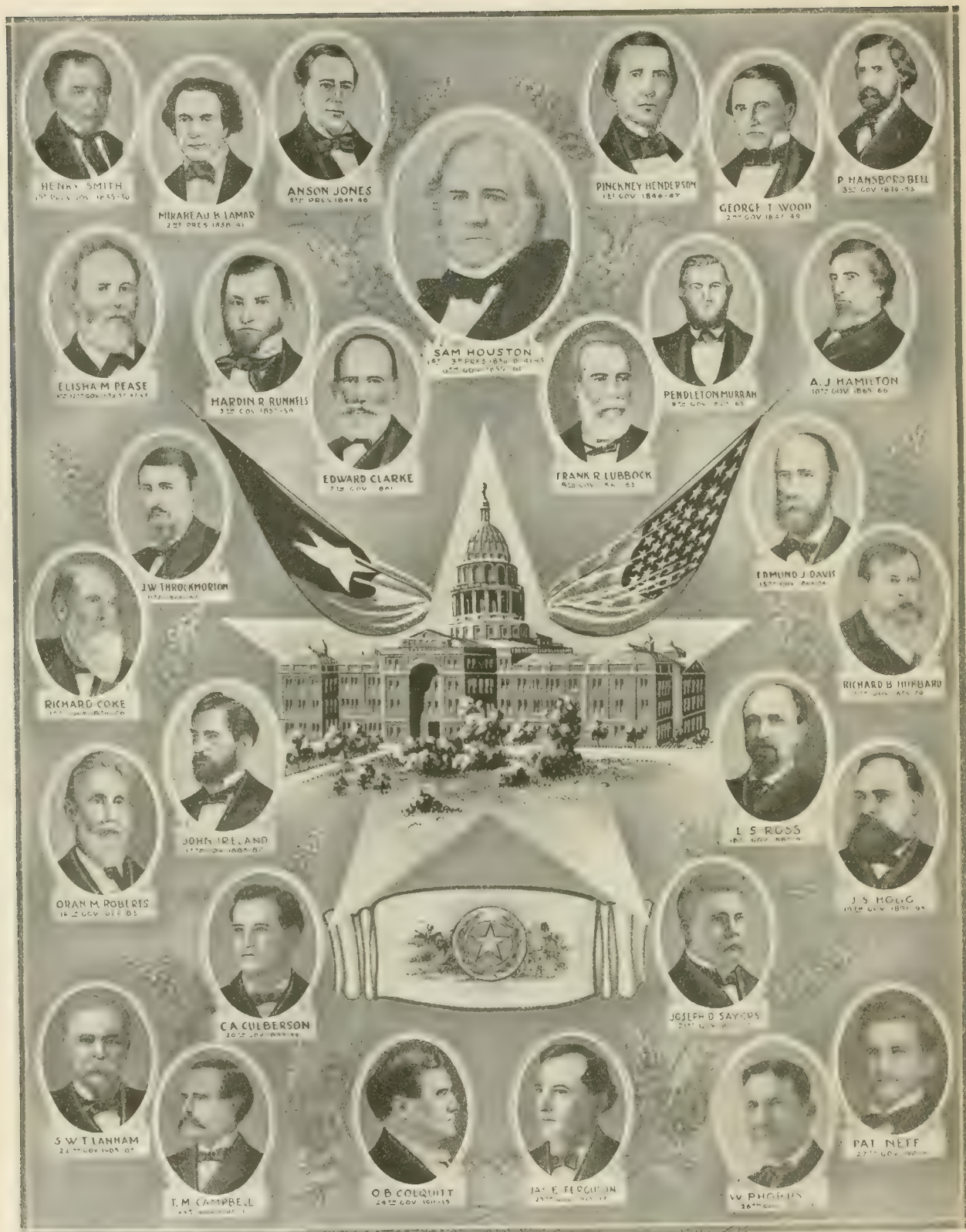
Veldt, (r. d.) Kauf-		Wall, Tom Green . . . P 15	25	Welview, Concho . . . M 17	15	Wilburton, Montgom-		Woodward, La Salle . S 18	150
mail . . . J 25	×	Waller, Waller . . . P 25	400	Wenasco, Jasper . . . N 30	×	Wery . . . O 24	×	Woodland, (P. O. name	
Velma, (r. d.) San		Walling, Hill . . . K 23	20	Wendell, Jeff Davis . N 1	×	Wilco, Hartley . . . B 12	×	Orient) Tom Green L 16	8
Saba . . . N 19	495	Walls, Austin . . . Q 25	876	Went, McMullen . . . T 20	×	Wilcox, Burleson . . . O 24	10	Woosley, Rains . . . I 25	×
Venable, San Augus-		Wallsville, Chambers P 28	25	Weser, Goliad . . . S 22	200	Wildcat, (r. d.) Hen-		Wootan, Robertson M 24	×
tine . . . L 29	×	Wally, Liberty . . . P 27	×	Weslaco, Hidalgo . Y 21	×	derson . . . K 26	20	Wootan Wells, Rob-	
Ventura, Montgom-		Walnut Springs ○	1,449	Wesley, (r. d.) Wash-		Wilderville, (r. d.) Falls M 23	25	Wootan . . . M 23	125
ery . . . O 26	×	Bosque . . . K 21	60	Ington . . . P 24	1,829	Wildhorse, Culberson M 6	×	Wooters, Houston . M 26	×
Venus○, Johnson . . J 23	842	Walsh, (r. d.) Gonzales R 27	25	West○, McLennan . L 23	×	Wildhurst, Cherokee L 27	250	Worbatno, Orange . . O 29	×
Vera, Knox . . . H 18	25	Walsh, San Jacinto . N 27	×	West Bank, Anderson L 25	×	Wildorado, Oldham . D 12	187	Wortham○, Freestone L 24	1,100
Verde, Tyler . . . N 28	×	Walton, (r. d.) Van	19	Westbrook, Mitchell K 15	500	Wiles, Stephens . . . J 20	200	Worthing, (r. d.) La-	
Verdi, Atascosa . . R 20	×	Zandt . . . G 26	25	Westbrook, Robertson N 24	×	Wilkie, Burnett . . . N 20	×	vaca . . . R 24	100
Vergara, Beeve . . . M 9	×	Wamba, Bowie . . . G 29	50	Westbury, Jefferson O 29	×	Wilkins, Upshur . . . J 27	15	Worth, Uvalde . . . Q 13	25
Vernelle, De Witt . . R 23	×	Wanda, (P. O. name	5,142	West Columbia, Bra-		Wilkinson, Titus . . . H 27	18	Wyspur, Milam . . . N 23	×
Vernon○, Wilbarger F 18	×	Opelika) Henderson J 26	100	West Columbia, Bra-		Willaluce, (r. d.) Shelby L 29	25	Wren, (r. d.) Frank-	
Verona, (r. d.) Collin H 24	100	Waneta, (r. d.) Houston L 26	150	Westcott, San Jacinto P 27	×	William Penn, Wash-		lin . . . H 27	×
Vesey, Red River . . G 27	150	Wantmore Junction	×	Westfield, Harris . . P 26	×	Ington . . . O 24	26	Wrightsboro, Gonzales Q 22	500
Vladuct, Val Verde . Q 14	×	Dallas . . . I 23	25	Westfork, Archer . . H 19	×	Williamsburg, (r. d.)		Wyatt, (r. d.) Ellis . . J 23	25
Viboras, Starr . . . X 19	420	Waples, Hood . . . J 21	50	Westheimer, Harris . P 27	×	Lavaca . . . Q 23	50	Wydeck, Nacogdoches L 28	×
Vickery, Dallas . . . K 21	50	Warda, Fayette . . . P 23	100	Westhoff, De Witt . R 22	500	Williams Spur, Hart-		Wylie○, Collin . . . I 24	945
Victor, (r. d.) Erath . K 21	5,957	Ware, (r. d.) Coman-	50	West La Porte, Gal-	×	ley . . . B 12	×	Wylma, (r. d.) Shelby L 29	25
Victor, Harris . . . P 27	×	Ware, Dallas . . . A 11	×	Weston . . . Q 27	×	Williams Spur, Milam N 23	1,000		
Victoria○, Victoria 33	×	Warfield, Midland . L 12	300	West Livingston, Folk N 27	×	Willis, Montgomery . O 26	175		
Victory, Hartley . . B 12	100	Waring, Kendall . . . P 19	×	West Marshall, Harri-		Willow, Harris . . . P 28	×		
Victory Spur, Panola K 28	100	Warner Junction .	600	Westminster○, Collin H 24	25	Willow City, Gillespie O 16	25		
Vidauri, Refugio . . T 23	200	Grayson . . . G 24	400	West Mountain, (r. d.)		Willow Grove, McLen-			
Vidor, Orange . . . O 29	25	Warren, Tyler . . . N 28	25	Upshur . . . I 28	250	non . . . M 23	76		
Vienna, Lavaca . . . Q 23	450	Warrenton, Fayette . P 24	25	Weston, Collin . . . H 23	100	Willow Point, Wise . I 21	×		
Viesca, (r. d.) Falls . M 23	25	Warsaw, San Augus-	400	Westover, Baylor . . H 19	×	Willow Springs .	×		
View, (r. d.) Comal . Q 21	25	tine . . . M 28	25	Westphalia, (r. d.) Falls M 23	×	Gregg . . . J 27	×		
View, Taylor . . . K 17	75	Warwick, Brewster . O 10	300	Westport, Fayette . P 23	×	Wills Point ○, Van			
Vigo Park, Castro . . E 14	400	Washington, Washing-	300	Westport, Arthur, Jef-	×	Zandt . . . I 25	1,811		
Villas, (r. d.) Bell . . N 22	400	ton . . . O 25	400	erson . . . P 29	×	Wilmer, Dallas . . . J 28	250		
Villa, Hudspeth . . M 5	100	Washita, Hemphill . C 16	25	West Steel Creek .	×	Wilmeth, (r. d.) Run-	×		
Village Mills, Hardin O 28	300	Waskom, Harrison . J 29	60	Bosque . . . K 22	×	nels . . . L 17	×		
Vinecent, Howard . . J 14	25	Wastala, Nolan . . . J 15	25	Westville, Trinity . M 27	×	Wilsey, Farmer . . . E 11	×		
Vineyard, (r. d.) Collin H 24	450	Watauga, Tarrant . . I 22	25	West Zantala, Ange-		Wilson, (r. d.) Coman-			
Vineyard, (P. O. name	100	Waterloo, (r. d.) Wil-	25	lina . . . M 28	×	che . . . L 20	×		
Sehree) Jack . . . I 21	25	lliamson . . . O 22	476	Wetmore, Bexar . . . Q 20	×	Wilson, Lynn . . . H 13	×		
Vinton, El Paso . . . K 2	200	Waterman, Shelby . L 28	×	Welzel, Houston . M 26	×	Wilson, Robertson . N 24	×		
Viola, (r. d.) Cass . . I 29	×	Waters Park, Travis O 21	×	Whales, Bowie . . . H 28	×	Wilson, Robertson . N 28	×		
Violet, Nueces . . . U 22	×	Water Valley, Tom	150	Wharton ○, Whar-	2,346	Winfree, Tyler . . . N 28	114		
Virginia Point, Gal-	×	Green . . . P 15	×	ton . . . O 25	×	Winfree, Hays . . . P 21	250		
veston . . . Q 27	×	Watkins, Terrell . . L 12	×	Whatt, Bowie . . . G 29	100	Winchester, Fayette P 23	400		
Vista, (r. d.) Hamil-		Watson, Cass . . . H 29	×	Wheatland, (r. d.) Dallas J 24	300	Winder, Nacogdoches K 28	139		
ton . . . L 21	10	Watson, Comanche L 19	22	Wheeler, Wheeler . C 16	200	Windom ○, Fannin . G 25	30		
Vladu, Houston . . M 26	50	Watt, (r. d.) Limestone L 24	×	Wheelock, Robertson N 24	20	Windsor, Cooke . . . G 22	45		
Vina, Bexar . . . Q 20	82	Watterson, (r. d.) Bas-	25	Wherry, Rusk . . . K 27	×	Windthorst, Archer . H 20	750		
Vivian, Ford . . . G 17	25	tron . . . P 23	×	White City, San Augus-	×	Winfield, Titus . . . H 27	300		
Voca, Mculloch . . . N 18	25	Watts, Milam . . . N 23	500	tine . . . M 29	×	Winfree, Chambers . P 27	200		
Fogel, Milam . . . N 23	25	Watts, Robertson . N 24	25	White Deer, Carson . O 14	351	Wingate, Runnels . K 16	75		
Folga, Culberson . . N 6	25	Waukegan, Montgom-	25	Whitehat, Motley . P 15	×	Winkler, (r. d.) Navar-	×		
Folga, Houston . . M 26	25	ery . . . O 26	600	Whitehouse, Smith . K 26	×	ro . . . K 25	×		
Folney, (r. d.) Burle-	200	Waverly, Walker . . O 26	20	Whitland, McCul-	×	Winn, Chambers . P 29	300		
son . . . R 14	×	Wawaka, Ochiltree . A 15	6,203	loch . . . M 18	×	Winnshoro, Wood . . J 26	2,184		
Fon Ormy, Bexar . . R 19	200	Waxahachie ○	7,958	Whitland Junction	×	Winona, Smith . . . J 26	500		
Fon Ormy, Bexar . . H 17	100	Ellis . . . J 23	100	McCulloch . . . M 18	×	Wincott, Tarrant . . J 22	10		
Forbes Spur, Panola K 28	25	Wayland, Stephens . J 19	×	Whitemound, (r. d.) Gray-	40	Wincott, Runnels . K 17	1,509		
Foss, Coleman . . . L 18	100	Wayne, (r. d.) Lamar . I 28	×	son . . . G 24	×	Winston, (r. d.) Scurry J 15	10		
Fotaw, Hardin . . . O 28	15	Wayne, (r. d.) Lamar . I 28	25	White Oak, (r. d.) Hop-	25	Winters○, Runnels . K 17	×		
Foth, Jefferson . . . O 29	50	Wayside, Armstrong E 13	75	kins . . . H 26	×	Wise, (r. d.) Van Zandt P 26	×		
		Weatherford○, Par-	6,203	Whiteoak, Marion . I 28	×	Witcher, Milam . . . N 20	×		
		ker . . . I 21	×	Whiterock, (r. d.) Hunt I 25	125	Withers, Bexar . . . R 20	×		
		Weatherford Junction	×	Whiterock, Red River I 27	25	Witting, (r. d.) Lavaca R 24	×		
		Johnson . . . J 22	×	White Rock, William-	×	Wizard Wells, Jack . H 20	150		
		son . . . J 22	50	son . . . O 21	1,810	Wadon, Nacogdoches L 28	25		
		Weaver, Hopkins . . H 26	35	Whitesboro○, Grayson G 23	×	Wafford, Henderson K 25	300		
		Webb, (r. d.) Tarrant J 22	75	Whites Ranch, Jeffer-	×	Wokaty, (r. d.) Milam N 23	1,859		
		Webb, Webb . . . I 18	311	son . . . P 29	×	Wolf City○, Hunt . . H 25	×		
		Webberville, (r. d.) Tra-	300	Whites Spur, El Paso K 2	×	Wolfe, (r. d.) Bosque L 23	×		
		vis . . . O 22	250	Whitewright ○, Gray-	1,666	Wood, Grimes . . . O 25	×		
		vis . . . O 22	200	son . . . H 24	×	Woodall, Harrison . J 28	×		
		Webster, Harris . . Q 27	1,171	Whitfield, Swisher . F 13	×	Woodard, Bowie . . . H 28	×		
		Weches, Houston . L 26	472	Whitman, (r. d.) Wash-	×	Woodbine, Cooke . . G 23	100		
		Weeden, Montgomery P 27	25	son . . . I 25	46	Woodbury, (r. d.) Hill K 23	200		
		Weesatche, Goliad . . S 22	300	Whitney○, Hall . . . K 22	1,011	Woodlake, (r. d.) Gray-	×		
		Wehden, (r. d.) Austin P 25	1,171	Whitsett, Live Oak . S 21	×	son . . . G 24	×		
		Weimar○, Colorado Q 23	25	Whitson, (r. d.) Coryell M 21	500	Woodland, Red River G 26	300		
		Weinert○, Haskell . . H 17	1,500	Whitt, Parker . . . I 21	×	Woodlawn, Harrison J 28	250		
		Weir, Williamson . N 22	25	Whittaker, Burleson O 24	×	Woodley, Harrison . J 29	×		
		Weirgate, Newton . N 30	225	Whittville, (r. d.) Coman-	×	Woodmeyer, Newton N 30	×		
		Weland, (r. d.) Parker I 21	500	che . . . L 20	×	Woodrow, Hardin . . O 29	×		
		Welch, Austin . . . P 24	10	Whon, Coleman . . . L 18	×	Woods, (r. d.) Panola K 29	200		
		Wellborn, Brazos . . O 24	400	Whitcho, (r. d.) Wash-	×	Woodsboro, Refugio T 22	500		
		Wellington○, Col-	1,968	Whitcho, (r. d.) Wash-	×	Woodson, Throckmor-	×		
		linsworth . . . E 16	150	Whitcho, (r. d.) Wash-	×	ton . . . I 19	150		
		Wells, Jack . . . H 20	×	Whitcho, (r. d.) Wash-	×	Wood Spur, Kaufman J 25	×		
		Wells, Cherokee . . L 27	×	Whitcho, (r. d.) Wash-	×	Wood Spur, Milam . N 23	×		
		Wells Creek, Anderson L 26	×	Whitcho, (r. d.) Wash-	×	Woodstock, (r. d.)	×		
			×	Whitcho, (r. d.) Wash-	×	Bowie . . . N 29	×		
			×	Whitcho, (r. d.) Wash-	×	Woodville, Tyler . N 28	1,200		

MEN OF TEXAS



IN the preceding pages we have covered in detail the history, the resources and industries of Texas. Special articles from the pens of many of the most eminent men and women of the State who are recognized as authorities on the subjects treated, have dealt with facts regarding nearly every phase of life and industry of Texas as a state, as well as of the leading cities and centers of industry, in an interesting and comprehensive manner. These articles are appropriately illustrated with pictures of historic interest and a large number of views showing the scenic beauty as well as the commercial and industrial progress. This is followed by a complete summary of the principal facts of interest regarding every city, town and county of Texas, supplemented with carefully indexed maps showing railroads, electric lines and automobile highways, as well as geographic, topographic and political divisions.

The following department of the Encyclopedia is devoted to the biographical sketches of men and women of Texas who have had a part in the making of Texas history, as well as those who today represent the political, professional, commercial and industrial life of the state.



Governors of Texas

GOVERNORS OF TEXAS

HENRY SMITH—Governor of the Provisional Government of Texas, November, 1835-March, 1836, was born in 1784 and died in 1851. He came to Texas from Missouri in 1821, was one of the first men to advocate the independence of Texas and was first governor over Texas as one of the Mexican states. His administration was stormy because the council that had elected him head of the Provisional Government wished Texas to continue as a Mexican state while Henry Smith was for independence. A minority of the council voted to depose him but he refused to retire from his position until the founding of the government ad interim which gave a different turn to Texas' affairs and elected a new man.

DAVID G. BURNET—Second Governor of Texas before the Republic was founded, March, 1836-September, 1836, was born in 1788, came to Texas in 1826, and from the Convention of 1833, advocated the independence of Texas; upon formation of the government ad interim, the second form of Texas' development in her evolution from a province of Mexico to one of the states in the American Union, he was chosen head of the new regime which in turn was brought to an end with the establishment of the Republic of Texas, September, 1836, when the first president was elected. He was vice-president of the republic under Lamar's administration, was secretary of state in 1846, and elected United States senator, 1866. He died on December 5, 1870.

SAM HOUSTON—The first and the third president of the Republic of Texas, 1836-1838, and 1841-1844 (due to the fact that the constitution of the new republic forbade a president's holding two consecutive terms) and sixth governor, 1859-March 16, 1861, was born in Virginia, March 2, 1793, and came to Texas in 1832 after having served as governor of Tennessee, a congressman of that state also, and finally as special representative of President Jackson to the Indians in which capacity he came to Texas. In 1835 he was elected commander-in-chief of the Texas forces. How he displayed rare generalship in this capacity as he had previously done in the United States army, and won the Battle of San Jacinto against the Mexicans at great odds, thereby settling forever the matter of Texas' independence, is known to all students of history. He was chosen first president of the Republic of Texas, which was the first election by the people, Governor Smith of the Provisional Government and Governor Burnet of the Government ad interim having been chosen by a small council. He was elected to his second term as president by the people as soon as the constitution allowed. He was elected as Texas State Senator to the United States in 1846, 1847, and 1851, and was chosen governor of Texas in 1859 but resigned the position as Texas joined the Confederacy, a measure he opposed. He was for thirty years, from 1832, the date of his coming to Texas, to 1863, the date of his death, one of the colossal figures of Texas history, in her three forms, a province of Mexico, a Republic, a State in the American Union.

MIRABEAU B. LAMAR—The second president of the Republic of Texas, 1838-1841, was born in Georgia, 1798 and settled in Texas in 1835. He had served as secretary of war during the government ad interim, vice-president under Houston's first ad-

ministration as president of the Republic, a gallant commander in the Mexican war following the annexation of Texas to the United States, and later still as United States minister to Argentine. He was noted for his courtly manners, distinguished bearing and literary ability. He died in 1859.

ANSON JONES—Fourth president of the Republic of Texas (Sam Houston being the third as well as the first), 1844-1846, was born in Massachusetts, 1798; he came to Texas in 1833 and from the first was a champion of Texan independence. Before his election to the presidency he had served as a member of the Texan Congress, minister to the United States and secretary of state. At the annexation of Texas to the Union, which occurred before his term as president had expired, he retired to his plantation, occupied himself with his professional and literary duties till his death in 1858.

J. PINCKNEY HENDERSON—First governor of the American State of Texas, February 16, 1846. December 21, 1847, was born in 1809 and died in 1858. He came to Texas in 1836, bringing from Mississippi a regiment of volunteers to fight for Texas independence. He was a great orator, rendered invaluable service in raising troops for Texas in the United States and was attorney-general under Houston, in 1837 served as special minister to England and France, and in 1844, minister to the United States. At the close of his first term as governor, he refused to stand for re-election. He was later elected to the United States Senate.

GEORGE T. WOOD—Second governor of Texas, 1847-1849, was born in Georgia and removed to Texas in 1836. Little is known of his private life. He served several terms as a member of the Texas Congress, was an officer in the Mexican war, and for some time brigadier-general of the militia. In 1847 he was elected governor and upon the expiration of his term of office he retired to private life where he died, in Panola County, in 1856.

PETER HANSBORO BELL—Third governor of the State of Texas, 1849-1853, born in Virginia, 1810, came to Texas in 1836. He distinguished himself in the battle of San Jacinto, and after holding several offices under the Republic of Texas, entered the Mexican war as colonel of volunteers. In 1849 he was made governor and near the close of his second term he was elected to congress. At the end of his second congressional term he married and settled in North Carolina where he resided until his death in 1898. In 1891, seven years before his death, though he had been a resident citizen of North Carolina for some years, the Texas legislature voted him a liberal donation of Texas lands as a reward for his excellent services in the three stages of the state's existence—in revolutionary days, under the Republic and as a state in the Union.

ELISHA MARSHALL PEASE—Fourth governor of the State of Texas, 1853-1857, was born in Connecticut, 1812, and came to Texas in 1835. He soon attained recognition of the public in services rendered in minor offices under the provisional government and later under the government ad interim. He won state-wide fame as author of the laws regulating proceedings in the district courts and as chairman of the judiciary committee originating the probate laws of 1848. In 1850 he was elected to the state senate and in 1853 to the governorship.

Thirty Seventh SENATE Legislature



David A. Cook



Hon. John Davidson



John A. Bailey



Joseph M. Holt



Isaac J. Smith



J. C. Cook



A. J. Smith



Alexander Davis



W. F. Hall



David Murphy



J. C. Smith



J. C. Smith



J. C. Smith



J. C. Smith



J. C. Smith



J. C. Smith



J. C. Smith



J. C. Smith



J. C. Smith



J. C. Smith



J. C. Smith



J. C. Smith



J. C. Smith



J. C. Smith



J. C. Smith



J. C. Smith



J. C. Smith



J. C. Smith



J. C. Smith



J. C. Smith



J. C. Smith



J. C. Smith



J. C. Smith

Elliott

TEXAS STATE SENATE

The upper House of the Legislature is composed of Thirty-one members elected from their respective Districts, for a Term of Four years. One-half of the members are elected alternately every two years. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor are elected for a two year Term. The Lieutenant Governor acts as President of the Senate.

GOVERNORS OF TEXAS

After the Civil War, in 1867, he was again made governor of the state by appointment by General Sheridan, but after two years' service as provisional governor in reconstruction days, resigned because of a misunderstanding between him and the military commander of the district. Governor Pease died in 1883.

HARDIN R. RUNNELS—Fifth governor of the State of Texas, 1857-1859, came to Texas in 1841 or 1842 from Mississippi and soon became representative of Bowie County in the legislature, from 1853 to 1855, serving as speaker of the House of Representatives. In 1857 he was elected governor of the state after having served as lieutenant-governor. After the expiration of his term of office Governor Runnels retired to his plantation in Bowie County where he died in 1873.

EDWARD CLARK—Seventh governor of the State, 1861, from March to December, was born in 1818 in Georgia but became a citizen of Texas in 1843. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1845, secretary of the house in the first Texas legislature, senator in the second, secretary of state under Governor Pease, and lieutenant-governor under General Houston who was the sixth governor of the state, as well as twice president of the Republic. Governor Houston did not favor Texas' joining the Confederacy, therefore he voluntarily resigned his office as the sixth governor which promoted Mr. Clark, the lieutenant-governor, to the governorship of Texas for the ten months of Governor Houston's unexpired term. Governor Clark died at his home in Marshall, Texas, in 1880.

FRANCIS R. LUBBOCK—Eighth governor of Texas, 1861-1863, was born in South Carolina in 1815 and removed to Texas in 1836. He was made comptroller of the republic by President Houston, and appointed to the same office a second time by President Houston in his second administration. In 1861 he was elected governor; he refused to be a candidate for a second term, choosing rather to enter the Confederate army with the 90,000 Texans he had assisted in putting in the field. After a brilliant career under various generals, he was offered a place on the staff of President Davis. An intimate and lasting friendship sprang up between the former Texas governor and the Confederate president and Mr. Lubbock was with President Davis when the two were taken prisoners by the Federal government. They had seven months' prison life together. In 1878 ex-Governor Lubbock was elected state treasurer, a position he held for thirteen years, until 1891. He died at his home in Austin, in 1905.

PENDLETON MURRAH—Ninth governor of Texas, a native of South Carolina, came to Texas from Alabama in early manhood, exact date not known, and in 1857 was elected representative of Harrison County in the state legislature. In 1863 he was made governor. When the Confederacy surrendered he fled to Mexico where he died, at Monterey, in 1865.

ANDREW JACKSON HAMILTON—Tenth governor of Texas, 1865-1866, a native of Alabama, came to Texas in 1846. Three years later he was made attorney-general of the state under Gov. Bell. In 1851 and in 1853, he was elected to the legislature from Travis County. In 1859 he was elected to congress. He opposed secession from the Union and as Texas withdrew, he retired to Mexico, thence to the northern states and served in the Civil War as

brigadier-general of Texas troops in the Federal army. He became governor of Texas by virtue of appointment by President Johnson, in 1865, and in the following year was appointed associate justice of the Supreme Court. He died at his home in Austin in April, 1875.

JAMES W. THROCKMORTON—Eleventh governor of Texas, 1866-1867, came to Texas in 1841 from the state of Tennessee where he was born in 1825. In 1851 he was elected to the legislature where he served for several terms; he opposed secession but was firm in standing by his state and was a faithful soldier in the Confederate army. He was rendering invaluable service to the state in reconstruction days when General Sheridan, the military commander of the district Texas was in, suddenly removed him from the governor's chair. In 1874-78, he served as congressman. He died in 1894 at his home in McKinney, Texas.

ELISHA M. PEASE—Twelfth governor, 1867-1869, was fourth governor also, in which order his sketch is given.

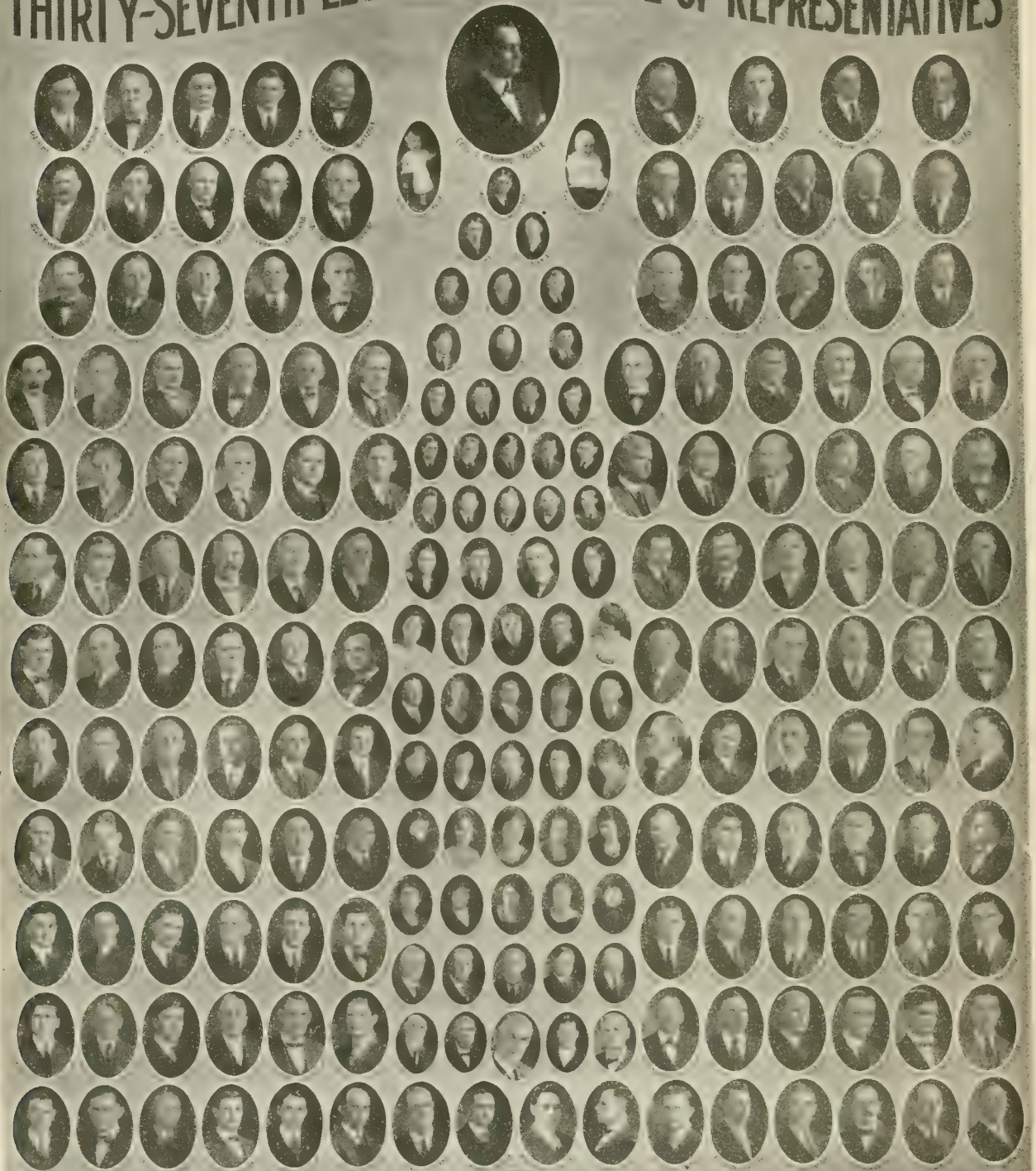
EDMUND J. DAVIS—Thirteenth governor of Texas, 1870-1874, a native of Florida, began his residence in Texas in 1848 and held various offices of trust until 1861 when he entered the Union army. In 1869 he was elected governor. At the expiration of his second term of office he resumed his law practise at Austin where he died in 1883.

RICHARD COKE—Fourteenth governor of Texas, 1874-1876, was born in Virginia in 1829; in 1850 he located near Waco, Texas, and was soon chosen as a district judge. He entered the Southern army as private, came out as captain. In 1866 he became associate justice of the Supreme Court but was removed as impediment to reconstruction. In 1876 he was elected United States senator, an office he held for eighteen years. In 1895 he refused a further candidacy, retired to private life and died at his Waco home in 1897.

RICHARD B. HUBBARD—Fifteenth governor of the Lone Star State, 1876-1879, after graduating from Mercer University of Georgia, his native state, the University of Virginia and Harvard University with literary and law degrees, came to Texas in 1853 and settled at Tyler where his eloquence soon won for him the title of "Young Demosthenes." In 1856 he was a member of the National Democratic Convention, soon afterwards was made United States attorney for western Texas, then entered the legislature. In the Civil War he was a Confederate colonel. In 1873 he was elected lieutenant governor and upon the resignation of Governor Coke he succeeded to the governor's chair. Governor Hubbard was one of the most celebrated speakers of his day, his ability as such being in demand throughout the nation, in campaign speaking, as well as in his own state. In 1885 he was appointed minister plenipotentiary to Japan. He died at Tyler, Texas, 1901.

ORAN M. ROBERTS—born in South Carolina; 1815, came to Texas in 1841 and from 1879 to 1883 served as our sixteenth governor. He had previously held the offices of district attorney, district judge, justice of the Supreme Court—prior to the Civil War—colonel in the Confederate army, chief justice of Texas, 1864, United States senator, 1866, and in 1874 again made chief justice. From this latter position he resigned to become governor of Texas. After his governorship expired he was chosen pro-

THIRTY-SEVENTH LEGISLATURE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



TEXAS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The lower House of the Legislature consists of One Hundred and Fifty members elected from their respective Districts for a Term of two years. Each Legislature convenes in regular session the first Tuesday in January, every odd year but may be called in special session at any time thereafter at the pleasure of the Governor.

GOVERNORS OF TEXAS

fessor in the law department of the University of Texas. He resigned this position in 1893, died in 1898.

JOHN IRELAND—Seventeenth governor of Texas, 1883-1887, a native of Kentucky, was born in 1827 and came to Texas in 1853. He served as district judge, member of both houses of the state legislature, and became one of the supreme judges. In 1882 and in 1884 he was nominated governor of Texas by acclamation. He retired to Seguin, his home town, in 1887 where he resumed the practise of law. He died in 1896.

LAWRENCE S. ROSS—Eighteenth governor of Texas, 1887-1891, came to Texas in 1839 from Iowa where he was born in 1838. In early youth, during summer vacations from college, he won far-reaching fame as a fighter of Indians, subduing the Comanches some years later. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1875, was elected to the state senate in 1881 and chosen governor in 1886 and in 1888. At the expiration of his second term he was made president of the Texas A. & M. College, at Bryan, where he died in 1898.

JAMES STEPHEN HOGG—Nineteenth governor of Texas, 1891-1895, was the first native of Texas to fill the governor's office. He was born in 1851, at Rusk, left an orphan at the age of twelve, was self-made, became a publisher and editor of ability and in 1875 took up the practice of law. The successive offices of justice of the peace, county attorney, district attorney, attorney-general and then governor, indicate his rise in state services. His constructive policies as governor met with sharp opposition and he was perhaps the most criticised executive of the state in certain circles in the term of his office. But he was a true statesman and when he died in 1906, his remains were taken to the senate chamber where they lay in state and leaders from every section attended the funeral.

CHARLES A. CULBERSON—Twentieth governor of the state, 1895-1899, was born in Alabama in 1855. His father, Hon. David B. Culbertson, moved to Texas in 1857 and for many years was a leading member of congress and one of the most able jurists of our country. Charles A. Culbertson, after serving as county attorney of Marian County, moved to Dallas in 1888, was attorney-general from 1891 to 1895, governor for two terms and in 1899 was elected United States senator in which capacity he serves to this day. He has the honor of having won in every contest before the people in his many years of service and is yet at the forefront in state and national service.

JOSEPH D. SAYERS—The twenty-first governor of Texas, 1899-1903, came to Texas in 1851 from Mississippi at the age of ten. He was soldier, school teacher, lawyer. In 1873 he was elected state senator; in 1879 and 1880 he was lieutenant-governor; from 1884 to 1899 he was in congress, serving for twelve years upon the committee of appropriations and part of the time chairman of the committee.

S. W. T. LATHAM—Twenty-second governor of Texas, 1903-1907, born in South Carolina, July 4, 1846, came to Texas in 1866. He was a self-made man, having his first and only teacher when he was fifteen and to whom he never tired in paying tributes. In 1869 he was admitted to the bar; he became district attorney and then served as congressman for sixteen years, doing valuable work on

the judiciary committee. At the expiration of his terms as governor, 1903-1907, he retired to his home at Weatherford where he died in 1908.

THOMAS MITCHELL CAMPBELL—Twenty-third governor of Texas, 1907-1909, the second native Texan to rise to the office of governor, was born in 1856 at Rusk, Texas. In 1878 he began the practise of law; in 1891 he was made receiver for the I. & G. N. Ry. and moved to Palestine, Texas; two years later he was made general manager of this railway but resigned in 1897 to resume his law practise. He enjoys the distinction of being the first Texan who never held any public office until chosen governor of the state.

OSCAR BRANCH COLQUITT—Twenty-fourth governor of Texas, 1910-1913, was a native of Georgia where he was born in 1861. He came to Texas in 1878 and began his career as an employee of a railway, then in the manufacturing business, next in the banking world and then as editor and publisher. After being admitted to the bar he was elected as state senator from Kaufman, Navarro and Henderson counties, then was made railroad commissioner and in 1910 and in 1912 was elected to the governor's chair. He now resides at Dallas.

JAMES E. FERGUSON—The twenty-fifth governor of Texas, 1914-1917, was born near Temple, Texas, in 1871. He was inaugurated governor of Texas in 1914 and in his second term had twenty-one charges of malfeasance and corruption in office laid to his charge; the senate sustained ten of the twenty-one charges, mainly by a vote of 27 to 4, September 22, 1917. The expulsion of Governor Ferguson from office forever disbars him from holding office in this state again.

WILLIAM PETTUS HOBBY—Twenty-sixth governor, 1917-1921, was born in Polk County, Texas, in 1878. Soon after affiliating himself with the Houston Post he attained leadership in the newspaper world. In 1913 and in 1915 he was chosen lieutenant-governor under Mr. Ferguson as governor and upon the latter's impeachment succeeded to the governor's chair September 1, 1917, and at the expiration of that term was elected governor.

PAT MORRIS NEFF—Twenty-seventh governor of Texas, 1922-, is a native Texan, born in McGregor, November 26, 1871, son of Noah and Isabella (Shepherd) Neff, both deceased. His education was received in the public schools of his native town and Baylor University of Waco from which he graduated with the degree of bachelor of arts with the class of 1894. He then attended the law department of the University of Texas, receiving the degree of bachelor of laws in the class of 1897. He received the degree of master of arts at the Baylor University in 1898. In 1921 the degree of doctor of laws was conferred upon him both by Baylor University and Howard Payne College. He began the practise of law at Waco in 1898.

He served in the lower house of the Texas legislature, representing McLennan County, 1901 to 1905, and in 1903 to 1905 he was speaker of the house. He is the youngest speaker that ever presided over the Texas house of representatives. In 1906 he was elected prosecuting attorney of McLennan County and served continuously until 1912.

Mr. Neff was married May 31, 1899, to Miss Myrtle Mainer. They have two children, Hallie Maud and Pat, Jr. He has been president of the board of trustees of Baylor University since 1903.

MEN OF TEXAS

SAMUEL POYNTZ COCHRAN, veteran insurance man with nearly half a century of active, continuous work to his credit, member of the well known firm of Trezevant and Cochran, 1821 Young Street, with which he has been connected since July 1, 1883, has occupied a picturesque place in the history of the city of Dallas.

The firm was organized on March 1, 1876, by J. T. Dargan and J. T. Trezevant and operated under the name of Dargan and Trezevant. Mr. Dargan retired from the business in 1888 and the firm name was then changed to Trezevant and Cochran.

Mr. Cochran came to Dallas in 1881, having prior to that time been engaged in the fire insurance business with his uncle, James W. Cochran, at Lexington, Kentucky, and in his own agency at Covington. The first work of Mr. Cochran in the insurance field was in 1873 and was with the surveying corps employed by the National Board of Fire Underwriters. His work with the National Board was at Cincinnati, Columbus, Dayton and Toledo, Ohio. In 1874 he entered the employment of the general agency of J. W. Cochran and Son at Lexington, this firm representing the Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia. This company was represented by some member of the Cochran family continuously since 1830 until 1910.

The territory embraced in the general agency of Trezevant and Cochran is Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and New Mexico. When the office was opened in 1876 the firm represented only one company, "The Fire Association," of Philadelphia. In the years that have elapsed since that time, many companies have come and gone and at this time the firm represents, for direct and reinsurance fire business and allied lines, about one-half of the largest companies in the world, their combined resources, it is said, aggregating more than one hundred million dollars. The Fire Association is still represented by Trezevant and Cochran, their agency with this company now being in its forty-sixth year.

The building owned and occupied by the firm exclusively at 1821 Young Street, was erected in 1911 and represents the very latest ideas in the arrangement of its interior for the promotion of efficiency in the handling of insurance. The office employees of the firm number 119 and eighteen adjusters and special agents are employed. The firm is known only as a departmental office and does not write any business except through its representatives and agencies.

Mr. Cochran was born at Lexington, Kentucky, September 11, 1855, a son of Colonel John Carr and Samuella Tannehill (Deweese) Cochran. His father held a commission as colonel of the Fourteenth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, United States Army. His ancestors were of sturdy, American stock and fought in the Revolutionary War and in the War of 1812 and his father served with distinction in the Civil War.

He was educated in the public schools of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Covington, Kentucky, and graduated as valedictorian of his class at the Covington high school in 1873, entering the insurance field in July following his graduation. While conducting his local agency at Covington, Mr. Cochran was appointed Deputy United States Marshal and served for three years.

Mr. Cochran came to Texas in 1881 as special agent for the Phoenix of Hartford, his territory embracing Texas, Arkansas and Mississippi. He traveled the territory for this company almost continuously until he became connected with Dargan and Trezevant in 1883. From its small beginning with one company, the business of Trezevant and Cochran has increased until the annual volume of premiums aggregates over three million dollars.

On July 3, 1883, Mr. Cochran was married at Lexington, Kentucky, to Miss Sue Webb Higgins, member of a well known Kentucky family. They reside at 3720 Cedar Springs Road.

Mr. Cochran is one of the most prominent figures in Masonry in the Southwest and has filled perhaps more positions of trust and responsibility in the order than any other one man. In October, 1903, he was elected inspector general honorary and elevated to the rank of thirty-third degree. In October, 1911, he was crowned Sovereign Grand Inspector General and became the active member of the Supreme Council for Texas. He also is representative of the Supreme Council of France and Past Grand Sovereign of the Grand Imperial Council of the Order of the Red Cross of Constantine. He is a member of the Masonic Veterans Association of Illinois.

Among the official positions held by Mr. Cochran are the following: Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Texas, A. F. and A. M.; Past Grand High Priest of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Texas; Past Grand Master of the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of Texas; Past Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery Knights Templar of Texas; Past Grand Patron of the Grand Chapter of the Eastern Star of Texas; Past Potentate of Hella Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. of Dallas.

Mr. Cochran is a member of the Christian Science Church and for many years one of its board of trustees.



GEORGE BANNERMAN DEALEY as vice-president and general manager of the A. H. Belo & Company, publishers of the Dallas and the Galveston Morning News and The Dallas Evening Journal, is well known to the thousands of Texas and the Southwest as publisher and philanthropist.

He was born in England, September 18, 1859, at Manchester, the son of George and Mary A. Dealey. He was educated in the schools of Liverpool, England, and Galveston, Texas, having reached the Lone Star State in 1870. At the age of twenty-five, he married Olivia Allen of Missouri.

Mr. Dealey's career in the newspaper world began on October 12, 1874 as office boy for the Galveston News. His promotion was rapid; from 1885 to 1906, he served as business manager for The Dallas News. Since 1906, Mr. Dealey has been vice-president and general manager for A. H. Belo & Company. The Dallas News is one of the pioneer dailies of the State and enjoys one of the most extensive circulation lists of any paper in the Southwest. Its editorials and opinions are frequently quoted over the Nation.

Mr. Dealey is active in all progressive moves of his home city, Dallas, where he has attained leadership in organized charitable work and in efforts to better general conditions of living. He has served or is serving as president of the United



Jan Hochrau

Charities of Dallas, a director of the Chamber of Commerce, honorary vice-president of the National Housing Association, vice-chairman of the Dallas Plan and Improvement League. He is an Independent Democrat, a thirty-third degree honorary Scottish Rite Freemason and a member of the Red Cross of Constantine. He belongs to the Dallas Country Club and the Critics Club. Mr. Dealey is a member of the Presbyterian Church.



O. CONNOR, president of the Guaranty Bank and Trust Company has been for a number of years, through his connection with one of her leading mercantile establishments, on the inside of Dallas financial affairs and although he has been actively engaged in banking for only a short time, he brought to the responsible position which he holds a store of valuable knowledge and an unusually wide experience.

Mr. Connor was born at Hamburg, Hardin County Tennessee, and at an early age came with his parents, William J. and Julia (Hynes) Connor, to Jefferson, Texas where the family was located in 1863. When he was still small his father died and as a result his education was limited to that offered by the schools of Jefferson. In 1868 he came to Dallas where he has since remained. In 1880 he became associated with Sanger Brothers and after being on the road as a salesman for a year he took charge of their credit department. Not the least factor in the development of this well known firm was the enterprising genius and industry of Mr. Connor. After forty years of continuous service in this credit department it is not surprising that Mr. Connor has the reputation of being the best posted man on credit rating in Dallas. He is still one of the directors of the Sanger Bros. Corporation and holds several other minor directorates. In 1920 when a man was needed for the presidency of the Guaranty Bank & Trust Company after looking over the entire field, no man could be found who, on account of his varied experience and long association with financial affairs, quite so completely met the demand as did Mr. Connor.

To Mr. and Mrs. Connor, who was formerly Miss Lulu J. Mays, of Dallas, three children were born, Eugene C., Brevard M. and Dorothy Jane. The Connor residence is at 4009 Armstrong Avenue, Highland Park.

In the promotion of municipal affairs, Mr. Connor has taken a conspicuous place. He was the first Mayor of Highland Park. He served on the first Park Board of the City of Dallas during two administrations. His chief service in the advancement of Dallas commercial development was the organization of the Trade League of which he was the first president. This organization was instrumental in getting the jobbers of Dallas to pay the transportation of merchants to the city and has thus been a great factor in building up Dallas as a wholesale center. Mr. Connor also served for a number of years as a Director of the original Chamber of Commerce. He is a thirty-second degree Mason with the Scottish Rite and a Shriner, member of Hella Temple. His church connection is with the Episcopal Cathedral of Dallas. During a residence in Dallas of more than half a century Mr. Connor has witnessed the development of Dallas from a

village of 600 people to a modern city and into almost every fabric of which has been woven his wise counsel and beneficent influence.



H. POWER, president of Murphy & Bolanz Company, Incorporated, and the Power Investment Company of Dallas, came to the city with the Murphy & Bolanz Company in 1897. Mr. Power has devoted his entire business career to real estate achievement, investments and loans and as president of the above named concerns has gained wide recognition in these fields. Murphy & Bolanz Company was organized in 1874 and has the distinction of being the oldest real estate firm in the state. The company handles general real estate, fire insurance, loans and rental leases and has been the determining factor in a number of the large real estate deals of this city for the past decade, among which are the Union Terminal, Butler Brothers and the Adolphus Hotel sites. The company also publishes Murphy & Bolanz's official Map of Dallas, which is considered the most accurate map of the city. The Home Lease Department is unique in that it sends out to all subscribers a weekly digest of the real estate conditions of Dallas. This company has laid out and supervised the sale of twenty-seven Dallas additions, 4,200 lots. The present home of the company was purchased by Mr. Power for the company early in 1920 and is located at Commerce and Field Streets. There are twenty-three employed in the organization which does over \$1,000,000. in business per year. The company has over three thousand clients in and out of Dallas and have on their books for clients \$4,500 on Dallas real estate confined mostly to residential loans. It has always been Mr. Power's hobby to assist people in building and owning their own homes.

The Power Investment Company was organized in 1910 by Mr. Power with a capital of \$5,000, which was increased to \$100,000 in 1915 and gradually has been increased until now it has a paid capital of \$500,000. This company is represented exclusively by the Murphy & Bolanz Company. The business of this concern is to develop residential districts and to build houses and dispose of same to people of moderate means. In 1919 it built one hundred and twenty-five houses and in 1920 about one hundred. During the past five years has erected over five hundred.

Mr. Power is a native son of Texas, being born near Waxahachie, Ellis County, on March 3, 1871. He is the son of J. J. Power, a farmer of that county, and received his early education in the public schools there. After finishing school he continued in the farm work and in 1894 moved to Dallas, accepting a position with Murphy & Bolanz. He worked up from the bottom as a clerk, in 1914 he was elected vice-president and general manager and in 1918 was elected president.

The marriage of Mr. Power to Miss Boyce, a daughter of Captain W. A. Boyce, of Ellis County, was solemnized in 1896 and they are the parents of two children, Mrs. T. V. Stark, of Dallas and Miss Rowena Power. In the civic organizations Mr. Power is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Dallas Country Club, the Lakewood Country Club and the Automobile Club.



ROYAL ANDREW FERRIS, for more than twenty years president of the American Exchange National Bank, holds the distinction of being the oldest banker of prominence in the city of Dallas and is one of the chief factors in American high finance. As first officer of one of the strongest banking institutions in the Southwest, Mr. Ferris has not only safeguarded the interests of thousands of depositors but he has stood for years as a solid rock of financial integrity thus doing his full share to furnish that necessary commercial element known as "credit" upon which such a large per cent of all business is being conducted. It is now recognized that the security of a bank depends not so much upon the strength of its vaults as upon the trust-worthiness of its officers and it is upon the sterling character of men like Royal A. Ferris that Texas prosperity has been based and her future development depends rather than upon her fertile acres and her gushing oil wells.

Mr. Ferris is a native Texan, born in Jefferson, August 8, 1851. His father, J. W. Ferris, was a native of New York state and came to Texas in 1846. He was a lawyer of great versatility, the editor of a newspaper and represented his district in the legislature. Mr. Ferris' mother, Martha (Crowe) Ferris, was a native of Kentucky, Floyd'sburg being her home.

When their son was only three years old the Ferris family moved to Waxahachie, where they remained until the boy was grown. Mr. Ferris received his early education from the public schools of Waxahachie and having finished this course he attended, for one year, the Kentucky Military Academy, at Frankfort, Kentucky.

When nineteen years old Mr. Ferris had his banking experience as a clerk in a private banking house in Waxahachie, known as Ferris & Getzendaner of which his father was the senior member. Four years later the firm was changed to Getzendaner & Ferris, young Ferris becoming a member. In 1884 this firm organized the Citizen's National Bank of Waxahachie and succeeded to the business.

Mr. Ferris was active in the upbuilding of this section of Texas, being instrumental in building into Waxahachie the Waxahachie Tap railroad, now part of the Houston & Texas Central R. R. Mr. Getzendaner and Mr. Ferris were partners in the Mark, Latimer & Co., bankers of Ennis, the first bank in the city.

In 1884 Mr. Ferris came to Dallas to accept a position as cashier of the Exchange Bank, which was a State Bank. Three years later the bank was nationalized by Mr. Ferris and he was elected as one of its vice-president, Col. Jno. M. Simpson being the president. Here occurs the only interruption in his banking career when he accepted the presidency of the Dallas Consolidated Street Car Company and was for several years its executive head. In 1898 he was recalled to succeed Col. Simpson as president of the National Exchange Bank. Later several banks were absorbed and in 1905 this bank absorbed the business of the American National Bank and the name was changed to the American Exchange National Bank. Of this consolidated bank, thus made one of the most substantial in the South, Mr. Ferris remained the president until 1920, when he retired from the duties of executive, serving a total of 50 years as a banker in Texas.

In 1884 Mr. Ferris was married to Miss Lula Brown, daughter of John T. Brown of Georgia. Mrs. Ferris died one year after marriage.

In October, 1894, Mr. Ferris was married to Miss Mary Brown, daughter of Rev. Chas. E. Brown, a distinguished Methodist minister. Their only child, Royal A., Jr., is married and lives in the city. He is identified with the Packard Motor Co. The Ferris home is at 3420 St. John's Drive.

In keeping with his intense interest in the development of Texas, Mr. Ferris assisted in the organization of the Dallas State Fair and remains one of its directors. He is a charter member of the Dallas Club, a member of the local Knights of Pythias Lodge and of the Waxahachie Lodge of Odd Fellows.

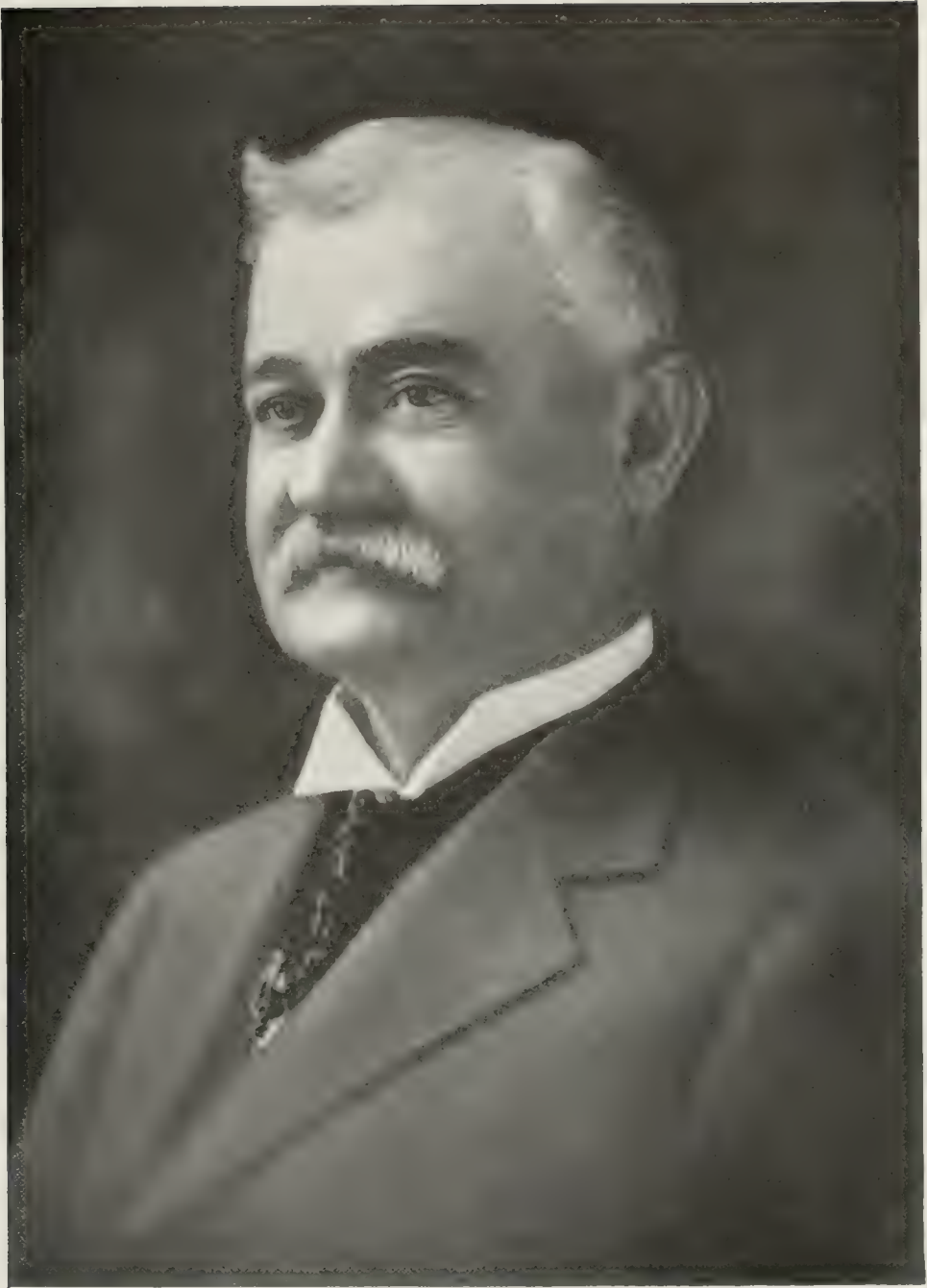
Having witnessed the almost astonishing growth of his native state for more than half a century and that not as a mere onlooker but as an active participant, it is not strange that Mr. Ferris' words of counsel should carry a peculiar weight and his opinions be received with unusual deference. Eminently successful, philanthropic and habitually genial, Mr. Ferris is able to look back over a well spent life in which his justly merited prosperity has been generously used to serve the common cause of social welfare and betterment.



ROBERT H. STEWART, ex-president of the City National Bank, during his residence in Dallas of more than thirty years, has not only been a witness but an active participant in that remarkable growth which his adopted city has experienced.

Mr. Stewart was born in Prince William County, Virginia, November 17, 1854. His parents, Charles T. and Elizabeth Boyd Stewart, were among the substantial citizens of the "Old Dominion." He was educated in the public schools of Washington, D. C. and in Georgetown Academy. When he was seventeen years old, Mr. Stewart came to Texas and spent his first six months in Tyler. From there he went to Galveston where he remained for eight years. From Galveston he went to Belton and in company with Mr. B. N. Boren, who was to become a close friend and business partner, he established the First National Bank of Belton. He remained for some years as cashier of the bank and left it to go into the wholesale grocery business. In 1887 he came to Dallas where he and Mr. Boren established the Boren-Stewart Wholesale Grocery Company, widely known thruout the Southwest. In 1909 he sold his grocery interests and assisted in the organization of the Trinity National Bank of which he became vice-president. In 1909 the business of this bank was absorbed by the City National Bank and Mr. Stewart became vice-president of the consolidated bank. In 1912 he was elected to the presidency of this new bank, which by the merger was made one of the strongest in the city, in which responsible position he remained until he retired in January 1921. He still holds a directorship in the City National Bank. On April 5, 1893, Mr. Stewart was married to Mrs. Ada Rauch Clark. There are five children, Earl, Louise, Robert H. Jr., Charles J. and Edward Boyd. The Stewart residence is at 3707 Gaston Avenue.

In addition to his many and exacting business duties, Mr. Stewart has borne his full share of the responsibilities as a citizen of this community. He is a member of the City Club, the Dallas and Lakewood Country Clubs and of the W. O. W. Lodge.



Royalist Herrick



B. ADOUE, President of the Bank of Commerce, Dallas, perhaps holds the record among north Texas Bankers in his thirty years of presidency in the bank he today directs. The Bank of Commerce was founded thirty-two years ago, in 1889, and D. W. C. Harry was president at that time. Two years later, in 1891, Mr. Adoue was chosen president, and has completed three decades in this service. Banking is everywhere a profession of honor and dignity; it is also one of the oldest professions of men, having always existed in some form, sometimes crude, wherever business to any extent has been conducted. It is a calling that is therefore known to all nations and by them held in the same esteem. Mr. Adoue enjoys the reputation of having already had the longest term as president of the same bank than has any of his companions of today. Associated with him is J. B. Adoue as vice-president of the institution and George Miller as cashier. The Bank of Commerce at organization had a capital of \$100,000.00; this soon was increased to \$150,000.00, and today the capital, undivided profit and surplus come to \$350,000.00. This constant upward trend is indicative of the bank's conservative and steady progress, which has characterized it from the first.

Mr. Adoue is a native of France. He was born at Aurignac. Appreciating the advantages offered by the Western Hemisphere, the family came to America and, after considering the claims of the various states, they chose Texas as the new home. This was in 1867. Thirteen years later, in 1880, Mr. Adoue cast this lot with Dallas as a resident citizen and from that date he has been among the leaders of business in his city. Within two years after his arrival in Dallas he was president of one of her banks and will yet serve in this capacity for many years to come.

Mr. Adoue is an example of what an immigrant may achieve in a new land. He has thoroughly identified himself with everything American and is indeed an American himself. His thrift, perseverance and toil have met with the same reward that these virtues in one native-born would bring. He is a leading banker in Texas' chief city.



JUDGE EDWARD GRAY, president of the Dallas Trust & Savings Bank, president of the Dallas Title & Guaranty Company, president of the U. S. Bond & Mortgage Company and vice-president of the Texas Harvester Company, has, in recent years, forsaken a successful legal practise for a banking career. He practised before the Texas bar for 35 years and for six years, 1893-1899, was district judge.

Mr. Gray is a native of Tennessee. He was born in Hickman County of that state, on November 23, 1860. His father, George Gray, was a farmer, and on the farm Edward Gray learned the deep-down virtues of work, thrift, honesty and perseverance that have characterized his work to this day. Tennessee and Texas gave him his education. He began the study of law in the offices of some of the most able lawyers of his day and in December of 1881 he was admitted to the bar. For thirty-five years he practised law—until he was chosen as president of the Dallas Trust and Savings Bank. At the time of the organization of the bank S. J. Hay, a former mayor of Dallas, was president and remained so until his death in 1916. In May of this year, Mr.

Gray, who had previous to this date been prominently connected with the bank as its chief counsellor, was chosen president.

On December 2, 1884, Miss Jesse Pace became the bride of Mr. Gray. They have one daughter, Beulah, who is now Mrs. Greer M. Taylor.

As the chief executive in three important companies, each serving the public in a different but a related way, Mr. Gray is an important figure in business. The Dallas Trust & Savings Bank, since its organization in 1904, has been an essential institution that has had an active part in the growth and development of Dallas. The U. S. Bond & Mortgage Company, of which Mr. Gray is president, fills a large place in its realm and is one of the leading companies of its type in Dallas. The Dallas Title & Guaranty Company is performing an indispensable service in protection to all property buyers. Mr. Gray is thus identified with many of the large business interests of Dallas.



Geo. C. EMBRY, college instructor, lawyer and banker, gives an insight to the varied and interesting career of Geo. C. Embry, secretary and manager of the Dallas Morris Plan Company, 107 Field Street, Dallas. Successful to a marked degree in each line of effort, Mr. Embry has brought to his present position a fund of experience and training which, coupled with splendid natural ability, is rapidly placing him in the forefront of the Dallas men of affairs who are doing so much toward directing the business thought and energy of the city and state as well.

Although becoming identified with the Morris Plan Company only in April, 1920, Mr. Embry has demonstrated that he is a man peculiarly fitted by nature and training for the responsible position of directing head of a large industrial loan company. His connection with the banking interests of Texas began when he assumed the presidency of the Guaranty State Bank of Groveton. He was later president of the First National Bank of Lovelady, cashier of the Marfa State Bank of Marfa, and active vice-president of the Gulf State Bank of Houston. He has been a director of a number of other financial institutions of the state and with his brothers, Jacob Embry, controlled a chain of small banks for several years, disposing of his interest in 1918 in order to devote his attention to banking in the larger cities of the state.

For four years, from 1903 to 1907, Mr. Embry was instructor of English at A. & M. College and in 1907-8 held a similar position at the University of Texas. He was educated in the public schools of Waxahachie, at Add Ram College of Lexington, Kentucky, the University of Kentucky and University of Texas, receiving the degree of B. L. from the University of Texas in 1903. He was admitted to the bar at Dallas in 1908 and conducted a successful practice at Trinity and Wharton, Texas, until 1917. Mr. Embry is the son of James W. and Martha C. Embry and was born at Lexington, Ky., March 28, 1878. During the year of his birth his parents removed to Texas, his father purchasing a large sugar plantation in Texas.

In 1913 Mr. Embry was married at Trinity, Texas, to Miss Nora Frances Orr, of Red Oak, a daughter of Henry G. and Mary Elizabeth Orr. They have two interesting children, Geo. Clark, Jr., and Nora Frances.



EDWIN MORRIS REARDON, president of the American Exchange National Bank, has devoted the whole of a long and unusually active career to the banking business in consequence of which he has come to the summit of prominence in financial circles of America. His position as first officer of the largest banking institution in Texas, and therefore the chief place of financial influence in the Southwest, is not the result of the workings of chance but is the climax of a long series of upward steps each of which has put its peculiar tests upon his efficiency, his foresight and most of all upon his integrity.

Mr. Reardon was born in Clarion County, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1850. His parents were William and Delilah (Hyskell) Reardon. At that day educational standards were quite different from those of the present and the public schools of his native state furnished him with the educational foundation which has been so substantially built upon through the years of contact with real problems of life. At the age of nineteen he took a position as bank clerk in the First National Bank of Sharon, Penna. In this position he remained for two years and then went with the Sharon Savings Bank as teller. In 1873 he became teller of the Lamberton Bank of Franklin, Pa. Four years later he took the position of cashier and manager of the Turkey Creek City Bank in the Pennsylvania oil district. After two years in this position he became cashier and manager of the Duke Center Bank situated in the Bradford Oil Fields. In 1883, attracted by the breadth of the West, he came to Dallas and entered at once into the banking business. In 1885 he became cashier and later vice-president of the City National Bank in which he remained for fourteen years. In 1898 he resigned from this position to organize the National Bank of Dallas. Two years later this bank was consolidated with the National Exchange Bank and Mr. Reardon was made vice-president of this bank. This bank later absorbed the business of the American National Bank and the two were consolidated under the name of the American Exchange National Bank, which has now become the strongest bank in Texas. In January, 1918, as a fitting sequel to a long and eventful financial career, Mr. Reardon was elected to the presidency of the institution into whose organization he had put so much of his best effort and of his remarkable resourcefulness. This position he has since held.

Mr. Reardon was twice married; the first time to Miss Mary Beatty of Toledo. To this union a son, Edwin Morris, Jr., who lives in Dallas, was born. The second marriage was in 1913 to Miss Gertrude Williamson of Sharon, Pennsylvania. Their home is at 3104 Maple Avenue.

Mr. Reardon in spite of his numerous and exacting duties has found time to take an active part in enterprises looking to civic improvement and development. He has served as treasurer of both fairs and also one of the first directors of the State Fair of Texas. Besides that he has taken a prominent part in political activities. In 1880 he was nominated for the Legislature on the Democratic ticket and a year later he was delegated to the Democratic State Convention. His long years of constant connection

with the banking business has given him a wealth of knowledge and ripeness of experience which have made his services almost incalculable to financial interests in Texas. Although well past the age at which most men retire from active supervision of large concerns, he is still quite vigorous and his devotion to his work has not diminished. Having attained the greatest laurels that the banking profession in the South can offer, he promises to maintain himself for some time on the pinnacle of financial prominence which few men have ever reached.

Mr. Reardon is a thirty-third degree, Honorary Scottish Rite Mason, member at Washington, D. C. He is a member of the Dallas Country Club, City Club, Chamber of Commerce and Hella Temple Shrine.



GEORGE H. PITTMAN, vice-president and formerly cashier of the American Exchange National Bank, has a banking career extending over twenty-eight years with one bank, in which time he has, by personal service, learned every phase of the work connected with one of the greatest financial institutions of Texas and helps direct the same today as an official. The American Exchange National Bank is one of the biggest institutions of its kind in the Southwest.

Mr. Pittman is a native of Missouri, he was born in the city of St. Louis, on October 10, 1868. His parents were Edward F. and Anna (Harrison) Pittman. Appreciating the advantages offered by the Lone Star State, in 1877 they moved to Sherman where George H. Pittman received his earlier education. After completing the city school course, he entered T. C. U., then located at Waco but now at Fort Worth, Texas. In 1887 he came to Dallas where he entered the service of the Texas and Pacific Railway, and with this company he remained for six months. It was not until 1892 that Mr. Pittman found his real calling, banking, and took it up, beginning at the bottom. His first affiliation was with the bank that he helps direct today; he began as a collector. In 1914 he had worked himself up to the position of cashier, and in 1919 he was chosen as vice-president.

In 1902 Mr. Pittman married Miss Harriet Pendell, a Dallas girl. They have two children, Edward Pendell and Georgia. The family reside at 4319 Junius Street.

Mr. Pittman's influence is felt in social activities as well as in business. He is not only a member of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce, but a member of the City Club, the Dallas Country Club, of the Press Club and of the Auto Club.

The profession of banking is one of the oldest and at the same time one of the most honorable professions of men. One who is by choice and by native endowment a banker, renders one of the most useful services to his community which service becomes more indispensable and extensive as a city grows. Dallas is already a big banking center; her future in this realm is immense as she is to the Southwest what Chicago is to the Northwest. Mr. Pittman, an official in one of the biggest banks of Texas, is right at the heart of this service.



Ernest Reardon

EDWARD O. TENISON, chairman of the board of directors of the City National Bank, has a banking record in his home city covering a period of more than forty years during which time he has been an active participant in the organization and direction of the most substantial banking institutions of the South.

Mr. Tenison was not born into a place of financial influence nor was it "thrust upon him" but by tireless industry and diligent application he rose from one of the most insignificant places in the banking system to the presidency of one of the most influential financial firms of the Southwest.

Mr. Tenison was born in Felicity, Ohio, on October 9, 1864, and came to Dallas as an infant. His father, John Tenison, was an Irishman by birth; his mother, Mary Elizabeth Tenison, was a native of Illinois. His banking experience began in 1879 when he began work as a messenger with the City Bank. Steadily he climbed through various positions until he became president of the City National Bank, which office he held for eighteen years. In 1914 he sold out a large interest in the City National Bank and two years he retired from the presidency. In 1916 he resigned from the chairmanship of the board of the City National Bank and became chairman of the board of the Federal Reserve Bank. From this position he resigned shortly afterwards and together with his sons he organized the "E. O. Tenison & Sons" Banking House. The following year, 1917, this bank was nationalized as the Tenison National Bank with James C. Tenison as vice-president and E. H. Tenison, assistant cashier. Due partly to the untimely death of his son, E. H. Tenison, Mr. Tenison retired from the Tenison National Bank and was recalled to the chairmanship of the board of the City National Bank.

In April, 1884, Mr. Tenison was married to Miss Annie McIntyre, of Dallas. Besides the late Edward Hughes, there is one son, James C., and two daughters, Mrs. Cruger T. Smith and Mrs. Dan M. Craddock, both of whom live in Dallas. The Tenison home is at 3015 Cedar Springs.

Mr. Tenison is especially noted for his unusual business foresight and for his remarkably safe judgments in financial matters. He is fond of the out-of-doors and frequently recruits his strength by a visit to the woods and streams in the hunting and fishing season. He is a member of the Dallas Country and Golf Club. Simple in his tastes and unassuming in his bearing, Mr. Tenison has attracted to himself a large company of deeply devoted friends and is one of Dallas' most highly esteemed citizens.

LOUIS A. PIRES, senior director of the City National Bank and chairman of the executive committee, Dallas, has a career that is intimately interwoven with the history and development of Dallas from the days of the stage coach until the present era when she is already the Chicago of the Southwest. In this process of passing from a village in 1878, when Mr. Pires first came to Dallas, to the present day metropolitan stage there is much of business and romance, and Mr. Pires' life is filled with both.

Madeira Island was the birth-place of Mr. Pires, on March 21, 1841. His father was Manuel Pires. While a child, the parents of Mr. Pires moved to the Island of Trinidad, in the West Indies, after about a year's residence there, and upon the death of his

parents, he came to the United States with an uncle in about 1850, locating at Jacksonville, Illinois. This city gave the youth his education. He then moved to Chillicothe, Mo., and then to Independence of the same state. In 1861, he enlisted in the Confederate army and served with the artillery department through the entire four years. After the siege of Vicksburg, he was connected with the Third Missouri Battery. He fought at the battles of Lexington, Mo., Corinth, Vicksburg, Missionary Ridge, Mobile, Baker's Creek—all now famed in our history—besides in many continuous minor campaigns and skirmishes. He was paroled at Meridian, Miss., under General Dick Taylor, and settled, in 1865, at Shreveport, La., where he remained until 1878. He then came to Dallas. He engaged in the insurance business and for a number of years he served as independent insurance adjuster. He then engaged in real estate and banking and has followed those interests to this day. He owns much of the downtown Dallas property.

Mr. Pires has been active in circles social as well as in business. In Dallas society he has been a leader of prominence; he is a member of the Dallas Country Club, the Dallas Club, and is a Mason of the thirty-second degree who has to his credit both the Scottish and the York Rites. He is a Shriner.

As one who has rendered a big service to the development of Dallas through a period of forty-three years, Mr. Pires ranks today with the Dallas financiers, and has large interests in both the real estate and banking industries.

ME. MARTIN, loans and investments, Dallas, independent oil operator and former well known Dallas banker, came to Dallas in 1903 from Saint Louis and became connected with the Hobson Electric Company, now the Southwest General Electric Company, and was with that concern in various capacities, including department manager, until 1914, when he became active vice-president of the Citizens Bank and Trust Company. He remained with the banking institution until 1917 when he entered the oil business. He was one of the organizers of the Burkburnett Production Association in 1918. The company was capitalized at \$60,000, drilled two splendid wells on the Van Cleve tract at Burk and after paying seventy percent in dividends to its stockholders, sold out its holdings to a syndicate of Tulsa, Oklahoma, people. Also reorganized the Peerless Oil Company, placed it on a dividend paying basis and sold it. He and associates drilled the second well in Block "88" in the northwest extension of the Burkburnett field. This well was afterward sold to Howard Webber of Bartlesville, Oklahoma. Mr. Martin personally holds extensive acreage in the Sipe Springs, Mexia and Wortham fields which he expects to develop.

Mr. Martin was born in Audrain County, Missouri, May 10, 1878, a son of Caleb T. Martin, well known investment banker and farmer. His grandfather was the first settler in that section. Educated in the public and high schools of Saint Louis, he entered the wholesale electrical business and for a short time before coming to Dallas was secretary of the Central Telephone and Electric Company in St. Louis.

Mr. Martin has done much constructive work in Dallas, building many homes, and is a great believer in the future of his city and state. He is a member of the City Club, the Chamber of Commerce, Dallas County and Brooks Hollow Golf Clubs.



ALEXANDER SANGER, merchant and banker, is the chief representative of one of Texas' most illustrious families and is at the head of an enterprise whose history has been more closely interwoven with that of its own state than perhaps any other Texas firm.

Back in the days when Texas was in her infancy, when tribes of wild Indians roamed freely over her western plains and when broad areas in the east showed no trace of the white man's hand this historic concern had its rather inauspicious birth in the little town of Weatherford where in 1858, Isaac Sanger and a Mr. Baum established the first Sanger store in Texas. Instead of the elegantly dressed show-windows displaying all types and models of the latest dress goods and clothing such as one sees today at Elm and Lamar, this pioneer establishment dealt chiefly in coarse cloth, pistols, bowie-knives, hams, plows and saddles. The Civil War, in which Mr. Isaac Sanger participated, interfered with the growth of this business and it was not until 1865 that he and his brother, Lehman, started the Sanger Brothers store at Millican in a one-story frame building forty by seventy-five feet. At that time Millican was the terminus of the H. & T. C. R. R. and as this road pushed its way northward it was followed by the enterprising, far-sighted Sanger brothers who displayed all the adventurous spirit so essential to those pioneer days. Step by step new territory was invaded and while holding firmly to the home base the watchword was "Forward." In rapid succession stores were opened at Bryan, Hearne, Calvert, Kosse, Bremond, Groesbeck, Corsicana and Waco. It was while the house was at Corsicana that Alex. Sanger became a partner. In 1872, when the railroad finally reached Dallas, Alex. Sanger and his brother Philip began the Dallas house in a two-story brick building on Main Street opposite the County Court House. From this comparatively meager beginning has grown that widely known institution which marks the climax of a long merchandising career and is the pride of the Southwest. The business is now wholesale, retail and manufacturing in its scope. It is the largest wholesale house in the Southwest in its line. A large New York office is maintained by one member of the firm and the importing end of the business is one of the largest of the sort in that city. More than a thousand employees are used, doing an annual business of from twenty to twenty-three million dollars. In 1919 the firm, which a little more than fifty years before, had begun with "but little cash and less credit" was reincorporated with a capital stock of ten million dollars.

The account of this enterprise, which covers a period of more than fifty years, forms one of the most interesting chapters of Texas history. Truly the slogan "Not a store but a Texas institution" is fully borne out by this long and eventful career.

Alexander Sanger, whose life has been intimately associated with the firm which bears his name, was born in Obernbreit, Bavaria, Germany, May 8, 1847. His parents were Elias and Babetta Sanger, his father being a merchant. He received his early education in the schools of his native country and at the age of thirteen he became an apprentice in the dry goods business of M. Benario in his native town. In 1865 he came to America where he was

followed a year later by his parents and three sisters. The family first located in Cincinnati, Ohio, where Mr. Sanger entered the mercantile establishment of Heller Bros., as bookkeeper. Two years later, in company with four others, he bought out this firm and operated it for five years under the name of Ochs, Lehman & Company. In 1872 he removed to Texas and joined the firm of Sanger Brothers at Corsicana. Since that time he has been closely identified with the progress of the firm and his own genius has not been the least factor in its remarkable success. On January 1, 1919, he became president of the corporation of Sanger Brothers.

In addition to this interest he is vice-president of the Dallas Trust and Savings Bank, director of the City National Bank and director of the Texas State Fair, of which he was president in 1894. He is past president of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce and was regent of the University of Texas for the term of 1911-1917. He is director of the Dallas Public Library and the National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives, Denver, and is director and past president of Temple Emanu-El, Dallas, and is a thirty-third degree Mason.

On May 11, 1879, Mr. Sanger was married to Miss Fannie Fechenback, daughter of Samuel Fechenback of Cincinnati. Mrs. Sanger died in 1898, leaving one son, Elihu A. Sanger.



EDWARD TITCHE, merchant, with fifty-three gigantic departments supplying every type of metropolitan need from the house furnishing department to every clothing need of either sex from infancy to old age, Edward Titche, senior member of the firm and president of the Titche-Goettinger Company, is one of the leading merchants of the South. Other officers of the firm are Max Goettinger, vice-president; H. H. Landauer, secretary. The establishment is one of the handsomest in the South, housed in the Wilson Building, a twelve story structure of pressed brick and terra cotta with steel frame, its dimensions, 100 feet by 200 feet, facing Main, Ervay and Elm. Its show windows on the ground floor have a street frontage of 360 feet, divided into thirty-seven plate glass fronts and the floor space of the main building amounts to 67,500 square feet. The fixtures throughout are of solid mahogany and green Wilton carpets cover the floors of the garment and millinery departments. The motto of the establishment, now familiar to and appreciated by a city, is "Quality, maximum; price, minimum."

Mr. Titche was born in Winnsboro, La., the son of Lazarus and Bettye (Haas) Titche. He came to Dallas more than twenty years ago and has since been active not only in his own personal business but in all enterprises that pertain to the welfare of the general citizenship of Dallas. Civic organizations have benefited from his organizing ability and helpful influence as well as the firm of Titche-Goettinger.

Mr. Titche finds time to be a participant in the social life of his peers. He is a member of the Scottish Rite Masons, the Elks, the Shriners, the Columbian Club, and other social and commercial organizations.

Mr. Titche and his organization are both permanent in the large place they have and will have in the future of Dallas.



Alex. Long



W. FERGUSON, President of the Home Trust & Savings Bank, 10th and Lancaster Streets, Oak Cliff has been identified with the Mortgage Loan and Banking business in Dallas for the past fifteen years. The Home Trust and Savings Bank was organized in October 1921, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars and a surplus of ten thousand dollars. It is a guaranty fund bank and its deposits will be protected by the State Guaranty Fund. The banking room is modern in every detail and courteous, efficient service is the watch word of this new banking institution. The officers besides Mr. Ferguson are J. D. Rose, Vice-President and Edwin P. Gaston, Cashier.

Mr. Ferguson was born at Winona, Mississippi, on Sept. 14, 1877. His parents are J. M. Ferguson and Ruby C. (Lane) Ferguson and they came to Texas in 1880, settling in Dallas County. Hugh W. Ferguson was reared on the farm where he remained until he was twenty one and until he had completed his public school education when he then began the railroad business which he followed for nine years.

In 1906 he began the real estate business, here he discovered his real talent and ability and in this industry he has been at the forefront as a leader since. He made a specialty of the mortgage business for several years and in 1919, availing himself of the Federal Farm Loan Act, he organized the Dallas Joint Stock Land Bank of which he was President until the organization of his present bank.

In 1908, Miss Jane J. Searcy of Austin, Texas, was wedded to Mr. Ferguson. Searcy Monroe and H. W. Jr. are their two children and the family residence is 423 West Ninth Street.

Mr. Ferguson is a Praetorian, a member of the Dallas Country Club, the Cedar Crest Country Club, and of the old famed Dallas Club. He has attained eminent success in two realms, the realty business and the banking world, and in the latter he will continue to occupy a place of leadership and state wide usefulness through much time to come.



ROBERT L. THORNTON, president of the Dallas County State Bank, is a striking example of the men who having come from the farm and being educated largely in the school of experience climb to the top of their profession and make worthy contributions to the life of their chosen fields. While he makes no claim to know all about the banking business, he has set some precedents in efficiency and economy which have caused his business associates to take notice.

Mr. Thornton organized his present bank in October, 1917, with a capital of \$100,000, which was increased later to \$250,000 with a surplus and undivided profits of \$150,000. Today the assets amount to over \$2,500,000. In October, 1920, the bank moved into its new quarters, which are modern in every respect. The bank was instrumental in having the building erected.

Mr. Thornton was born in Hico, Hamilton County, Texas, August 10, 1880, and seven years later the family moved to Ellis County. His parents were William and Polly Ann (Weatherby) Thornton. The public schools of Ellis County furnished his early education which was only an introduction to that real education which was to come later from actual contact with commercial life. Until he was twenty years old Mr. Thornton remained on the farm, doing the things that a farm boy usually does. In 1910

he came to Dallas and took a position as traveling salesman for the National Candy Company of St. Louis. He later established a book and stationery company known as Thornton and Bracy. He retired from the active management of this concern in 1915 to go into the banking business and sold his interest in it in 1919. He was at one time a member of a private banking house under the name of Stiles, Thornton and Lund. For one year he was with the Citizen's State Bank and Trust Company in charge of the loans and savings department.

Mr. Thornton was married June 1, 1905, to Miss Mary Stiles. There are two children, Katherine and Robert L., Jr. The Thornton residence is at 5314 Gaston Avenue.

The phenomenal growth which the Dallas County State Bank has experienced under the presidency of Mr. Thornton is abundant proof of his ability as a business man and financier.

Mr. Thornton is a director of the Texas Inter-urban Railway Co.

In addition to being a great factor in the commercial life of Dallas he also takes a prominent social place. He is an active member and past president of the Dallas Rotary Club, a Shriner and a member of the Hella Temple Fraternity.



KARL L. WHITE, vice-president of the firm of White and Company, bankers, Lancaster, is a financier well known to business interests of Texas and comes of a banking house that is also one of the pioneer families of the state. The term "White & Company" for nearly a quarter of a century has stood for reliability, good management and finance and has "sterling value" wherever used. Its beginning was on May 16, 1898, at Lancaster, where the home office and bank still is; branch banks are operated at Wilmer and at Redoak, all owned by the family, with over a million dollars backing. Other members of the institution are Mrs. L. F. White, the mother, age seventy-seven, but who is active in the banking world and a leading spirit at all director meetings; H. E. White, who supervises the farming interests which are extensive; and B. E. White, attorney-at-law.

Mr. White is a native of Lancaster, Texas, where he was born in 1873. His father, William White, a native of Tennessee, came to Lancaster in the early fifties; he was a broker, cattleman, farmer and cotton merchant. The mother, Louisa (Ellis) White, is a rare woman, queenly in her nature and feminine and yet at the same time endowed with unusual business ability. She is a banker of note, and came to Texas with her parents when she was a child. The public schools of Lancaster provided the schooling of Karl L. White. He began work as a young man in the flour mills at Lancaster on a salary and later owned an interest in the mill. Here he continued for five years, until 1898, when he entered the organization of "White & Company, Bankers," as cashier; in this capacity he served until 1920, when he became vice-president.

In 1911, in Sparta County, Tennessee, Miss Lula Tubb became the bride of Mr. White. She is a native of Tennessee, daughter of J. R. Tubb, of the Sparta Spoke Company. Laura Louise, age three, is their daughter; the family residence is on South Center Street.

Mr. White is a thorough Mason to the thirty-second degree and a Shriner at the Hella Temple.



EDWIN J. Kiest, President of the Times-Herald Printing Company, publishers of the oldest evening daily newspaper in Dallas, has for over three decades been closely identified with the civic and commercial progress of the Texas Metropolis. He has not only been a staunch supporter of but a leader in every enterprise whose purpose has been for the improvement and betterment of Dallas and to Dallas' leading newspaper, the Times-Herald the city owes much of its municipal progress.

During his whole career, Mr. Kiest has been engaged in the newspaper business. He was born in Cook County, Illinois, September 24, 1861. His parents were Rev. John C. and Barbara Kiest. His father being in the ministry, Edwin J. received his education in the public schools of the various towns in which Rev. Kiest held pastorates.

Mr. Kiest's first introduction into the world of printers ink was as a newsboy in Chicago. He later worked in the composing and press rooms of various Chicago Dailies and also took a turn as reporter. He later worked a year for the Elgin Watch Company at Elgin, Illinois, the three years following in the retail grocery business of that city. He again however, went back to the newspaper business and was connected for a time with the Western Newspaper Union. In 1891 while associated with this Company, he first came to Dallas and remained in their employ here for five years. In 1896 Mr. Kiest bought the Daily Times-Herald, Dallas' oldest evening newspaper and under his management this paper has always been in the lead.

Mr. Kiest has not only personally, but through his newspaper, always supported everything that redounded to the progress of the city of Dallas. For years, from 1908 to 1911 inclusive, he was President of the State Fair of Texas. In 1920 he was again elected to that position of honor, serving two years. He is a Director of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce and life member of the Dallas Art Association, member of the City Club, Dallas Athletic Club, Dallas Club, Glen Haven Country Club. In Masonry he holds a 32 degree K. C. C. H., Membership in Hella Temple Shrine.

The marriage of Mr. Kiest took place in 1893 to Mrs. Elizabeth Patterson Lyon of Dallas. Mrs. Kiest who took a prominent part in the world of art was a staunch helpmeet during the period of nearly a quarter of a century. Mrs. Kiest died July 7, 1917.



ROBERT RALSTON, senior member of the firm of Robert Ralston & Company, Loans, with offices in the Dallas County State Bank building, Dallas, bears the distinction of being at the head of one of the oldest loan companies in Dallas.

Mr. Ralston followed the same business in Fargo, North Dakota for five years before coming to Dallas in 1896, when he organized his present company with the object of lending money on farming and city property in Texas. The company obtains its principal capital from England and Scotland and has been no small factor in aiding in the development of the Lone Star State. Mr. Ralston personally attends to the inspection of securities and true to the tradition of his forefathers, has built up a staunch and conservative organization.

In 1886 Mr. Ralston came to the United States, from England, locating in Fergus Falls, Minnesota,

later going to Fargo, North Dakota, from which place he traveled all over the United States as inspector for the Scottish Loan Company, until coming to Dallas in 1896.

Mr. Ralston has backed his belief in the future of Dallas in a practical way and has helped to build up the business section of the City. At present he owns a three story building on Commerce Street and a two story building on Akard Street. Always public spirited he takes a keen interest in civic affairs and philanthropies, having at one time been director of the Y. M. C. A. and assisting in the work of the United Charities.

Mr. Ralston was born in England, March 13, 1865, of Scottish parents. His father, Nivon Ralston, was a well known land factor of Scotland and his mother, Miss Jessie Gibson was also of Scotland. He received his education in the Edinborough Merchant Company Schools of Edinborough, Scotland, and was married in February, 1892, at Carry Penna., to Miss Marian Wilber of an old Pennsylvania family. They have four children: Mrs. K. W. Dick of Chicago, Robert W., with the Wyatt Metal & Boiler Works of Dallas, Marian, just home from Baldwin School of Bryn Mawr, Pa., and Harry, now attending Culver Militay Academy of Culver, Ind. The family reside at 3517 Cole Avenue.

Mr. Ralston is a member of the Dallas Country Club, City Club, Fin and Feather Club, Chamber of Commerce and Brook Hollow, and for fifteen years was an officer in St. Matthews (Episcopal) Cathedral.

He expresses great faith in the future of Dallas and Texas and maintains that the people are just beginning to learn of the vast resources of this great state.



E. FORREST, in charge of promotion of the Texas Bitulithic Co., 1101 Praetorian Building, Dallas, has been active in business, social and fraternal circles during the past seventeen years in this city. His first affiliation with this type of business was eight years ago and for six and a half years he was the general manager of the Pierce interests in the two states, Texas and Louisiana.

Mr. Forrest was born in Michigan on January 2nd, 1881. His parents were J. E. Forrest and Agnes J. Weir Forrest. As a Michigander, Mr. Forrest was educated in the public schools of that state and then in the University of Michigan where he received his law degree in 1902. Two years later he came to Dallas, Texas, where he practiced law for the first one and a half years and then became, in 1906, assistant postmaster. He continued serving the public in this capacity for six years. In 1912 he joined his interests with the Pierce-Fordyce Oil Association, of which he was later made general manager. From this position he entered the Steiner Corporation as vice president. On July 15, 1921, Mr. Forrest went with the Texas Bitulithic Co.

On April 9th, 1912, Mr. Forrest married Miss Marguerite Walker. They have two children, Marguerite Walker Forrest and LeNette Tucker Forrest. Their residence is at 3509 Lexington Avenue.

All the Masonic orders have found their expression in Mr. Forrest. He is a Scottish Rite Mason, 32d degree K. C. C. H., Past Commander of the Dallas Knight Templars, and Past Potentate of the Hella Temple.



Edwing Kiest



ALEXANDER CHAS. GARRETT, Bishop of Dallas. With more than three scores of years of intense and pure devotion to his faith, and with nearly one-half a century as a spiritual shepherd in Dallas with its surrounding territory, Alexander Charles Garrett, Bishop of Dallas, is known and beloved by two generations over thousands of square miles in the Southwest. He is both founder and president of St. Mary's College where he resides. At present his jurisdiction extends over 40,000 square miles with many thousands of his communicants to care for as well as to serve as a College President.

Alexander Charles Garrett was born at Ballymota, Sligo County, Comought Province, Ireland, on November 4, 1832. His father was Reverend John Garrett, for fifty years rector of the Episcopal Church of Ballymota, his ancestors for three generations back have been rectors of churches. The mother was Elizabeth (Fry) Garrett, of Roscommon County, seven miles from Dublin. Alexander Charles was the youngest of fifteen children, of whom five brothers entered the clergy. All the family is deceased. He attended the school for Sons of Irish Clergymen at Lucan, near Dublin; at the age of eighteen he entered college and in June of 1855 he graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree. During his college training he taught in Scotland, returning to Dublin every six months for examination; his last two years in college required resident work but he taught in Dublin schools along with this work. In July, 1856, he was ordained by the Bishop of Winchester and for one year served as curate in Allon. In 1857, he was ordained to the Priesthood and until 1859 remained in Ireland.

In September, 1859, he volunteered for missionary work and was sent to Victoria, Vancouver where he remained until 1869. San Francisco was the seat of his activity from 1869 until 1872 when, in March of that year, he was transferred to Omaha, Nebraska, where he was Dean of Trinity Cathedral. In 1874, he attended the general convention of his faith at New York City, was elected Bishop on October 20, 1874, consecrated on December 20th, and on December 31, 1874, nearly fifty years ago, arrived in Dallas as Bishop of Dallas and had a territory of 100,000 sq. miles under his jurisdiction, extending from Texarkana to New Mexico and from north Texas as far south as Brownwood. In 1895 a separate diocese was organized as population increased, and the Bishop's territory today includes 40,000 sq. mi. In 1883, he obtained the twenty acres which are today the site of St. Mary's College, which College was opened September 10, 1889, and that first year had twenty-four pupils all of whom were boarders. May 27, 1920, closed the thirtieth school year and there were 197 pupils of whom about a hundred were boarders, and the curriculum extends clear through the college course.

Alexander Charles Garrett was wedded to Miss Letilia Hope, daughter of a prominent lawyer of Dublin, Ireland, who was the "Queen's Council of Dublin." Henry Garrett and Alexander Charles Garrett, Jr., are their two sons, both of whom reside in Dallas. The wife has been deceased since 1909.

The Bishop of Dallas is a Mason to the thirty-third degree, a Shriner at Hella Temple, is identified with the Red Cross of Constantine, and is a member of the Men's Club of St. Matthew's Cathedral. He is an educator of renown, a philanthropist, a

shepherd, all of which work is included in his position as Bishop, beloved of Dallas and his state.



TEMPLE HOUSTON MORROW, grandson of General Sam Houston, vice-president and general manager of the McAdams Lumber Company, has a career in the lumber business that reads like romance. It is romantic because as a college graduate he began work for the Wm. Cameron Lumber Company at the salary of \$10 a month! One who lives in the high-price period of 1921 would think that such things happen only in books; for six years he served as an apprentice with this company—and there is more romance. Nobody of ordinary folks would guess that a college graduate would serve for years as an apprentice, but that is what happened, and here we see the persistence of a Houston and the results of a real education—he stayed with it and at the end of six years of such service he was made the manager of a local lumber yard and then in a few more years he was manager of the entire retail interests of the Wm. Cameron Lumber Company for Texas and Oklahoma. From that, Mr. Morrow has gone to bigger place after bigger place. Today he is one of the big lumber directors of the Southwest.

Mr. Morrow was born at Round Rock, Texas, on August 13, 1878. His parents were Captain J. C. S. Morrow, a Confederate war veteran, and Nanny E. (Houston) Morrow, the oldest daughter of Gen. Sam Houston. After completing the public school system of Georgetown, Texas, Mr. Morrow entered Southwestern University, Georgetown, from which he graduated. In 1896 he left Georgetown for Quanah, Texas, where he entered the employ of the Wm. Cameron Lumber Company, on August 5th. For six years he served as an apprentice; having started out on \$10 a month, when in 1902 he became manager of the Cameron Lumber Yard there. He remained for four years in this capacity and in 1906 he moved to Waco and took the general management of the retail interests of Cameron & Company in Texas and Oklahoma. For eight years he continued in this capacity, when, after eighteen years employ in this one company, he moved in 1914 to Beaumont as manager of the Geo. W. Smith Lumber Co. In 1915 he engaged with Mr. McAdams for a few months, followed by a year with Harris Lipsitz Co., and then, in February, 1917, he became vice-president and general manager of the A. G. McAdams Lumber Company. Since July of 1915, Dallas has been his location.

In 1898 Mr. Morrow married Miss Fannie Carl, deceased since 1906. They had four children, Carl, Otto, Temple, Jr., and a daughter, Frances. In 1908, Mr. Morrow married Miss Earl Hanna, of Quanah, Texas. The family residence is at 605½ West Tenth Street.

Mr. Morrow is a Scottish Rite Mason, of the thirty-second degree; he is also a Shriner, a W. O. W. and a Knight of Pythias. He is teacher of the Muse Brotherhood Bible Class at the Tyler Street Methodist Church and an official in the church organization. His hobby is fishing and music.

As one who knows how to persevere, as one who is a graduate of both a college and the university of experience where he has learned the secrets of big business, as also from the viewpoint of experience and leadership, Mr. Morrow is really one of the big business men of Texas. In his realm, as a lumber director, he is without a peer.

MAJOR K. M. VAN ZANDT, president of the Fort Worth National Bank, Fort Worth, is a pioneer banker of Texas and one of the best known of his profession as well as honored and revered. Coming to Fort Worth in 1865, he has a career interwoven with the history of Fort Worth in its growth from a hamlet to the metropolis that it is today. He is the founder and director of some of its greatest financial institutions.

Mr. Van Zandt was born in Franklin County, Tennessee, on November 7, 1836. His father was Isaac Van Zandt, the United States minister that negotiated the treaty of annexation that annexed Texas to the United States. He died at the age of thirty-four. His mother, Frances Cooke Lipscomb Van Zandt, came to Texas in the spring of 1839. Her son was schooled in the public schools of Texas and then for two years in Franklin College at Nashville, Tenn., which was burned by the Federals in the Civil War. In 1865, K. M. Van Zandt came to Fort Worth where he began his career as a merchant with a small stock of goods purchased on credit. He followed this work for eight years when, in 1874, he with Thomas A. Tidball, J. P. Smith and J. J. Jarvis each put in \$5,000 and started the bank Mr. Van Zandt today is president of, but which at that time bore the name of Tidball, Van Zandt & Company. Today the bank's capitalization is \$600,000, with a surplus of \$1,000,000, and \$500,000 undivided profits. It was in January of 1884 that the former name was changed and the present organization launched with Mr. Van Zandt as president, Mr. Tidball, vice-president, and N. Harding as cashier. Upon the resignation of Mr. Tidball, Major Jarvis was elected vice-president and later Colonel R. L. Ellison became vice-president. Mr. Van Zandt has also received note as a lawyer. He studied law in Marshall, Texas, where in 1859 he was admitted to the bar. He was a member of the Thirteenth State Legislature, of 1872-73. As a soldier, he has proven himself a leader in a third realm. He was in the entire four years' struggle of the Civil War, entering as a 2nd lieutenant, a prisoner for seven months, then fighting under General Johnston who promoted him to the rank of Major, later in Briggs' Army, and then, due to failing health, he was sent back in post duty. Few men of today, if any, have proven themselves of first rate value in so many callings—banker, legislator and soldier.

Mr. Van Zandt was married to Minerva Peete; upon her death, he married Miss Martha Peete, and after her decease he married Miss Octavia Pendleton in 1885. He has thirteen children: K. M., J., a banker in Mexico City; Richard, Mary L., now Mrs. Geo. B. Hendricks, of San Angelo, Texas; Florence Jennings, the widow of Hyde Jennings, Fort Worth; Ida, now Mrs. Leroy A. Smith; Isaac, in the real estate business at Fort Worth; Annie, now Mrs. L. H. Atwell, of Houston, Virginia, who is Mrs. W. A. Diboll, of Fort Worth; Edwin P., in the cattle commission business of Fort Worth; Alice, now Mrs. A. C. Williams; Frances, now Mrs. Clarence Sloan, of Fort Worth; Margaret, who is Mrs. O. Y. Miller, of Gorman, Texas; and Sidney who is in school.

As banker and capitalist, Mr. Van Zandt is one of the most honored of his profession in the Lone Star State. He has had much to do in the past history of his city and will continue yet a leading factor in its future.

WE. CONNELL, president of the First National Bank of Fort Worth is among the leading capitalists of Texas. He has controlling interest in the First National Bank of Midland and is interested in twenty-five other banks of Texas. He is big also as a rancher; he has a ranch of 65,000 acres in Garza County, another of 30,000 acres in Ector County and thousands of cattle.

Mr. Connell was born at Belton, Texas, on April 12, 1858. His parents, Wm. Connell and Umisa Wills Connell, were among the earliest settlers of the Lone Star State. In early boyhood, Brown County became the home of young Connell and from that date he has been a westerner. At the age of twenty-three he began the cattle business which he has developed to such large proportions today; for about seven years he was also in the mercantile business in the West, and in 1888 he began the profession of banking in which he is a leader today. His start in this calling was at Midland, Texas, where he was manager of a private bank. Two years later he organized the First National Bank of Midland, was made cashier and remained with this bank for eight years. In 1898 he came as cashier to the First National Bank of Fort Worth, which had been nationalized in 1877, but established before that date as a private bank by Capt. M. B. Lloyd, under the name of Lloyd, Markler & Company, and of which Captain Lloyd was president until his death in 1912. Mr. Connell was soon made a vice-president of the bank, and in 1912 was chosen as president of the institution. Its capitalization is \$1,000,000, with a surplus of \$600,000.

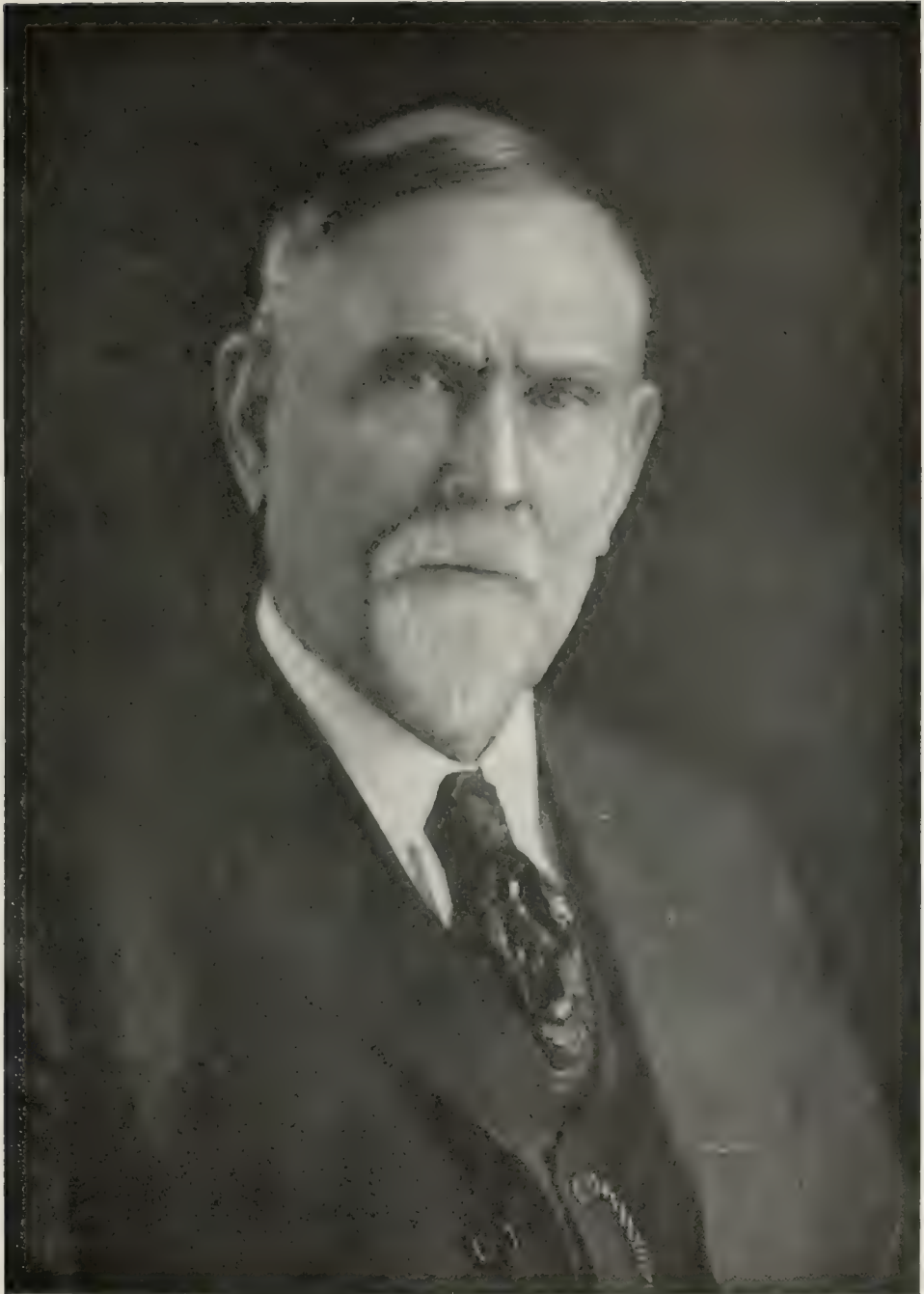
In 1881, at Comanche, Texas, Miss Hattie Milliken of Brazos County became the bride of Mr. Connell. They have six children: Clyde C., Giles W., Allen B., Molly who is now Mrs. Paul Spinning, Nell who is Mrs. I. N. McCrary, and Blanche who is now Mrs. Ted Wallace. The Connell residence is at 1216 Elizabeth Boulevard. Mr. Connell is a Mason. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce of his city, to the Rivercrest Country Club and the Temple Club. He is a Baptist. Mr. Connell is at the front in two professions—as stockman and as banker.

ROBERT ELLISON HARDING. Ambition and determination, coupled with strict attention to business and devotion to duty, are the characteristics which have marked the successful business career of Robert Ellison Harding, vice-president of the Fort Worth National Bank, whose connection with the institution dates back to 1897, when he began as a messenger boy with the bank.

Prior to his connection with the bank he was a student in the public school of Fort Worth, and during the six years he was employed as messenger boy, he continued his studies when off duty. He attended the University of Texas for three years.

From messenger boy Mr. Harding was promoted to the clerical department of the bank and served as teller until 1908 when he was made assistant cashier. In 1914 he was elevated to the vice-presidency and at the time this is written he is rounding out his twenty-third year with the institution.

Mr. Harding was born in Paris, Tenn., in 1883, and came with his father, Noah Harding, to Fort Worth in the same year, Mr. Harding engaging in the banking business and being vice-president of the Fort Worth National at the time of his death.



K. M. Van Landt

Being a man of large business capacity, Mr. R. E. Harding has been drawn into many other large enterprises, and in addition to his banking interests he is a director in the Fort Worth Life Insurance Company, the Acme Brick Company, the John E. Quarrels Lumber Company, the Fort Worth Power and Light Company, the Fort Worth Gas Company and the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Harding was married in January, 1911, to Miss Merle Reynolds, daughter of W. D. Reynolds, a director in the Fort Worth National Bank, and a prominent cattleman who was a Texas pioneer, settling in the state back in the early 50's. Two interesting children, Robert E., Jr., and Sue, bring happiness into the family home, which is located at 1306 Summitt Avenue.

Mr. Harding is a 32d degree Scottish Rite Mason and a Shriner, with membership in York Rite, Fort Worth Blue Lodge No. 148, and Moslah Temple Shrine. In the social and civic life of the city Mr. and Mrs. Harding enjoy the pleasures afforded by the Rivercrest Country Club, the Meadow Meere Country Club, the Rotary Club, Fort Worth Club and Automobile Club. Their church affiliation is with the Presbyterian faith.

Mr. Harding has great faith in the future of Fort Worth. Being the logical distributing point for the great West Texas country, he believes it will ultimately become the largest railroad center and commercial and industrial area in the Southwest. The continued development of the matchless resources of the state, will, Mr. Harding believes, bring greater development to his city, and he takes pleasure in contemplating the future greatness of his city.



ROMULUS J. RHOME, president of the Guaranty State Bank, Eighth and Main Streets, Fort Worth, Texas, is a leader as banker. Mr. Rhome was born at Rhome, Texas, on February 15, 1881. His father was B. C. Rhome, a Georgian who in the pioneer days cast his lot with Texas and became a great ranchman here. His prominence and success is indicated in the giving of his name to a Texas town. Fort Worth public schools and high school gave Mr. Rhome his earliest education which was furthered by A. & M. College from which he graduated with a B. S. degree in 1901 and the University of Texas, from which he received his LL. B. degree in 1903. Then he attended the law department of New York University for two years, from 1903-1905. While there he became associated with the legal department of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company of New York City. In 1906 he resigned his work in New York to return to Texas. He began a law practice in Fort Worth but within one year, in 1907, he organized the North Texas State Bank, with a capital of \$25,000. In 1919, the name was changed to the Guaranty State Bank, and the capital was increased to \$100,000, with surplus and profits of \$25,000. L. R. Long is vice-president, and H. W. Orgain, cashier.

On November 23, 1919, Miss Eugenia Welborn, of Alvarado, Texas, became the bride of Mr. Rhome. They reside at 1024 Penn Street, Fort Worth. Their church affiliation is with the Magnolia Avenue Christian Church. Mr. Rhome was a Phi Delta Theta at the University of Texas; he is a Mason to the thirty-second degree; a member of the Fort Worth Club, the Rivercrest Country Club, the B. P. O. E. and the Glen Garden Club.

Mr. Rhome is a leader among the younger bankers and has a sure claim to a great future in one of the most rapidly developing cities of Texas.



WARREN PIERCE ANDREWS, vice-president of the First National Bank of Fort Worth. In Texas banking circles no figure stands out more prominently than that of Warren Pierce Andrews, vice-president of the First National Bank of Fort Worth. He came to Fort Worth from Dallas in 1890 and began his banking career as messenger for the City National Bank of Fort Worth, remaining with the bank for four years, when he went with the American National Bank. He joined the First National Bank organization in 1898 and has been with the bank continuously since that time, advancing step by step to his present position.

Mr. Andrews is a native of Texas, born at Chatfield, September 20, 1870. His parents, John D. and Louisa F. Andrews, were natives of Georgia, and were among the pioneer settlers of East Texas. He is a graduate of the Grove high school of Dallas, which, in its day, was noted for its curriculum.

Mr. Andrews has been a close student of his profession and has always taken an active interest in banking affairs. His mastery of the business has qualified him for member on some of the most important committees of the American Bankers' Association, and at the present time he is a member of the executive council of that organization, representing member banks of the Eleventh Federal Reserve District. He is a member of the Texas Chamber of Commerce, representing the State Bankers' Association.

He was married in 1908 to Miss Helen Geraldine Mann, the ceremony taking place in the bride's home at Portland, Me., where her father, C. H. Mann, was a prominent broker. Her mother was Miss Mary Seaton, member of an old and prominent English family. Mr. Andrews is a member of the Rivercrest Country Club, the Fort Worth Club and the St. Andrews Episcopal Church.

Mr. Andrews has always been prominently identified with all movements tending to promote the growth and importance of Fort Worth and has an abiding faith in the future of his city. He has seen it grow from a cattleman's trading point into a busy, thriving metropolis, and is confident that its wonderful opportunities will cause it to become the leading city of the Southwest.



L. SMALLWOOD, president of the Texas State Bank at Fort Worth, has for the past seventeen years been known in bank circles of Texas. In 1909, at the time of organization of the bank, O. S. Houston was president; Felix P. Boch, vice-president, and Mr. Smallwood was cashier.

Mr. Smallwood is a Georgian. He was born at Thomasville in November of 1864. His parents were W. P. Smallwood and Harriet Porter Smallwood and when their son was but one year old they moved to Tennessee. The public schools of that state gave him his first education and then St. Louis College of Pharmacy, at St. Louis, Mo., as Mr. Smallwood was intended for a druggist. In 1887 he located at Fort Worth, Texas, and entered the retail drug business in partnership with R. A. Anderson. For sixteen years Mr. Smallwood continued to serve the public in this capacity. In 1902 he first entered the banking profession in his affiliation with the

Hunter Phelan Savings Bank & Trust Company which was later bought by W. T. Wagner and later consolidated with the First National Bank of Fort Worth. Mr. Smallwood is today also vice-president and director of several state banks throughout Texas.

In 1889, Mr. Smallwood married Miss Cecil Houston, deceased in 1900. In 1910 Miss Mary Porter, of Paris, Tennessee, became his bride. They have one son, Wm. Porter Smallwood. The family reside at 1827 Hemphill Street.

Mr. Smallwood is a member of the Broadway Baptist Church, Fort Worth Club, the Texas and the American Bankers' Association. Friendly and talented, he has a host of friends, and is one of the progressive Texas bankers.



H. COLVIN, vice-president of the Farmers & Mechanics National Bank, Fort Worth, is one of Texas' leading bankers and closely associated with two of the greatest banking institutions of the state. Since 1890 he has given his ability to the banking profession and in the thirty years of service he has attained prominence and leadership in his realm.

Mr. Colvin comes from Missouri. He was born in Howard County, on March 22, 1860. His parents were Christopher Columbus Colvin, a veteran in the Confederate Army, and Elizabeth Amick Colvin. Missouri gave the youth his education. He started his business career in Missouri as a clerk in a grocery store. Here he remained for three years, then went to Colorado where he worked in the mercantile business and in mining until he came to Texas, locating at Colorado, Texas. After running a livery business for a while, Mr. Colvin first definitely began his banking career in 1890 when he became cashier of the Colorado National Bank. He served in this capacity for eight years. In 1898, he came to Fort Worth and became associated with the American National Bank as cashier; in 1917 he became president, and, when this bank and the Farmers & Mechanics National Bank consolidated under the latter name, Mr. Colvin became vice-president and chairman of the board of directors.

In 1886, at Colorado, Texas, Mr. Colvin married Miss Belle Pearson of Virginia. They have two children, Malin P. and Georgia, who is a senior at the University of Texas. The family resides at 618 West Second Street.

The Knights of Pythias, the Elks, the Chamber of Commerce, the Fort Worth Club, and the Rivercrest Country Club have all laid claim to this prominent citizen. His church affiliation is Episcopal. He will figure largely in the immediate developments of his city and state.



ELMO SLEDD. The efficiency of Elmo Sledd, vice-president of the Fort Worth National Bank, Fort Worth, Texas, is shown in his record that starts with him in the collection department of that bank, later shows him as assistant cashier, next cashier, and today vice-president. This is a decided upward course and none but men of efficiency and initiative find the upward course in big financial institutions.

Mr. Sledd is a Kentuckian by birth. Murray, Calloway County, of that state, was his birthplace on April 2, 1868. His parents were J. Z. Sledd, a merchant and Florence Churchill Sledd. Kentucky public schools and the Murray Male and Female Institute gave the youth his education. He became deputy county clerk of Calloway County in Ken-

tucky, and then, in 1887, yielded to the call of the Lone Star State and came to Texas. Here he became associated with the Fort Worth National Bank in 1887 and has had the rise of working from the collection department to the vice-presidency through intermediate positions. During his thirty-four years of association with the Fort Worth National Mr. Sledd has learned every detail of its business through all of its departments. Banking is a passion with him and he is one of Fort Worth's greatest efficiency men.

On April 21, 1890, Miss Lyde Graham, daughter of John Graham, of Seymour, Texas, became the bride of Mr. Sledd. They have one daughter, Florence C., who now is Mrs. S. C. Webb, of Fort Worth. The Sledd residence is at 1214 El Paso Street.

Mr. Sledd is a Shriner, a member of the B. P. O. E., of the A. O. U. W., the W. O. W. and a director of the Fort Worth Club. His church affiliation is Christian. As one of the pioneer bankers of Fort Worth, Mr. Sledd is a leader among men of his profession today.



JOSEPH G. WILKINSON is a capitalist that does not belong simply to Fort Worth where he is president of the Continental Bank and Trust Company, but he belongs to Texas and is one of Texas' greatest bankers. At present he is president of twenty-five Texas banks, and has organized and sold ten others. These financial centers are in every important section of the Lone Star State and through them Joseph G. Wilkinson is doing a large service in developing nearly every part of his state.

Mr. Wilkinson comes from Tennessee. He was born in Coffee County of that state on February 5, 1857. His parents, Isaac M. Wilkinson and Mary L. Willis Wilkinson, were pioneers of Tennessee. The public schools of his home state started the youth on his training but the illness of his father prevented his attending college. But Mr. Wilkinson has attended the university of experience and there he has learned the secret of big business. His first banking experience was with the small town bank in Manchester, in Tennessee. In 1890 he organized the "Coffee County Bank," with a capital of \$20,000. At the end of the year he took over the "Bank of Manchester" and combined the two banks into one. His banking interests so flourished that he soon had ten flourishing banks. It was then he sold part of his interests and came to Texas. He arrived in Fort Worth, Texas, in 1903 and organized the Continental Bank and Trust Company, with a capital today of \$500,000 and surplus of two hundred thousand dollars. H. H. Wilkinson is vice-president; E. M. Perkins, cashier. Since that time Mr. Wilkinson has become known over Texas as a capitalist in the large way he is serving the public.

On May 18, 1886, Miss Bessie F. Strickler became the bride of Mr. Wilkinson. They have one son, Harry H. Wilkinson, who is vice-president of the Continental Bank and Trust Company. The residence is at 801 West Eighth Street.

Mr. Wilkinson is a member of the Fort Worth Club and of the various bankers' associations and the Chamber of Commerce. His church affiliation is with the Church of Christ. Talented in business affairs and progressive, Mr. Wilkinson is one of Texas' most prolific bankers.



L.H. Colman



H. WILKINSON, well known banker and vice-president of the Continental Bank and Trust Company, became connected officially with the bank in 1913 when he was made assistant cashier. He formerly had served in various capacities in the organization and in 1919 was promoted to be active vice-president. He came to Fort Worth first in 1903 when his father, J. G. Wilkinson, organized the Continental Bank and Trust Company and became president of the bank.

The Continental Bank and Trust Company has grown from a small organization until today it controls about twenty-five banks located in various towns of North and West Texas. It is one of the strong financial institutions of Fort Worth and is constantly growing and extending its usefulness not alone in Fort Worth but in the territory tributary to the city. H. H. Wilkinson was connected with several of the subsidiary banks owned by the parent institution before he became identified with the Fort Worth bank as assistant cashier. He is thoroughly conversant with every detail of the banking business and is regarded as a man of exceptional judgment in matters pertaining to credits.

Mr. Wilkinson was born at Manchester, Tennessee, February 10, 1887, a son of J. G. and Jessie (Strickler) Wilkinson. His father was engaged in banking in Tennessee before moving to Fort Worth and organized the Continental Bank and Trust Company. Receiving his preliminary education in the public schools at Manchester, Mr. Wilkinson attended the University of Virginia and left that institution in 1908 and accepted a clerical position in the Continental State Bank of Van Alstyne. He was married at Van Alstyne in 1910 to Miss Grace Golden. They have two children, Elna and Joseph.

Besides his connection with the Continental Bank and Trust Company, Mr. Wilkinson is a director in seven or eight other banks in various towns of North Texas and keeps closely in touch with agricultural, industrial and commercial conditions throughout that part of the state. Mr. Wilkinson is extensively interested in ranching and in the cattle business, owning 11,000 acres at Big Springs, Howard County, stocked with Hereford cattle.

He is a member of the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce, the Fort Worth Club, Ad Club and all the various bankers' associations.



JOHN N. SPARKS. That John N. Sparks, president of the Stock Yards National Bank, Exchange Avenue, Fort Worth, Texas, is of unusual ability and progressiveness as well as efficiency is seen by the fact that when the Stock Yards National Bank was organized in 1903 he was a stenographer in the organization; today, as president, he directs the same institution.

Mr. Sparks is a native Texan. He was born at Alvarado, Johnson County, Texas, on March 20, 1880. His parents were Nathan F. Sparks and Mary Gertrude Weaver Sparks. Young Sparks was educated in the Alvarado public schools and then attended Add-Ren College, later known as the Texas Christian University, for one year at Waco. He began his business career with the A. A. Jackson Company of Dallas, as a stenographer. In 1903 he came to Fort Worth as a stenographer with the Stock Yards National Bank. After two years of service in this capacity, Mr. Sparks became cashier of the bank. In 1912, seven years later, he was made vice-president, in January and in March of

the same year he became president. Mr. Sparks is a tangible proof of what perseverance and industry and integrity combined may achieve. When the bank started in June of 1903, the capitalization was \$100,000. Today it is \$200,000, with a surplus of another \$200,000 and with twenty-five employees. He is also president of the Fort Worth Cattle Loan Company.

In 1904, at Dallas, Texas, Miss Mary Jones, of Alvarado, Texas, became the bride of Mr. Sparks. They have one daughter, Helen Gertrude Sparks. The family resides at 1215 Elizabeth Boulevard, Ryan Place, Fort Worth.

Mr. Sparks is a Mason, a Shriner of the Moslah Temple. He is a member of the Rivercrest Club and of the Fort Worth Club. Progressive and talented, Mr. Sparks is a highly successful financier.



L. ETIER, president of the Commercial State Bank, 103 East Exchange, is among the leaders of men who are coming to the front in the recent great business strides this country is now beginning.

A native Texan, Mr. Etier was born in Parker County, "Out Where the West Begins," on December 18, 1889. His parents were A. Frank Etier, a pioneer rancher who is also a native Texan, and Martha Grant Etier. Weatherford high school and the university of experience have given Mr. Etier his education. In the former he received what book learning he has, and in the latter he learned the secret of success and big business. His first business experience was in the automobile business and in bookkeeping. For three years he was connected with the automobile industry and at present is owner of an attractive garage, the Shaw Garage, Fort Worth, Texas. He had four years' experience as bookkeeper with the Western National Bank, of Fort Worth, then four years with the Texas State Bank as bookkeeper and teller, and on January 1, 1920, he organized the Commercial State Bank of which is president, with a capital of \$100,000 and a surplus of \$10,500. There are seven employees. R. Sere is vice-president and B. L. Ward cashier. Mr. Etier is also president of the First State Bank of Cresson, Texas, and director in the Guaranty State Bank at Rio Vista, Texas, and of Farmers National Bank at Arlington.

On April 7, 1917, at Fort Worth, Miss Mattie Pitcock, of Ranger, Texas, became the bride of Mr. Etier. They have one son, Ed L., Jr. They reside at 1141 Clara Street.


Mr. Etier is a member of the State Bankers' Association and is a leader in the rising generation.



CHARLES HARRIS PATTISON, vice-president of the National Bank of Commerce, came to Fort Worth in 1919 from Chicago, Ill., and has been one of the leading factors in the financial and commercial life of the city since he located here, having assisted in the organization of the bank with which he is connected and otherwise identifying himself with the growth and development of the commercial expansion of the city. He is widely known in banking and industrial circles as a successful organizer and director of big business, his operations having extended over Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma and Texas. He has been engaged in banking and industrial enterprises ever since he was twenty-one years of age, his first banking connection being with the Citizens' Bank of Solomon, Kan., of which he was assistant cashier

for three years. From Solomon he went to Abilene, Kan., and was president of a large banking institution there for five years. From Abilene he went to Kansas City, where he was president of the Wyandott State Bank. Although a man of large banking experience he has not followed the business continuously. For twenty years he was interested in the oil and gas business, and concerns which he organized and with which he is still connected, supply many towns in Oklahoma, Kansas and Missouri with gas.

Mr. Pattison was born at Monticello, Ill., July 18, 1871, the son of L. W. Pattison, a mining engineer. He has twice been married, his first wife being Miss Nellie Dewar, of Solomon, Kansas, deceased June, 1906, daughter of a prominent Kansas banker, and two children were born to this union, Eloise and Donald. His second marriage was to Miss Kate Critchfield, Oskaloosa, Kansas, the marriage ceremony taking place in New York City. The family home is at 1326 Hemphill Street. He is a York Rite Mason and a Shriner, and in the civic and social life of Fort Worth is identified with the Kiwanis Club (a director in the organization), the Ad League, the Salesmanship Club, the Lions Club, the Fort Worth Club and the Rivercrest Country Club. His church affiliation is with the Episcopal faith. He is identified with and takes an active interest in all agencies working for the greater development of Fort Worth, and a man highly esteemed and respected by all who know him.

ESSE T. PEMBERTON, president of the Farmers & Mechanics National Bank, Fort Worth, Texas, director of Fakes & Company, of the Pemberton Furniture Company and of the Fort Worth Life Insurance Company, is one of the men who is making possible the greater future of Fort Worth in the immense development it is now entering. In the stock industry, in the agricultural backing, in the oil developments Fort Worth stands at the forefront of those cities beginning to come into their own, and Mr. Pemberton, as he has in the past, will be a big factor in this new future for his city.

Mr. Pemberton was born at Sedalia, Mo., on February 3, 1866. His parents were J. M. Pemberton, a farmer who later settled in Texas as a ranchman in Runnels County, and Mary Lennox Pemberton. They came to Texas, at the call of the West, in 1879. Warrensburg State Normal of Missouri and the Kansas City Business College gave the youth his education. Locating in the West, Jesse T. Pemberton has always been interested in the stock business which he developed until he sold his complete interests in 1910, long after he had become a banker. In 1887, he began the mercantile business and to this day, in several of the largest firms of his city, he is a leader. It was in 1898 that he definitely began the banking business when he became cashier of the First National Bank of Midland, Texas. He continued in this capacity until 1905 when he came to Fort Worth to become vice-president of the bank today he directs as president, being elected in January, 1920.

In 1887, at Paris, Texas, Miss Annie Moseley became the bride of Mr. Pemberton. They have nine children: Cecil A., Ara M., Jennie B., Clara M., George R., Guy L., J. T., Jr., Rowena G., and Ras I. The family reside at 1324 Summit Avenue.

Mr. Pemberton is a Shriner, of the Moslah Temple, and a Knight Templar of the Worth Commandery. He is a member of, the Rivercrest Club, the Fort Worth Club, the American Bankers' Association. His church affiliation is with the First Baptist Church of Fort Worth where he is a deacon. In church and in business he is a man of big influence and beloved by a host of friends.



ALBERT E. THOMAS, another prominent Texas banker, who began his career as an office boy is Albert E. Thomas, vice-president of the National Bank of Commerce, Fort Worth, Texas, who, prior to his coming to Fort Worth in 1919, was connected with the First National Bank of Bowie, Texas, for twenty-five years, the last ten years serving as vice-president. Mr. Thomas was one of the original organizers of the National Bank of Commerce, which opened for business August 25, 1919, became president in November, 1919. All of his business activities have been confined to banking, and as a banker he is known to be progressive, conservative and thoroughly posted on the science of finance.

He is a native of Fannin County, born August 29, 1875, and his father, Giles D. Thomas, a native of Virginia, was a prominent figure in the cattle and investment business at Bowie for a number of years. Mr. Thomas' mother was Emily J. Grant, and came from a prominent Missouri family. The Bowie public schools supplied the foundation for Mr. Thomas' education, and a course in Hill's Business College at Waco, provided him with his early business training.

Mrs. Thomas, prior to her marriage to Mr. Thomas at Bowie, Texas, November 10, 1897, was Miss Ellen Owsley, daughter of J. R. Owsley, and two fine boys have graced the union.

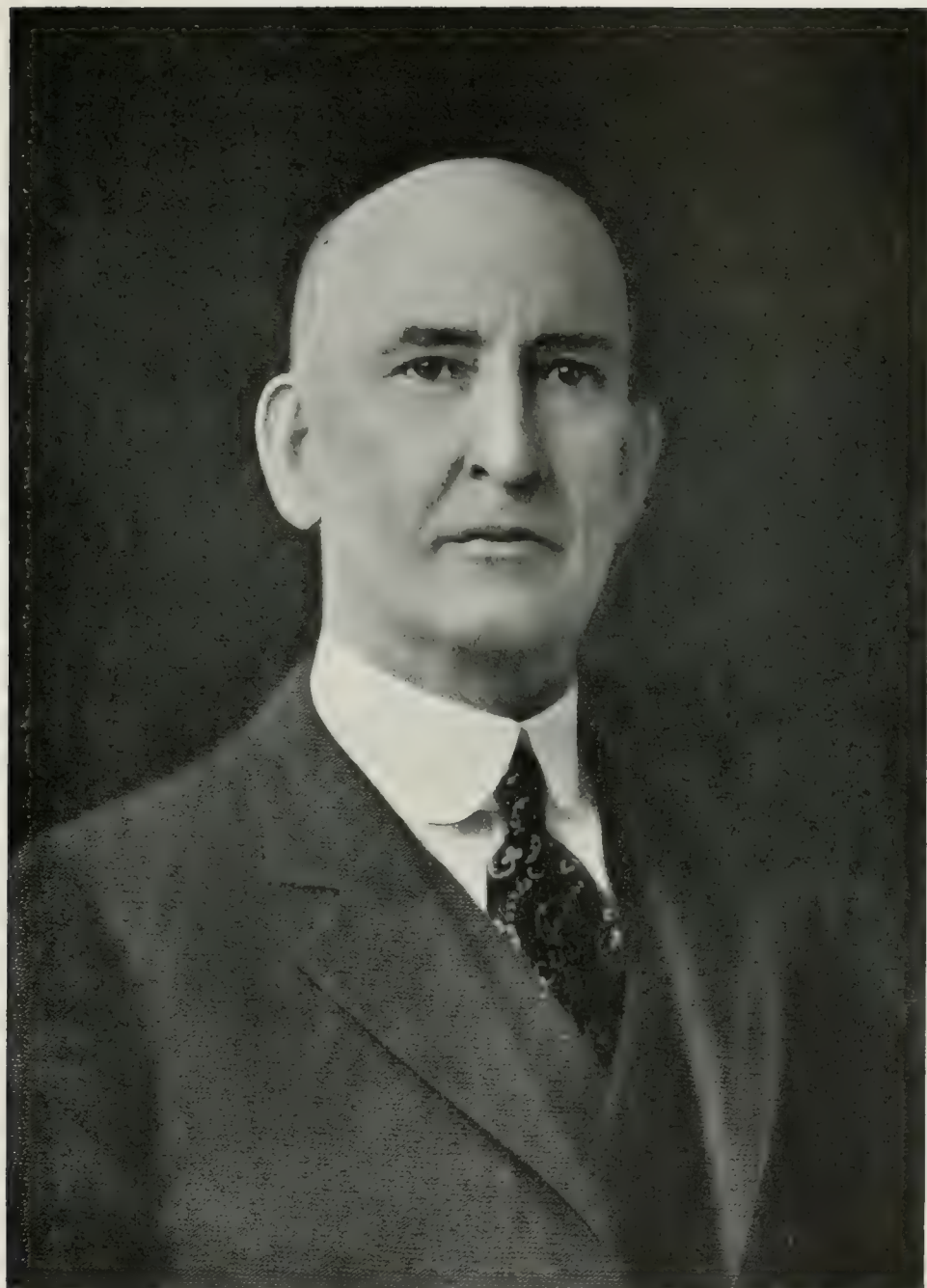
Mr. Thomas is actively identified with the fraternal civic, commercial and social life of his city, being a Mason and Shriner, with membership in the Bowie Blue Lodge Commandery, Moslah Temple, director of the Chamber of Commerce, the Fort Worth Club, Rivercrest and Glen Garden County Clubs and the Ad League.

The family church affiliation is with the Baptist denomination



MARCUS BRIGHT, president of the Fort Worth State Bank, Thirteenth and Main Streets, Fort Worth, Texas, is one of the most active of Fort Worth capitalists. As a director of the Denver-Glenn Furniture Company, secretary-treasurer of the Polytechnic Heights School District, a director of the Englewood Heights Realty Company, he is in the forefront of those who are developing their city.

Mr. Bright is a native of Tennessee, having been born in the city of Jackson of that state on February 24, 1880. His father, Marcus Bright, was a lawyer and congressman from the Memphis district. His mother, Belle G. Perkins Bright, was an accomplished artist, studying abroad in Italy and France, and has produced the many wonderful paintings of her home. She was the daughter of George G. Perkins, a colonel in the Confederate army. The private schools of Tennessee and Oklahoma, for his family located in Ardmore in 1890, gave the youth his earlier training. Then the University of Texas




J. S. Pemberton

gave him an A. B. degree in 1898 and after that he studied law in a law office in Oklahoma. It was in this year, 1898, that Mr. Bright began his banking career in the First National Bank of Ardmore, Oklahoma, where he worked up to the position of assistant cashier. He came to Fort Worth in 1909 as an organizer of the bank that today he directs. At that time L. B. Comer was president, and the capitalization was \$100,000. But today the capitalization and surplus have grown to \$150,000 and assets over \$2,000,000. Mr. Bright is president, L. B. Comer and Lee L. Russell, vice-presidents, and L. E. Reynolds is cashier. The magnificent Winfield Scott estate has large holdings in this bank and does most of its banking here.

In 1905, at Fort Worth, Mr. Bright married Miss Amye Vickery, daughter of R. Vickery, ranchman and owner of the site of Glenwood, a part of Fort Worth today. Marcus Bright, Jr., Hemming Bright, Marjorie Belle Bright and Willard Bright are their children. They reside at 2901 Hemphill.

Mr. Bright is a Mason to the thirty-second degree, a member of the Moslah Temple Shrine and of Meadowmere Club. He is doing much in the big developments Fort Worth is now experiencing.

 J. McFARLAND, vice-president of the Security National Bank, has come, within the last decade, to take his place among the financial captains of the Southwest. Few men of Texas are in touch with more currents of finance or have banking interests more widely distributed.

Mr. McFarland was born in Ladonia, Texas, November 23, 1872. He comes of a Texas family of long standing, his grand-father having come to the state the same year that it gained its independence. His father, James F. McFarland, was for some years a farmer but later became interested in the banking business. His mother was Mary Harper McFarland. The public schools of Texas are responsible for Mr. McFarland's early education and he did his academic work at Austin College, of Sherman where he was graduated with the A. B. Degree in 1895. In the same year that he graduated he began the banking business as book-keeper in the Ladonia National Bank where he was promoted, three years later, to the position of cashier. In 1900 he took a position as cashier of the First National Bank of Greenville. Two years later he returned to Ladonia as vice-president of the Ladonia National Bank in which office he remained for six years. In 1908 he came to Dallas to assist in the organization of the Bankers Trust Company and he was also instrumental in establishing the Guaranty State Bank of which he became vice-president.

In addition to his banking interests in Dallas, Mr. McFarland is president and director of the Citizens State Bank, of Richardson, the Farmers' State Bank of Moody and the First State Bank of Seagoville. He is vice-president and director of the First State Bank of Tatum, the Citizens' State Bank of Bullard, The Merchants' and Planters' State Bank of Windborough, the First State Bank of Killeen and is director of the Desdemona State Bank and Trust Company.

In 1898 Mr. McFarland was married to Miss Jewel Easley of Blossom, Texas. Their residence is at 5619 Gaston Ave., Dallas.

In his political views Mr. McFarland is a staunch Republican. Among the clubs of which he is a member are the City Club, the University Club and the Lakewood Country Club. He is a Shriner and affiliated with the Hella Temple. The greatest share of his attention, aside from his duties as a banker, is given to the Christian Church of which he is a loyal member, holding a number of important church and educational offices. He is chairman of the Board of Trustees of Texas Christian University, Ft Worth; chairman of the Board of Trustees of Carr-Burdette College, Sherman, and chairman of the Board of Education of the Christian Church in Texas.

Abundant prosperity wisely and generously used has served to make Mr. McFarland one of the most genuinely admire and highly esteemed citizens of his home city.



UGH M. HARDIE, president of the Liberty State Bank, Elm and Preston Streets, is a prominent capitalist of Dallas who, during most of his entire business career, has been identified with the banking houses of the city. The Liberty State Bank was organized by Mr. Hardie and associates and opened for business on the morning of March 1, 1920. Raymond Thomas is vice-president and cashier of the bank. Directors are: George T. Reynolds, J. D. Smith, Raymond Thomas, Schuyler Marshall, S. P. Harbin of Richardson, T. F. Hart, D. L. Whittle, W. R. Patterson, Sam Dysterback, Joe E. Lawther and Rosse Thomas.

This bank has a capital stock of \$100,000 and since its organization has prospered to the extent that it is now one of the city's leading financial institutions.

Mr. Hardie was born in Dallas on March 22, 1879. His parents, A. F. and Elizabeth Darby Hardie, came to Dallas as early as 1870, the elder Mr. Hardie being connected at that time with the City Bank. Both parents are now deceased. After completing his education in the Dallas high school, Mr. Hardie became, in 1899, a partner in the David-Hardie Seed Company, being actively associated with the company for eight years at the end of which time he accepted a position in the collection department of the Gaston National Bank. Soon he was made teller and then assistant cashier. In 1910 he resigned to become assistant cashier of the Commonwealth National Bank and four years later was chosen cashier of the Central State Bank. In the meanwhile Mr. Hardie had acquired extensive real estate holdings and business property in Dallas which demanded time and attention, and in 1918 he retired from the Central State Bank to devote his entire energies to his private estate. In November of 1919 he began the organization of the Liberty State Bank, completing all arrangements by March the first, when the bank opened its doors to the public.

His marriage to Miss Ethel Lake of Louisiana, Mo., was solemnized on March 24, 1908. They have one daughter, Mary Agnes Hardie, and reside at 4406 Live Oak Street.

Mr. Hardie is a member of Dallas Lodge of Masons No. 760, he is a Shriner, Knights Templar, and a trustee of East Dallas Presbyterian Church. He is proud of his city and has a big vision of its future.



E. BYRNE, banker, educator, author and business man, of Fort Worth, has probably started more young men and women on the high road to success than any other one individual in Texas today. As president of the Tyler Commercial College, of Tyler, Texas, which institution he founded in 1900, Mr. Byrne has seen tangible evidence of his success in the work accomplished by more than thirty thousand students who obtained their business training in his school.

Commencing in a small way, the Tyler Commercial College has grown until now it occupies all of a large three-story brick building especially constructed for the school, and which is one of the most thoroughly modern establishments in the United States devoted to commercial college education. It is especially well lighted and ventilated and constructed throughout with a view of facilitating the work of teachers and pupils. The average annual enrollment in the various departments is over four thousand and every phase of business activity is covered in the curriculum. Besides the usual course of bookkeeping, shorthand, business arithmetic, commercial law, etc., taught in the average business school, the Tyler Commercial College furnishes courses in cotton classing and grading, marketing of cotton, business administration and finance and railway telegraphy and station work. Each department is under the direction of capable expert instructors who are especially versed in the subject taught. An average of thirty teachers is required at all times.

Besides the Tyler Commercial College, Mr. Byrne also is the head of the Byrne Publishing Company and the Byrne-Roberts Loan Company of Tyler. His publishing establishment has one of the largest job printing plants in Texas besides the printing for the school turns out bank and commercial printing, also high grade art calendars and during the season maintains several salesmen on the road disposing of its products.

The Byrne Publishing Company of Chicago was organized by Mr. Byrne in 1916 and publishes eight different text books for the commercial schools, and denominational schools. Mr. Byrne is author of all these works, some of which have required from five to eight editions and enjoyed an exceptionally wide sale both in this country and abroad.

The Texas Finance Corporation of Dallas was organized by Mr. Byrne in 1918 for financing automobile dealers in North Texas. The Houston Finance Corporation handles the same line of business in South Texas. The Fort Worth Finance Corporation handles the same line of business for Fort Worth and West Texas. All three of the corporations are meeting with splendid success.

Mr. Byrne was one of the organizers of the Guaranty State Bank of Tyler in 1909, and served as a director and vice-president of the bank for several years. In 1920 he acquired a controlling interest and became president of the Security State Bank of Fort Worth. Mr. Byrne is a tireless worker. He receives daily reports from the nine concerns of which he is president, and regularly inspects each of them personally.

Mr. Byrne is a native of Missouri and was born at Edina in Knox County, December 14, 1870, a son of John Byrne, a farmer. He was reared on a farm and received his preliminary education in the public schools of Charlton County, Missouri later

attending a normal and business college at Chillicothe he then was elected principal of the commercial department of the high school at Brunswick, Missouri, which position he held for two years from 1895 until 1897. From 1897 until 1900 he was principal of the commercial department of the Patterson Institute at Hillsboro, Texas, and in the latter year moved to Tyler, Texas, and organized the Tyler Commercial College there and of which he is still the acting head. While residing in Tyler Mr. Byrne was president of the Chamber of Commerce for three years and took an active interest in all the civic movements and undertakings of the East Texas city. He is a member of the Chicago, Dallas, Fort Worth Chambers of Commerce, also of the Texas Chamber of Commerce. He was a charter member of the League of Nations to enforce peace, also a member of the American Emigration League.

In 1914 Mr. Byrne was named a member of the American Commission of Municipal, Executive and Civic Leaders appointed by the Southern Commercial Congress to investigate civic conditions in European cities. He went abroad and was in Paris when war was declared between Austria and Serbia. Mr. Byrne was present at the American embassy when the first official notification of the declaration was read there in the presence of Joffre, Viviani, and other notables. While in London Mr. Byrne delivered an address on education at an international education convention which was commented on in very favorable terms by the British press.



CHESLEY PAGE HAYNES, vice-president and title officer of the Dallas Title and Guaranty Company, 1301 Main Street, has been with this firm since its organization and has proved his value as a man of sound judgment, fully competent to manage the high position he holds and the responsibilities involved. Mr. Haynes is also one of the directors of the Dallas Trust and Savings Bank.

The Dallas Title and Guaranty Company was organized in 1906, Mr. Haynes being one of the organizers and original stock holders. During the past fourteen years this company has experienced rapid growth, and has become one of the substantial institutions of the city.

A native of Texas, Mr. Haynes was born in Ellis County, on August 20, 1873. His parents were Andrew Jackson Haynes and Melissa Ann Haynes. He was educated at Trinity University, Tehuacan. Entering the State University at Austin in 1901 for a law course and received his degree in 1902. Following his graduation he came to Dallas and for the next four years practiced law in this city. In 1906 when the Dallas Title and Guaranty Company was being organized, Mr. Haynes was employed in the land title department of the concern, and it was through his excellent record here that he was admitted into the firm. He was first made secretary, then title officer, and later became vice-president and title officer.

His marriage to Miss Rosa Kate Thompson, of Dallas was celebrated in this city on February 14, 1907. The Haynes home is at 4123 Cole Avenue. They have two children, Chesley Page, and Marjorie.

Mr. Haynes is a member of the Dallas Automobile Club, Knights of Pythias, and the City Temple Presbyterian Church. He is a brilliant lawyer, and his thoroughness and absolute reliability are responsible for his success.



H. E. Byrne



M. H. GASTON, vice-president of the Southwest National Bank, Dallas, as a pioneer among the men of his profession, has the distinction of having founded the first bank Dallas had, and of having been a chief factor in the development that has taken place in the process of a village's becoming the leading metropolis of the Southwest. In this development, his career is inseparably linked not only with the financial interests of his city but with its civic and social life as well. He is the "Father of the Fair"—the Texas State Fair, and is identified with a number of other Dallas institutions of big rank.

Mr. Gaston was born in Alabama, in Wilcox County, on October 25, 1840. His parents were Robert K. Gaston and Lotisha E. (Southern) Gaston. His parents answered the call of the Lone Star State when he was nine years of age, came to Texas, located near Palestine in Anderson County where he received his education. He entered the Civil War at its beginning and did distinguished service throughout its course, attaining the rank of Captain. In 1868, Mr. Gaston moved to Dallas and from that date has occupied a place of leadership. In 1870 he started the Gaston, Camp and Thomas Bank, Dallas' first financial institution, which later became simply the Gaston & Thomas Bank. In the meantime, the Exchange Bank had been organized and had received its charter. Mr. Gaston bought the charter of the new institution and became its president. He also bought what at that time was the County Fair and developed it into a state institution. He has served as president of the Fair Association time and again.

Mr. Gaston married Miss Laura Furlow, deceased since the early sixties, and in 1863 married Miss Ione Furlow. He has five children: Edwin, Robert K., W. H. Jr., Laura who is now Mrs. W. P. Finley, and Ione who is now Mrs. C. J. Reeves. The family residence is at 3909 Swiss Avenue.

Mr. Gaston is a pioneer not only among Dallas Bankers but among Texas men. Although he began in the early day, his interest in his profession has never lagged and today it is still his dominating passion.



JOSEPH E. LAWThER, of the Lawther Grain Company, 512-514 Deere Building, vice-president of the Liberty State Bank and ex-mayor of Dallas, has a broad knowledge of the principals that govern factory organization and municipal administration, and in whatever cause he is working has shown himself to be a man of strict loyalty and untiring devotion. His executive skill has been developed by twenty-seven years' experience in the grain business, and he knows "grain" as few men know it.

The Lawther Grain Company was established by Mr. Lawther's father in 1885. The concern is a wholesale establishment only, that handles a gross output of nearly \$2,000,000 annually. The house buys and sells grain, hay and feed stuffs, which are bought and shipped in carload lots to all parts of the Southwest.

A native of Texas, Mr. Lawther was born in Galveston on February 11, 1876. His parents were Robert R. Lawther and Ellen E. Hoops Lawther, old settlers of Galveston, his father having moved there at the close of the war to engage in the wholesale grocery business. In 1885 the family came to Dallas where his father organized the grain company. He

was educated in the Dallas public schools, and at the age of eighteen went into the grain business of his father and grew up in it.

His business integrity, his broad views, and grasp of public affairs gradually became known to the public. In 1917 he was elected mayor of Dallas. His administration was one of great accomplishment. Coming as it did at a critical time when rapidly advancing prices threatened panic, he kept a cool head and stood always for the interests of the people. A few of his noteworthy achievements were: Elimination of the M. K. and T. grade crossing; the establishment of the Municipal Farm; the organization and establishment of the City Plan Commission. It was first organized by Mr. Lawther by his appointment of Col. J. T. Trezevant as chairman. Later upon vote of the commission the proposition of amending the charter so as to make provision for the City Plan Commission was submitted to the vote of the people and the same was carried; building of driveway around White Rock and development of the property; settlement of the electric and street railway franchise; negotiation of the franchise of the Southwestern Telephone Company and consolidation of phones; forbid the telephone company from advancing rates till October, 1920; and the collection of a pole and wire tax from the telephone company, which amounted to \$100,000 and has been in the courts for eight years.

Mr. Lawther was one of the organizers of the Liberty State Bank and as stated above is vice-president, he is also a trustee of the Love Field Industrial district, and in the past has served as director of the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Lawther was married in 1895 to Miss Irma B. Enlow of Dallas, but originally from Illinois. They have two children, Margaret L., attending the State University, and Lynn V., attending the Terrill school in Dallas. The Lawther home is at 4924 Live Oak Street.

Mr. Lawther is a member of the City Club, Rotary Club, Bonehead Club, Ad League, Chamber of Commerce, and attends the City Temple Presbyterian Church. His services to the city have become a part of the history of the city, and his name will be perpetually associated with the beneficial achievements of his administration.



G. FULLERTON, investments, 1226 Great Southern Life building, came to Dallas in 1916, from Kansas City, Missouri. He has devoted his time exclusively to the investment brokerage business, dealing in stocks, bonds and all other securities, and has a growing business. He has made many friends both in the social and business life of Dallas.

Mr. Fullerton was born at St. Joseph, Missouri, March 27, 1876, a son of G. D. Fullerton, well known minister and land owner of Missouri. He studied in the public schools of St. Joseph, Missouri, and early in life entered the brokerage business, achieving splendid success in this and in the grain business in which he was engaged for twelve years in Kansas City. He has been in the brokerage and securities business for seventeen years in Texas, Oklahoma and Missouri.

On December 31, 1900 he was married to Miss Katheryn Lyon, daughter of M. J. Lyon, a well known man of Gainesville. They have one daughter, Mary Louise, 14 years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Fullerton reside at 4701 Worth Street in Munger Place.

BURK BURNETT. In the history of the great Southwest there is no chapter which thrills with more romantic interest than that one which relates of the part played by the West Texas stockmen who came in the early days to the uninhabited prairies and herded their vast droves of steers on that great western range, formerly occupied only by the red man and the buffalo. In chronicling the records of men who were potent factors in the development of the stock industry in this region there is no name more worthy of note than that of S. Burk Burnett, pioneer stockman, capitalist and empire builders, who came with the late Col. C. C. Slaughter, W. T. Waggoner and Col. Chas. O. Goodnight, and others whose lives were so largely interwoven with the history of the winning of the West.

S. Burk Burnett was born in Bats County, Missouri, January 1, 1848. He was brought to Texas by his parents in the late fifties, who located in Denton County and began farming and stock raising on an extensive scale. Here he grew to manhood and married Miss Ruth Loyd. He raised stock on a large scale but in 1876 he decided to move further west where there was more room for expansion in the cattle industry. He took his family to Fort Worth to live where his son, Tom L. Burnett, then a boy of five, would have opportunities for education and drove 1,300 head of cattle to Wichita County where he purchased the 26,000 acre ranch between Iowa Park and Electra, bordering on the Red River on the north. He also purchased another ranch of 18,000 acres further East, also bordering on the Red River on which area the city bearing his name has since been built.

He built a ranch home on Buffalo Head Creek about a mile distant from the present ranch headquarters, near the Fort Worth & Denver Railroad and the Wichita Falls and Electra Pike.

Shortly after coming to Wichita County Mr. Burnett leased an area of 400,000 acres in the Kiowa and Comanche Indian Reservations which lay on the north side of the Red River in Indian Territory and for 28 years herded vast droves of cattle over that immense area. He kept his headquarters on the Wichita County ranch and had at times as many as 40,000 head of cattle on his own and leased land. He employed as many as forty to fifty cowboys with ranch headquarters on this area and continued ranching on this immense scale until the government took over the land to open it up for settlement.

Mr. Burnett sold the 18,000 acre ranch where the city of Burk Burnett is built to the Kemp and Kell interests, who colonized it with settlers and bought the holdings of the Louisville Land and Cattle Company in Kings County, an area of 200,000 acres and a herd of 15,000 cattle. Upon this ranch he built a \$95,000 mansion, one of the most beautiful ranch residences and principal show places of West Texas. He later purchased another 125,000 acre ranch, lying mostly in Carson and partly in Hutchinson counties. This ranch is about 30 miles east of Amarillo and 15 miles north of Panhandle City.

Mr. Burnett sold an interest in the Wichita County land to his son, Tom L. Burnett, who for 17 years had had the management of the Wichita County interests as well as the large ranch interest in Oklahoma.

The discovery of oil in Wichita County has vastly

enhanced the value of the property there, nearly two hundred producing wells having been located on their ranch and much development still being done.

Mr. Burnett has also invested extensively in Tarrant County and owns much realty in Fort Worth where he has a beautiful residence and has made his home. He erected the twelve story office building bearing his name which when built was the largest and finest office building in Fort Worth. He is a director and largest stockholder in the First National Bank of Fort Worth and has extensive interests in many other enterprises of the West Texas metropolis.

Mr. Burnett is the type of men who build empires, a man of great force and energy, keen vision and business sagacity. He was fair in his business dealings, public spirited in his activities and generous in his philanthropy. A man of great vitality. He was active at the helm of his vast business interests until past the ripe old age of three score and ten.

Although failing in health he may look back with pardonable pride over a career as picturesque, romantic and interesting as any that may form a chapter in the annals of West Texas history.



WILLIAM DAVID REYNOLDS, pioneer cattleman and well known capitalist, vice-president of the Reynolds Cattle Company, Ninth and Main Streets, came to Fort Worth from Albany, Texas, in 1903, and during his seventeen years residence in the city has been prominently identified with civic and commercial affairs and has played an important part in the upbuilding of the city.

Although a native of Alabama, having been born there April 22, 1846, Mr. Reynolds removed with his parents to Texas when only one year of age, settling in Shackelford County in Western Texas. His parents were P. W. and Anna M. (Campbell) Reynolds and for many years his father was one of the best known cattlemen and ranchers in West Texas.

Educated in the public schools of Shackelford County, Mr. Reynolds, following in his father's footsteps, decided early in life to engage in the cattle business and has been in it ever since. The famed "cattle of a thousand hills," might well have referred to his extensive herds in West Texas. In the counties of Throckmorton, Shackelford, Scurry, Borden, Jeff Davis and Culberson, his company owns over 22,000 head and the annual round-up is an important event in these counties. The Reynolds Cattle Company owns 200,000 acres of land and has an almost equal amount under lease for grazing purposes. It is considered one of the most substantial cattle companies operating in Texas.

On January 1, 1879, Mr. Reynolds was married at Shackelford to Miss Susie Matthews, a native Texan. They have eight children: G. E., W. D., Jr., Joe M., Watt W., John, Nathan B., Mrs. C. T. Burns and Mrs. R. E. Harding. All of their sons are engaged in the cattle business, Joe being in the office of the Reynolds Cattle Company. Mr. Reynolds is a member of the Knights of Templar and a charter member of Hella Temple Shrine at Dallas. He is also a member of the Rivercrest Country Club and the Fort Worth Club. His church affiliation is with the First Presbyterian Church. He is a director in the Fort Worth National Bank and a consistent booster for Fort Worth.



S. B. Burdett



W. HIGGINBOTHAM, Chairman Board of Directors of the Southwest National Bank, one of the largest financial institutions of the state, and president of the Higginbotham-Bailey-Logan Company which is one of the largest wholesale dry goods concerns in the South, as well as chief executive in several other big businesses, as the Higginbotham Millinery Co., the Jones Lumber Co., the Boren-Stewart Wholesale Grocery Co., and a chain of retail stores of general merchandise in western Texas, is one of Dallas' chief capitalists, and builders in big business today.

Mr. Higginbotham was born in Mississippi in 1858; his father, John J. Higginbotham, was one of the best known farmers of his section. The public school system of his native state provided his book training while a successful business career, beginning when he was twelve years of age, has developed him into the eminent rank he holds today. In his youth his business activity was respectively with the vegetable, dairy, and nursery business—all while in his teens. In 1881 he visited Texas; here he foresaw the great business opportunities of the future and accordingly located here. At Dublin, he began a general merchandise store with his brother. It was not until about nine years ago that Mr. Higginbotham exchanged Dallas for Dublin as his residence. Today retail stores of Higginbotham Bros. & Co. are at Stephenville, Comanche, Dublin, Ballinger, DeLeon, Gorman, Rising Star, Cross Plains, Snyder, Grand Saline and at Texarkana, while as president of the Higginbotham-Bailey-Logan Concern, he heads one of the largest wholesale dry goods houses of the South. His investments and adaptable ability have made him a director in the City National Bank, Dallas, president of the Boren-Stewart Wholesale Grocery Co., of the Higginbotham Millinery Co., of the Higginbotham-Barlett Wholesale Lumber Co., and of the Jones Lumber Co., one of the largest retail lumber businesses of Dallas, and a large investor in many lumber yards of western Texas. He is identified further with the Higginbotham Bros. Ranch, in Dawson County, comprising 55,000 acres, of which 30,000 acres are held under lease and 25,000 acres owned outright.

Mr. Higginbotham is a member of the Hella Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., the Dallas Country and City Clubs, the Lakewood Country Club and of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce.



HERBERT MARCUS, president of the Neiman-Marcus Company, Main and Ervay Streets, dealers in ready-made clothing exclusively for women and children, has been a potent factor in making his home city the chief retail distributing center of the Southwest and to establish that high standard of commercial integrity which puts Dallas in a class to itself.

The Neiman-Marcus Company has been developed on the ideal of high quality and is known not only in its own section but throughout the United States as a leader of styles. It was established in 1907 and was incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 which, in 1920, was increased to \$400,000. Four stories of a building a hundred feet square are occupied and more than two hundred and fifty employees are used. In every large city there is a class of discriminating people who can be appealed to only by a distinctive line of goods and it is with this class that the Neiman-Marcus Company has

become a particular favorite. For a number of years it was thought that such centers as New York and Paris were the exclusive birthplace of original styles of the highest type but the record of this enterprise has forever dispelled that idea.

Mr. Marcus was born in Louisville, Kentucky, September 6, 1878. His father, Jacob Marcus, for many years a merchant of Louisville, came to Dallas, together with his wife, Delia Marcus, in 1896. Mr. Marcus was educated in the public schools of his native city and early in life gave evidence of a remarkable business talent. In 1899 he came to Dallas and was for a number of years connected with various mercantile establishments of that city. The advertising business then engaged his attention for some time. While in this work he conceived the idea of a high class shop for distinctive women's clothing and from that conception the Neiman-Marcus Company has developed.

In 1902 Mr. Marcus was married to Miss Minnie Lichenstein, daughter of M. Lichenstein of Dallas. Four sons, Harold Stanley, Edward, Herbert, Jr., and Lawrence complete the family. The Marcus home is at 2620 South Boulevard.

Mr. Marcus is past chairman of the Southwestern Retail Shoe Dealers Association, member of the Lakewood Country Club, the Columbian Club and the City Club; associated with the Chamber of Commerce, the Kiwanis Club and the Ad League. He is president of the Temple Emanuel and is chairman of the grand opera committee of Dallas and a member of the Welfare board of the city of Dallas and the executive committee of the Citizens Association. The mere recital of varied affiliations is sufficient to show the versatility of his interests. He is contributor of an article for the Encyclopoedia of Texas on "Dallas as a Retail Center."



M. RUBEL, general manager of Sears, Roebuck & Company, Dallas, is well known among the leading business men of Texas and is executive head of one of the largest merchandising concerns not only in Dallas but in the whole Southwest.

Sears, Roebuck & Company opened their business house in Dallas, November 6, 1906. At that time there were twenty-five people employed. The growth of the business has been remarkable. Today Sears, Roebuck & Company require for the Southwestern trade alone, about one million square feet of floor spaces and have about fifteen hundred employees. The annual volume of business in normal times is in excess of \$20,000,000 in Texas and Southern Oklahoma, the territory covered from the Dallas house.

H. M. Rubel has devoted his life time to merchandising and came to Dallas from Chicago in the early part of 1913 to assume the position of general merchandise manager of this company. The latter part of the year he was promoted to his present position of general manager. The great responsibility of this position demands practically all of Mr. Rubels undivided attention, yet he has ever been interested in the civic and social affairs in Dallas and Texas. He is ever called upon for council in regard to matters pertaining to the advancement and development of this section of the state. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and of the various city and country clubs and of the various Masonic bodies.



A. KEMP, whether viewed as banker, capitalist, merchant, railway builder or as a philanthropist, is a star of the first magnitude. President of the City National Bank of Commerce, founder of a wholesale grocery business now known as Blair-Hughes, of Wichita Falls and Dallas, but of which he is an active director to this day, builder of the Wichita Falls & Southern R. R., of the Wichita Falls & Northwestern R. R., and loved by everybody in a city which proudly calls him "our chief citizen," the genius of J. A. Kemp pervades everything in Wichita Falls. He is president of the Wichita Falls Traction Company, chairman of the board of directors of the Wichita Falls Motor Company, a chief builder of the Kemp Hotel a one-and-a-quarter million dollar structure, the Kemp Apartments, the City National Bank Building, vice-president of Blair-Hughes Wholesale Grocery Co., formerly a director of the Great Southern Life Insurance Co., and a member of the board of regents of the University of Texas.

Mr. Kemp is a native Texan, born at Clifton, on July 31, 1861. His father, W. T. Kemp, came from Tennessee in the pioneer days; his mother, Mrs. Emma Stinnett Kemp, was a Missourian. Young Kemp was educated in the schools of his home town and since has taken many courses in the university of experience which acknowledges him as one of her most able graduates. In 1883 Wichita Falls became the home of this leader of men. He first engaged in the mercantile business out of which has grown one of the largest Texas wholesale grocery concerns of today. In 1892 he became president of the City National Bank which had been organized the year before. In the more than a score of years that have since passed, Mr. Kemp has found expression for his ability and usefulness in the various offices he holds today. He is interested in oil developments and especially the gigantic irrigation project which will place 150,000 acres of land near his city under irrigation and furnish an adequate supply of water for the city of Wichita Falls no matter how large a city it may become. The realization of this aim will easily bring 100,000 people to make their permanent homes in Texas' young giant city.

At Clifton, Texas, in 1882, Miss Flora Anderson, of Clifton, daughter of Captain Allen Anderson, became the bride of Mr. Kemp. To them have been born four daughters and one son: Mrs. W. N. Maer, Mrs. W. S. Langford, Mrs. A. B. Boothe and one daughter died after reaching her majority, and Joseph A. Kemp, Jr., who is now in the Hill School of Potstown, Penn., preparing for Princeton University. The home residence is at 906 Grant Street.

Mr. Kemp is a Mason, a thirty-second degree man, K. C. C. H., Dallas Consistory, a member of the Wichita Club and of the Wichita Golf and Country Club.

In the marvelous strides that Wichita Falls has made in the last decade which is calling the attention of all the states to it, J. A. Kemp has been an important factor. He and his influence will be a power through the development of the next generation. Viewed from his talent and ability and his "great heart," for which people everywhere love him, J. A. Kemp is not simply a Texas character, he is one of the big men of the South and of the U. S. A.



P. LANGFORD, president of the City National Bank of Commerce, director and stockholder in eleven other banks in North Texas and in Oklahoma, and formerly as a member of the firm of Staley, Langford & Chenault, Wichita Falls, which owns already one hundred producing wells—is a leading capitalist and financier among centers of big business. As one who has been in his city for thirty-five years, as one active in leadership in every good cause, Mr. Langford is easily one of the first citizens in rank in Wichita Falls.

Mr. Langford was born in South Carolina, at Newberry, on October 24, 1861. His parents were Asa Langford and Sarah Sawyer Langford. Newberry College, at his home town, gave the youth his university education and then he began his business career as a bookkeeper in a store. For two years he remained with this connection. In 1888, he was elected County Treasurer and served in this capacity for eight consecutive years. At the expiration of this unusual term of service, he became cashier of the City National Bank, at Wichita Falls, in 1910, he was made active vice president, and when in 1920 his institution combined with the National Bank of Commerce, he was made active vice president of the new institution known as the City National Bank of Commerce, and in January, 1922 he was unanimously chosen as president of the bank. Besides his Wichita interests, Mr. Langford is a director of the First State Bank of Electra, the First State Bank of New Castle, the First National Bank of Burk Burnett, the First State Bank of Harrold, and is a stockholder in the Continental Bank of Petrolia, the First National Bank of Byers, the First State Bank at Decatur, the First National Bank of Lamesa, Texas, the Tillman County Bank of Grandfield and the First State Bank of Deval, Oklahoma. The firm of Staley, Langford & Chenault of which Mr. Landford was a partner, brought in over one hundred producing wells that render him an enormous daily output. The properties owned by this firm was recently sold for \$5,000,000. He is also part owner of the American Refining Company. He is also a director of the American Refining Co., of Wichita Falls.

Mr. Langford was always optimistic as to the development of oil fields around Wichita Falls and has done as much as any other man toward developments.

In 1904, at Huntsville, Texas, Miss Lulu Hyatt became the bride of Mr. Langford. They have three children: P. P., Jr., Benjamin H. and Sarah Elizabeth. The family resides at 900 Burnett Street. Mr. Langford is a Knight Templar and a Shriner, of the Maskat Temple. He is a Knight of Pythias, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Wichita Club, Wichita Country Club and the Rod and Gun Club, and by church affiliation a Methodist.

Mr. Langford is really one of Texas' big men.



W. SNIDER, vice-president of the City National Bank, capitalist and oil operator, has been a resident of Wichita Falls since 1910, and is one of the real big men who have contributed so materially to the growth and development of the city. He has been engaged in the banking business about twenty years and is generally considered a man of extraordinary business ability and judgment, and his career has been one of splendid successes.



J A Kemp.

MEN OF TEXAS

Mr. Snider began his business career in Wichita Falls as cashier of the City National Bank, and was later promoted to his present position. When the new bank building was completed, he was commissioned with authority to equip the bank's quarters and there is not a more modern banking room in the state. He also had charge of the construction of the Kemp Hotel. He is treasurer and director of the Texhoma Oil and Refining Company and a member of the board of directors of the Wichita Falls and Southern Railroad Company. When a young man he started out in the railroad business, but soon abandoned that for a banking career.

Born in Grinnell, Iowa, July 22, 1871, son of M. M. Snider, he attended the public schools of that state and later took a course in the law department of Drake University.

Mr. Snider was married in Kansas, in 1901, to Miss Grace Duff, a native of that state, and they have one daughter, Helen, and live at 1600 Tenth Street. He is a 32d degree Mason and belongs to Maskat Temple Shrine, and enjoys the pleasures of the Wichita Club and the Wichita Golf and Country Club. The family church affiliation is with the Methodist faith.



W. GARDNER, Wichita Falls, as vice president of the Wichita State Bank and Trust Company is right at the heart of one of the most prodigious developments in this state of rapid strides.—the development of Wichita Falls and the West. The Wichita State Bank and Trust Company was organized in 1909; today it has twenty-eight employees, has occupied one of the most modern and beautiful bank buildings since August 2, 1920, when it moved to its new headquarters, and in April of 1920 increased its capitalization from \$250,000.00 to \$600,000.00.

Mr. Gardner was born in Clarinda, Iowa, on September the first, 1879. His father M. J. Gardner was a business man and farmer in that state. His mother is Allie Harlin Gardner, also a native of Iowa. Appreciating the advantages of a new and rapidly developing country, the family moved to Texas in 1897, and settled at Wichita Falls. The Iowa schools had afforded young Gardner his education. He graduated from the Quincy, Ill., Commercial College in 1900. Upon reaching Texas, with his father and brother he began the ranching business in Wichita and Clay Counties; they specialized in the highest grade of Hereford cattle. For this they equipped themselves with a 6,000 acre ranch and raised the feed required for the herds. In 1912, he took the position of Cashier for the Wichita State Bank; in 1919, he was promoted to the vice presidency. In addition to his banking interests, Mr. Gardner still retains his farming interests in Wichita County.

On November 14, 1914, at Whitesboro, Texas, Miss Roberta Bolton, daughter of Robert Bolton, well known business man of Grayson County, became the bride of Mr. Gardner. They have three daughters—Beulah, Helen and Evelyn. The family reside at 1705 Lucile Street.

Mr. Gardner is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Wichita Golf Club, the Forest Country Club, and is a thirty-second degree Mason, of the Dallas Consistory, and a member of the Maskat Shrine. He was a Director for the Wichita Falls Club during 1920.

As one who is right at the heart of a big development and equipped with talent, ability and means as

is he, Mr. Gardner has a sure place among the men of larger usefulness for his city and state.



EDWARD A. SHOWERS, formerly assistant cashier for the City National Bank of Commerce, Wichita Falls, is one of the most active and enterprising young bankers in north Texas.

Mr. Showers was born in Texas in 1897; his father, A. W. Showers, is a retired farmer and ranchman now living at Terrell, Texas, and was a native of Illinois who came to Texas about 1871; his mother was a native Texan. After completing the common school system, Mr. Showers attended Austin College and then came to Dallas for commercial training. His business career began with the National Bank at Vernon, Texas, where he was first employed as a Clerk, then as Bookkeeper, and then as Assistant Cashier in which capacity he served from February of 1914 until June of 1918. On June 17, 1918, Mr. Showers entered military service as a private with the 111 Sanitary Train, Thirty-sixth Division, one month later sailed for France where he landed on July 31, 1918, and was transferred to the Infantry; in this service he was wounded on October 19, 1918, in the right hand, and was not sent back on duty until November 8, 1918. On December 27, 1918, he was sent back to the Hospital on account of sickness and was successively transferred to seventeen different Hospitals until returning to the U. S. in March, 1919. On April 7, 1919, he was discharged. It was then he came to Wichita Falls and began with the City National Bank of Commerce as a Teller, April 24, 1919, and served in that capacity until January, 1920, when he was chosen Assistant Cashier. He continued in this capacity until he resigned from his position to engage in the banking business elsewhere.



TOM C. CORRIDON, JR., Cashier of the First National Bank, Iowa Park, is among the most aggressive of the banking profession in his district. The First National Bank was organized in 1900, with a capital at that time of \$25,000.00. Present day capitalization is \$100,000.00, with a Surplus of \$50,000 and Undivided Profits of \$36,431.06. Associated with the bank as its directing officers are C. Birk, of Iowa Park, and J. F. Boyd, vice-president. There are seven employees with the institution.

Mr. Corridon is a native of his present city; he was born there on July 11, 1889. His parents, Tom Corridon Sr. and Margaret (Thompson) Corridon, came to Texas in 1880 and located in Iowa Park in 1888. The public school system of his home town gave the lad his education. In 1906, he began work in a grocery store of Wichita Falls where he remained for four years. In 1910, he returned to Iowa Park and became engaged in the confectionery business until 1912. He then went back to Wichita Falls but for only one year, returning in 1913 to his home city again where he resumed his confectionery business for two more years. In 1915, Mr. Corridon became associated with the First National Bank of Iowa Park as Bookkeeper. In 1920, he was elected cashier.

In 1912, at Ft. Worth, Texas, Mr. Corridon married Miss Emma Kate Uhrback, from Goldthwaite. They have one daughter, Nelda Boyd Corridon. The family church affiliation is with the Christian Church. Mr. Corridon is a Knight of Pythias.



ROBERT E. HUFF, chairman of the board of the First National Bank and attorney at law, has been identified with the commercial and professional interests of Wichita Falls for a number of years and is generally looked upon as one of the city's foremost citizens and largely instrumental in the growth and development of the city. He was admitted to the bar in 1880, and began the practice of law at Shelbyville, Tenn. In 1882 he located at Wichita Falls and when the county was organized he was elected the first county attorney and was re-elected for the full term. He also served as one of the first aldermen of the city and for eleven years was president of the Chamber of Commerce, during which time the city had its greatest period of development, 1909 to 1920. In September, 1888, he was elected president of the Panhandle National Bank, which name was changed to the First National Bank in 1903, and he held this position until January 19, 1921. Mr. Huff has four times been elected as a delegate from Texas to represent the Democratic national convention (1904, 1912, 1916, 1920), also having the pleasure twice in assisting in the nomination and election of a Democratic president.

Mr. Huff was born in Lebanon, Virginia, July 31, 1857, and moved with his parents, Wm. E. and Martha E. (Johnson) Huff, to Tennessee in 1866, where he attended the Tennessee public schools and later the Cumberland University, graduating in law in 1879. His mother is now a resident of Wichita Falls.

Mr. Huff married Miss Elizabeth Burroughs, a Texas girl, at Bowie, Texas, in 1885, and they have three fine sons, Wm. E., treasurer State Trust Co.; Arthur B. and Robert E., Jr., a dentist. The family home is located at 1100 Brook Street, and their church affiliation is with the Baptist faith. Mr. Huff is a member of the Wichita Club.



M. McGREGOR, president of the First National Bank, has been identified with the growth of Wichita Falls since 1885, and has been engaged in the banking business practically ever since he came to the city. He is a man of large affairs, sound business judgment and a builder who has contributed generously to that spirit which is making Wichita Falls one of the leading commercial and industrial centers of the state. The institution with which he is connected is one of the largest in this section of the state, having a capital of \$800,000, a surplus of \$1,000,000 and a corps of sixty employees.

Mr. McGregor came to Wichita Falls from Austin, and in 1888 became associated with the Panhandle National Bank as bookkeeper. In 1892 he was elected cashier, holding the position for ten years. In 1910 he was elected vice-president and was, at the time of his election to the presidency, the oldest active vice-president of a bank in the city. In addition to his banking interests he is also interested in the northwest oil fields.

Mr. McGregor is an Alabamian by birth, born at Taledaga, July 31, 1868. His parents were W. M. and Emma (Cousins) McGregor, and his father was a lawyer. The family moved to Texas in 1874 and located in Austin, where Mr. McGregor attended the public schools of that city. He was married at Fort

Worth, July 24, 1890, to Miss Kate Potter, whose father is a prominent stock man of Palo Pinto and the first president of the Texas Cattlemen's Association. They have three children, Carter McGregor, cashier of the First National Bank; Mrs. L. T. Burns. The McGregor home is located at 1310 Tenth Street. Mr. McGregor is a Shriner and Knight Templar, and a member of the Wichita Club, the Elks, the Wichita Falls Golf Club, the Chamber of Commerce and the Episcopal Church. He is deeply interested in the upbuilding of Wichita Falls and Wichita County and has always been one of the important factors contributing to its general welfare.

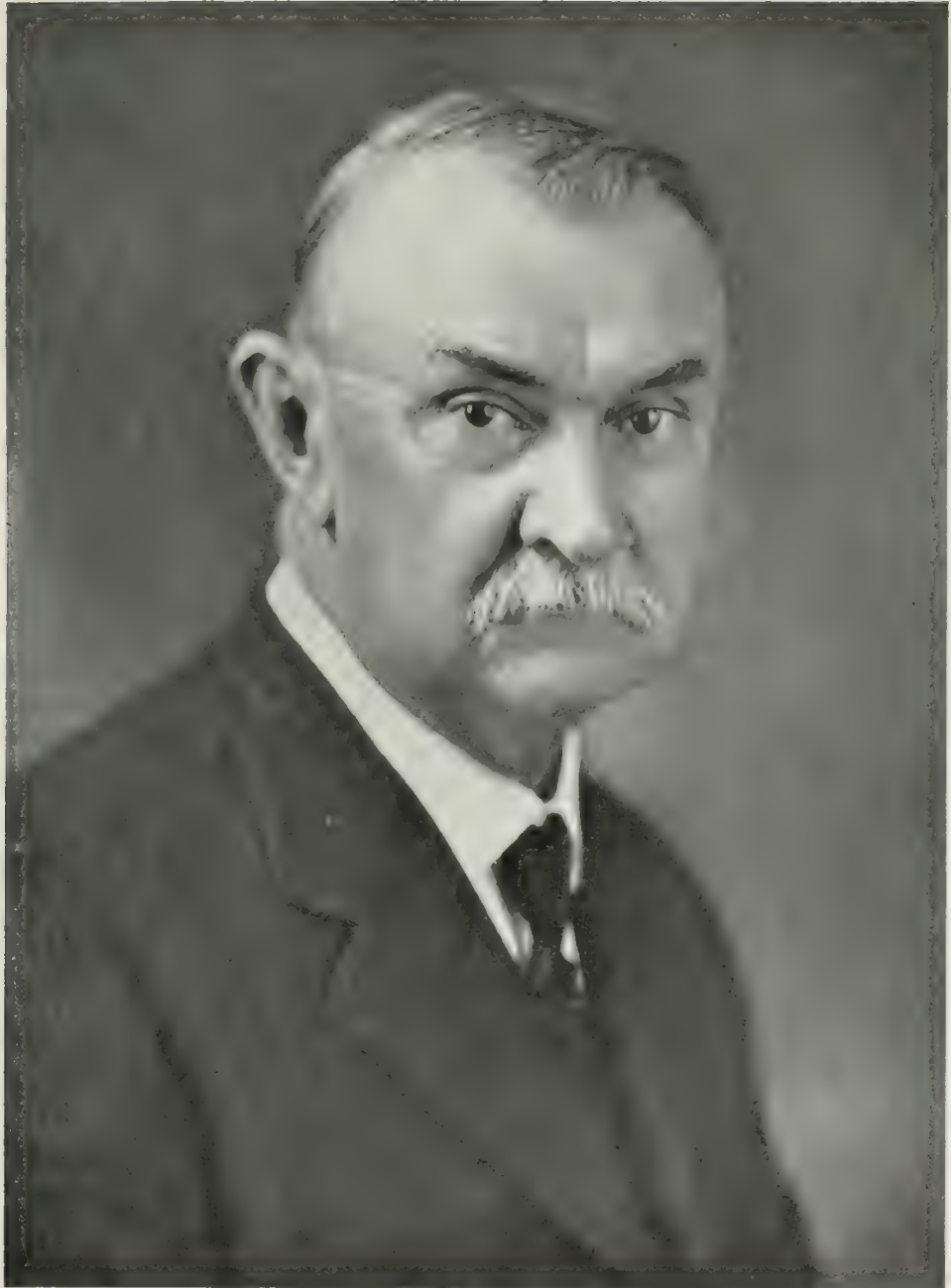


HARLES E. McCUTCHEN, vice-president of the First National Bank, Wichita Falls, capitalist and financier, is one of Texas' most able bankers. Having begun the business at the very bottom, as a bank clerk, he has worked up through every intermediate position to the vice-presidency which he holds today, and besides, as a state bank examiner for three years, he personally has studied the systems used by nearly every bank in the state, its failures and why, its successes and why, and therefore, from the viewpoint of training, is a star of the first magnitude as a banking official.

Mr. McCutchen is a native Texan. He was born in Parker County, on November 15, 1884. His parents, J. S. and Allie Morgan McCutchen, came to Texas in 1870. After completing the public school system of his home town, Mr. McCutchen attended Polytechnic College of Ft. Worth from which he graduated and where he was a classmate of Tris Speaker, king of the American national sport. Immediately after his college course, he began as a bank clerk in 1907 in the First National Bank of Munday, Texas, where he remained for six months, and then, in 1908, became assistant cashier in the First National Bank at Olney, Texas, where he continued for two years. In 1910 Mr. McCutchen organized the First State Bank of Megargel, Texas, and was elected president of the institution. He served in this capacity for two years. From 1912 until 1915 he was state bank examiner under B. L. Gill, commissioner of banking and insurance, who now is vice-president of the Seaboard National Bank of New York. In 1915 Mr. McCutchen came to Wichita Falls as assistant cashier with the First National Bank; in 1917 he served as cashier for three months and then was chosen as an active vice-president of the bank. He is director in the First National Bank at Munday, Texas, as well as of the Farmers' State Bank at Vernon, Texas.

In December of 1913, at Austin, Texas, Miss Bessie Newsom of Austin, Texas, became the bride of Mr. McCutchen. They have one son, James William. The family resides at 1715 Tenth Street.

Mr. McCutchen is popular not only in business but in the social circles of his city. He is the Ceremonial Master at the Maskat Shrine, a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Wichita Club, of the Athletic Club of Dallas, and by church affiliation is a Presbyterian. In training and in natural ability, Mr. McCutchen will hold a place prominent among Texas bankers for a generation to come.



R E Hoff



C. CABINESS, active vice-president of the Security National Bank, Wichita Falls, is a leader among the financiers of North Texas and in Oklahoma where he also has banking interests. He is also vice-president of the First National Bank of Burkburnett.

Mr. Cabiness is a native Texan. He was born in the southern part of the state, on January 16, 1884, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Cabiness. Mr. Cabiness, senior, was a native of Texas. His education has been obtained from the schools of Texas and Oklahoma. He began his business career as a bookkeeper in a mercantile establishment in Oklahoma. In 1905 he began banking as a bookkeeper in the First National Bank of Sayre, Oklahoma. He worked up to the position of assistant cashier in this institution, and in 1913, he became active vice-president and manager of the First National Bank of Erick, Oklahoma, where he remained for four and a half years. While manager of the First National Bank of Oklahoma the bank paid dividends of from thirty to seventy-five per cent in cash every year while he had charge of the bank. In 1918 he came to Burkburnett as active vice-president and manager of the First National Bank of that city. While manager of this bank, during the boom, he successfully conducted its affairs through the period of its greatest prosperity. During this time he handled more escrow deals than any man in Wichita County in a similar period. In July of 1920, he came to Wichita Falls as one of the organizers of the Security National Bank of which he is now vice-president. Besides his banking interests in Texas and Oklahoma, Mr. Cabiness has oil interests in the Burkburnett district.

Miss Lucile Tyler, a Missourian, in 1915, at Elk City, Oklahoma, became the bride of Mr. Cabiness. They have one daughter, Florence, and the family residence is at 1712 Huff Avenue. Mr. Cabiness is a Shriner of the Maskat Temple, a Knight of Pythias and a member of the Wichita Club and the Chamber of Commerce. His church affiliation is Presbyterian. Youthful, energetic and with big banking interests already to his credit, Mr. Cabiness will have a very important place in the immense future of his city.



FACE M. CLIFFORD, cashier of the Security National Bank, came to Wichita Falls in 1908, from Fort Worth, Texas. Previous to becoming a banker he was in the railroad business, serving as joint agent for all the roads out of Wichita Falls. He was in this business for nine years and withdrew to become assistant cashier of the City National Bank, with whom he remained until the organization of the Security National, July 1, 1920. He assisted in the organization of the bank and was elected cashier when it was opened for business. The bank has a capital of \$400,000 and a surplus of \$100,000. Mr. Clifford started out in the business world as a stenographer and followed the vocation for two years. He then engaged in the railroad business and remained continuously in it until he engaged in the banking business in 1918.

Mr. Clifford is a native of Putnam, Texas, where he was born May 6, 1886. His father, Geo. H. Clifford, was a ranchman and his mother was Belzoni Birdwell Clifford. Both parents are dead. He was

educated in the public schools and at Polytechnic College.

His marriage to Miss Laura Bell, daughter of Dr. J. M. Bell, well known physician and former mayor of Wichita Falls, was consummated in 1914, and they have one child, Dorothy Bell. The family home is at 1513 Twelfth Street.

Mr. Clifford is both Scottish Rite and York Rite Mason, a member of Wichita Blue Lodge No. 635. He is also a member of the Wichita Club and the Chamber of Commerce.

His church affiliation is with the Methodist Church in which he has served as a steward for the past eight years.

He is a progressive and prominent citizen, ambitious for his institution and his city, and lends his best efforts to the upbuilding of both institutions.



JOHN E. HAYNES, president of the American State Bank, Burkburnett, is one of the aggressive financiers in a district of big business. As one who has followed the banking business all of his life and has worked up from the bottom to the place of management in a prominent financial institution, Mr. Haynes is noted for his efficiency and mastery of his calling. The development of a section and its banking business are always most vitally connected, mutually dependent each upon the other. The territory of the northwest has enjoyed a growth rapid but permanent, and its development in the future because of its riches in natural resources will be prodigious. Mr. Haynes and his institution are right at the heart of this territory and will do an attractive part in its future activity. Associated with him in official capacity are J. W. Gilliland, as vice-president; L. C. Laws, vice-president, and Mr. E. B. Grennell, cashier. The bank was organized in 1919, starting with a capital of \$50,000 and increased to \$65,000 January 1, 1921, and has eleven employees.

On November 3, 1882, Mr. Haynes was born at Roanoke, in Denton County, Texas. His parents, Marshall J. and Nancy L. (Higgins) Haynes, moved to Oklahoma in 1898 and located at Watonga. This, however, was after the Texas public schools had given Mr. Haynes his training. Oklahoma provided his first commercial and practical education, for he became an employee in the department of the county treasurer in his new location. After two years of service with this department, he began banking as a clerk in the First National Bank, Watonga, Okla. By 1909 he had become assistant cashier but severed his connection to become cashier of the Bank of Eagle City where he remained for eight years. In 1917 the First State Bank of Oilton, Okla., claimed him for vice-president; after two years of affiliation with that institution, in 1919, Mr. Haynes came to Burkburnett as vice-president and manager of the American State Bank, organized at that time, becoming president on January 1, 1921.

Miss Bessie Dunlap, of Missouri, became the bride of Mr. Haynes at Watonga, Okla., on December 23, 1906. Lanette and Hildagard are their two children; the family residence is at 610 East Fourth Street Burkburnett. Mr. Haynes is a Shriner at the Adkar Temple, Tulsa, Okla. As one who is proficient in his calling and in a territory bankers everywhere might covet for their location, Mr. Haynes is a first rank citizen of his city and will be active in its great future.



DR. EDWARD H. CARY, chairman staff, faculty and advisory board of Baylor Medical College, ex-president of the Southern Medical Association and one of the foremost eye, ear, nose and throat surgeons in the Southwest, has been a prominent figure in medical circles of Dallas and Texas since his arrival here in 1889. Dr. Cary came to Dallas first to be associated with his brother, the late A. P. Cary, in the conduct of surgical and dental supply business, which bears his name, and which is one of the largest concerns of its kind in the South.

After remaining with his brother until 1895 he returned to New York and took up the active study of medicine, graduating from Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1898. Upon completing his medical studies Dr. Cary accepted an internship at Bellevue, 1898-9, and for 18 months was interne of New York Eye and Ear Infirmary and house surgeon. He located in New York where he remained until the death of his brother in April, 1901, when he returned to Dallas permanently in July, and began the active practice of his profession here. He was therefore forced to resign important clinical positions at Bellevue Medical College, as well as the Post-Graduate School of Medicine, "The Polyclinic," to which he had been appointed before leaving.

Returning to Dallas he organized his brothers' business as guardian for his children and placed it on a substantial business basis. In October, 1901, he opened an office in this city and in 1902 became Dean of the Medical Department of the University of Dallas. This school was later merged with and became a part of Baylor Medical College and Dr. Cary was continued as Dean of the combined school, a position he held until 1920 when he became chairman of the staff faculty and advisory board. He also served the school as chief of the eye, ear, nose and throat division. To his untiring efforts, energy and determination is attributed much of the success achieved by Baylor Medical School and the elevation in 1915 to its present rank as a Class A institution.

Dr. Cary is a native of Alabama and is a native of Union Springs, where he was born February 28, 1872. He is a son of Major Joseph Milton and Lucy Janette (Powell) Cary who were of Virginia families and prominent figures in the ante bellum history of Alabama and during the trying period of the reconstruction days following the Civil War.

The academic education of Dr. Cary was received at the Union Springs Academy and his medical training at Bellevue and other of the prominent clinics of the country.

In April, 1911, Dr. Cary was married to Miss Georgia Fonda Schneider, daughter of Jules E. and Florence (Fonda) Schneider, of Dallas. Mr. Schneider had been for many years a well known wholesale grocer and capitalist of Dallas. They have three children, Georgie, Edward, Jr., and Florence. The family resides at 4712 Lakeside Drive, Highland Park.

Dr. Cary has been a leading figure in making Dallas a great medical center and has been tireless in his efforts to forward and bring to a successful termination this great humanitarian movement. Largely through his efforts also the present comprehensive building program for the Baptist Memorial Sanitarium, involving an expenditure of several hundred thousand dollars, was undertaken. To further strengthen this city as a medical center, Dr. Cary

has made arrangements to build an eighteen story building for the medical and dental professions.

During the World War he was chairman of the Fourteenth District Medical Advisory Board and was a member of the Council of National Defense. He organized the Baylor Hospital Unit, comprising twelve doctors, twenty-five nurses and fifty enlisted men which went to France in 1918. After this unit had sailed Dr. Cary organized a smaller group which was trained at the base hospital at Fort Worth from whence they went abroad into the service.

Dr. Cary has one of the largest operative clinics in the South, doing from four to six hours' surgery each day. He is a recognized authority on the eye, ear, nose and throat and difficult cases are referred to him by physicians from not only Texas but many other states as well. He has contributed many papers of scientific merit to the American, Southern and State Medical Societies.

Dr. Cary is a member of the National, Southern and Texas Medical Associations, the North Texas and Dallas County Medical Societies and is a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons. In 1910-11 he was president of the Dallas County Medical Society, in 1917-18 he was president of the Texas State Medical Society, in 1919-20 served as president of the Southern Medical Association, comprising sixteen states of the South. In 1916 Baylor University conferred the degree of doctor of laws upon Dr. Cary.

Although intensely devoted to his profession and the movement for making Dallas a great medical center, Dr. Cary is a member of clubs and fraternal organizations in which he finds social enjoyment and recreation from the arduous duties that devolve upon him from day to day. Among others he is a member of the Idlewild and Dallas City and Country Clubs and the University Club. At college he was a member of Alpha Chapter of Phi Alpha Sigma. He is a 32d degree Mason, a member of the Shrine and Knights Templar bodies. He has extensive interests in several corporations, which have his advise and council and to the success of which he has largely contributed. His church affiliation is with the Baptist Church.

A man of pleasing personality and wonderful surgical skill, Dr. Cary has achieved a remarkable success and is believed by his friends to be just entering the period of his great activity and usefulness.



DR. BACON SAUNDERS, well known physician and surgeon, with offices on the seventh floor of the Flatiron Building, has been an active figure in Fort Worth medical circles for nearly thirty years, having come here from Bonham in 1893. Prior to that time he had been engaged in the practice of his profession at Bonham for sixteen years, giving Dr. Saunders an unbroken record of forty-four years' service in alleviating the ills of suffering humanity.

For a number of years Dr. Saunders has specialized in surgery and his ability in this line of the medical profession was attested by his selection as professor of surgery in the medical department of Baylor University at Dallas. A man of wonderful personality and rare skill as a surgeon, Dr. Saunders has developed a practice and achieved a reputation which is more than state wide.

A native of Kentucky, Dr. Saunders was born at Bowling Green, January 5, 1855, a son of Dr. John S. and Sarah Jane (Claypool) Saunders, both natives



Edward H. Cary

of Kentucky. His father was a well known physician of Kentucky in the early days.

Dr. Saunders received his academic education at Carlton College at Bonham and then entered the medical department of the University of Louisville, graduating there in 1877.

On October 30, 1877, Dr. Saunders was married at Bonham to Miss Ida Caldwell, member of a well known North Texas family. They have two children, Dr. Roy F. and Linda Ray. Dr. Roy F. Saunders is associated with his father in the practice of medicine.

Besides the various national, state and local medical associations and societies, Dr. Saunders is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows, Fort Worth and Rivercrest Country Clubs and the Chamber of Commerce. Dr. Sanders is ex-president of the State Medical Society, ex-president of the Southern Surgical Association, and is one of the two Texas founders of the American College of Surgeons and at this time is president of the Texas section of this organization. He is a director of the F. and M. Bank of Fort Worth. Deeply interested in educational matters, he is a trustee and member of the executive committee of Texas Christian University.

DR. RALEIGH WILLIAM BAIRD, senior member of the professional firm of Baird, Doolittle, McBride and Flynn, 704-11 Wilson Building, has been actively engaged in the practice of medicine in the City of Dallas for twenty years, having come here from New York City in 1900. In the realm of internal medicine and diagnostics he is considered one of the leading men not only of Texas but of the entire Southwest.

Besides looking after a large practise, Dr. Baird is professor of clinical medicine at the medical department of Baylor University, is a member of the medical staff of Baptist Memorial Sanitarium and a member of the visiting staff of Parkland Hospital. He also teaches medicine in the Training School for Nurses operated in conjunction with the Baptist Memorial Sanitarium.

Dr. Baird is a native of Shreveport, Louisiana, and was born there April 9, 1871. He is a son of M. L. and Mary E. (Law) Baird of Shreveport. His father was a well known merchant and planter of North Louisiana. Dr. Baird's family is of Revolutionary descent, his grandfather having fought in the war of the Revolution and his father in the war of 1812.

The early education of Dr. Baird was secured in the public schools and in the Cleburne High School where he graduated in 1880. He attended Southwestern University and received his A. B. degree there in 1893, then taking up the study of medicine at the University of New York (Bellevue Hospital) and graduating there with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1896. He served as interne at Bellevue Hospital from his graduation until 1898 and then went abroad where he spent two years in the special study of internal medicine in the clinics of Paris and London, returning to America in 1899.

Dr. Baird was married in 1900 to Miss Linie Bishop of Waxahachie, member of a prominent Texas family. They have four children, Sarah, Eleanor, Billie and Horace, the last two being twins.

Dr. Baird is a member of the American Medical Association, Texas and Dallas County Medical Societies, the Dallas Country and City Club, Chamber of Commerce and the University Club. He predicts a great future for Dallas and predicts that the city

will in the near future become the medical center of the Southwest.

SE. MILLIKEN, M. D., Marvin Building, came to Dallas from New York City in 1897 following a period of ten years training in the best hospitals of the east and began the general practise of medicine and surgery, specializing in the latter branch. He is now attending physician at St. Paul's Sanitarium and lecturer on orthopedic surgery in Saint Paul's Training School for Nurses. Before coming to Dallas Dr. Milliken did a great deal of writing on surgery and allied topics.

A native Texan, Dr. Milliken was born at Mansfield in Tarrant County December 2, 1866. His parents were Captain Samuel and Annie Henrietta (Campbell) Milliken who came to Texas just before the outbreak of the Civil War. Captain Milliken was a steamboat captain and built and operated boats on the Mississippi from Paducah, Kentucky, to New Orleans. After removing to Texas he devoted his time to ranching and built the first frame house where Ballinger now stands.

Dr. Milliken was educated at Ad Ran College, now Texas Christian University, which was then located at Thorpe Springs. He studied medicine and graduated from the medical department of the University of Louisville in 1887. He served as interne in Saints Mary and Elizabeth hospitals at Louisville in 1887 and 1888 and then became house surgeon in the Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled in New York City, being made assistant surgeon for the same hospital in 1889 and remaining there until 1892 when he was made lecturer on surgery for the New York Polyclinic School and Hospital for postgraduates. From 1894 to 1897 he was attending surgeon to Randall Island Hospitals and in 1897 came to Dallas. For a while Dr. Milliken was professor of surgery at Baylor Medical School and he also operated a private sanitarium in Dallas for 20 years. He was a member of the Board of Health in Dallas for two years.

Dr. Milliken was married October 3, 1894 in Dallas to Miss Sallie Gibbs of Dallas, daughter of former Lieutenant Governor Gibbs now deceased. They have three children, Samuel Gibbs, a medical student at the University of Texas, Miss Catherine and Miss Dorothy Milliken.

Dr. Milliken is a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, a member of the American Medical Association, State and County Medical Societies, the Dallas Country Club and Chamber of Commerce. He is a firm believer in the future of Dallas and says that now it is the best city of its size in the United States.

DR. GARFIELD M. HACKLER, M. D., Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, professor of principles of surgery in the medical department of Baylor University, with offices at 303 Southwestern Life Insurance Building, has been an active figure in medical circles of Dallas for seventeen years, having removed to Dallas from Waco in 1904. Dr. Hackler specializes in surgery, devoting almost his entire time to this branch of the profession. Besides his work as professor of principles of surgery at Baylor, Dr. Hackler also is one of the teachers of general surgery in the medical school. He is a member of the staff of the Baptist Memorial Sanitarium and of Parkland Hospital.

Dr. Hackler is a native of Grayson County, Vir-

ginia and is a son of Rev. Garfield and Delphine (Holsey) Hackler. His father was a well known Baptist minister and for many years prominent in the work of the church in Virginia and North Carolina.

Dr. Hackler received his preliminary academic education in the public schools of Virginia and North Carolina and then entered the medical department of the University of Maryland for his medical training. He graduated with the class of 1891, receiving his degree of doctor of medicine. He is also a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Beginning active practise at Mars Hill, North Carolina, Dr. Hackler remained there for two years and in 1894 removed to Waco, practising there until his removal to Dallas in 1904. He has been connected in various capacities with the medical department of Baylor University ever since coming to Dallas. From 1904 until 1907 he was professor of medicine and taught the principles and practise of medicine and from 1907 until 1911 was professor of surgical technique and clinical surgery. Since 1911 he has been professor of the principles of surgery and clinical surgery.

Dr. Hackler was married at Waco to Miss Hortense Alexander, daughter of Judge L. C. Alexander, prominent jurist and one of the founders of the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College. They have one son, Kenneth Adair.

Besides being a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, Dr. Hackler is a member of the American Medical Association, Texas Medical Society, North Texas, Central Texas and Dallas County Medical Societies. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a Shriner and a member of the Dallas Country Club.

Dr. Hackler has traveled and studied extensively in the medical centers of the old world. In 1907 he spent four months in the hospitals of London and in 1914 had several months work in the best clinics of Paris, Switzerland, Austria, Germany, Holland and England. He also has attended extensively the clinics in the leading cities of the United States.

Dr. Hackler is deeply interested in the progress of Dallas along medical lines and believes it will become the leading medical center of the South.



DR. CHAS. M. ROSSER, senior member of the medical and surgical partnership of Rosser, Rosser and Carter, came to Dallas in 1889 from East Texas and today is one of the best known men of his profession in the Southwest. He is senior surgeon at the Baptist Memorial Sanitarium and was the founder of the Good Samaritan Hospital on the grounds of which the Baptist Sanitarium now stands. Dr. Rosser also established the first medical school in Dallas and this school later became the Baylor University College of Medicine. For eighteen years Dr. Rosser has been professor of surgery in this college, and many prominent surgeons today had their first training under him.

Dr. Rosser was born near Cuthbert, Georgia, December 22, 1862, a son of Rev. M. F. and Amelia (Smith) Rosser. His father was a well known Methodist minister and during the Civil War served as chaplain of the 41st Georgia regiment. He came to Texas following the close of the war in 1866 and located in Camp County.

Dr. Rosser received his preliminary education at

the East Texas Academic Institute under the noted Professor John M. Richardson and studied medicine at the University of Louisville, graduating there with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1888.

Before taking up the study of medicine Dr. Rosser taught school in East Texas from 1881 to 1884 and following his graduation began practicing at Waxahachie, removing to Dallas one year later. In 1891 he was elected city health officer, serving one term, and from 1895 to 1897 was superintendent of the North Texas Hospital for Insane at Terrell, having been appointed by Governor (now United States Senator) Chas. A. Culberson. He returned to his private practice at Dallas in 1897.

On September 11, 1889, Dr. Rosser was married to Miss Elma Curtice of Eminence, Kentucky, a member of a well known Kentucky family. They have two children, Dr. Curtice Rosser who is associated with his father, and Mrs. George McBlair of New York.

Dr. Rosser is a forceful writer and an eloquent speaker. His addresses before medical bodies have attracted wide attention and his papers have received prominent places in magazines and other publications devoted to the profession. During the late war he spoke for five months in the interest of government war work and occupied 65 pulpits, preaching the doctrines of loyalty and of thrift and savings. In this work Dr. Rosser was personally invited to take part by Wm. G. McAdoo.

For three years Dr. Rosser has been chairman of the committee to secure for the medical profession a building which is about to be erected and will probably be 18 stories. He was appointed to this work by Dallas County Medical Society.

A Fellow of the American College of Surgeons and member of all the recognized medical bodies, Dr. Rosser has been honored several times by election to offices in different organizations. He is a member of the Dallas Country Club and University Club.



DR. ANDREW B. SMALL, Wilson Building, specialist in surgery, came to Dallas fifteen years ago from Waxahachie where he had been engaged in general practise. Three years after coming to Dallas he turned his attention exclusively to surgery.

A native of Alabama, Dr. Small was born near Collingsville, in DeKalb County, July 15th, 1863. His parents were Wm. A. and Harriett (Nicholson) Small, members of two of the oldest families of the state. Dr. Small's mother was a graduate of the East Alabama Masonic Female University, holding an A. B. degree, and her love of knowledge was early imparted to her son. After two years of college work he went to the medical department of the University of Alabama, having won a scholarship in a competitive examination. He graduated at the University of Tennessee with the degree of M. D. in 1888.

After his graduation Dr. Small began general practise at Waxahachie. In 1900 was married to Miss Mary Watson, daughter of Dr. S. H. Watson of Waxahachie, one of the best known physicians of Central Texas. They have three children, Keith Louise, educated at Wellesley College, Andrew B. Jr., and Frances Nicholson.

Dr. Small is professor of surgical pathology at Baylor Medical School and is also a member of the executive staff of the Baptist Memorial Sanitarium. He has received many honors at the hands of his



W. H. Carter and Family

fellow physicians and surgeons and at present is a member of the Board of Counselors of the State Medical Association. He is a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons and was formerly vice-president of the Texas State Medical Society and president of the Central Texas Medical Society. Dr. Small is a Thirty-second Degree Mason, a member of the Scottish Rite and Hella Temple at Dallas and a member of the Dallas Country and City Clubs.

A wonderful future is predicted for Dallas by Dr. Small who believes it will become a city of half a million people at no distant day. Texas, he says, is just getting started toward attracting the attention of the world and he expects Dallas to profit largely by the interest now being centered on the Lone Star State.



R. DERO E. SEAY, Dallas County State Bank Building, associate of Dr. Jno. O. McReynolds in the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, began his medical career in Dallas twenty-one years ago and during this entire time has devoted his attention to his specialty. Dr. Seay began practising with Dr. McReynolds early in 1897 and during this period has occupied the same office until the completion of the new Dallas County State Bank Building in 1920 when their offices were removed there from the Trust Building on the opposite corner of Main Street. Dr. Seay is vice-president of the Down Town Development Association, owners of the new building, and was vice-president of the company which owned and operated the Trust building. Besides his general office practise, Dr. Seay is local oculist for the Santa Fe and Texas and Pacific railroads.

A native of Tennessee, Dr. Seay was born at Gallatin, November 7, 1874. He is a son of George E. and Mary Jane (Lauderdale) Seay, both natives of Tennessee. His father was a well known lawyer in his native state and is now retired and living in Dallas.

After attending the public schools and the Gallatin High School where he graduated in 1888, Dr. Seay studied in the Gallatin Male Seminary, graduating there in 1892. He then entered the medical department of Vanderbilt University, graduating in 1896 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Dr. Seay had taken up his residence in Dallas in 1893 before completing his medical studies and upon his graduation at Vanderbilt returned here and began active practise with Dr. McReynolds. He has been a member of the staff of Saint Paul's Sanitarium for several years and from 1905 until 1914 was professor of diseases of the nose and throat in the medical department of Southern Methodist University.

On March 3, 1908, Dr. Seay was married in Dallas to Miss Pauline Bolanz, daughter of Chas. L. Bolanz, pioneer Dallas citizen and one of the founders of the Murphy-Bolanz Company, prominent real estate and investment brokers. Dr. and Mrs. Seay have two children, George Edward, 11 years of age, and Chas. Eugene, five.

Besides the American Medical Association and the Southern, State, North Texas and Dallas County Medical Societies, Dr. Seay is a member of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology.

Dr. Seay is a member of the Dallas Country Club, City Club, Idlewild Club and the Dallas Athletic Club. He is also a Thirty-Second Degree Mason, a

member of the Scottish Rite bodies and of Hella Temple Shrine.



R. ALBERT WARE NASH, physician and surgeon, president of the staff of Saint Paul's Sanitarium and a member of the Parkland Hospital staff, is a native of Dallas County and was born at Garland, April 27, 1883. Although one of the younger members of the profession in Dallas, Dr. Nash is highly respected by older physicians and is recognized as one of the coming medical men of this section.

He was city health officer for four years, from 1911 to 1915, and rendered valiant and efficient service during the epidemic of cerebro-spinal meningitis in 1911 and 1912, directing the fight against the disease. During 1912 and 1913 Dr. Nash was president of the Dallas County Medical Society and from 1909 to 1912 was professor of therapeutics at the medical department of Baylor University. In 1913 he became professor of fractures at Southwestern University and continued with that institution until 1916.

Dr. Nash received his preliminary education in the public schools of Dallas and graduated from the high school here in 1902. He then attended Vanderbilt University and graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1906. He entered the active practice of his profession in Dallas immediately following his graduation and was an interne at Parkland Hospital in 1906 and 1907.

On September 16, 1913, Dr. Nash was married at Fort Worth to Miss Rose E. Nielsen, daughter of the late Peter Nielsen, for many years a prominent merchant at Galveston. They have two children, Mary Helen and Albert Ware, Jr.

Dr. Nash enlisted in the medical corps of the United States Army in 1918 and was commissioned first lieutenant. He was stationed at Camp McArthur at Waco until discharged in January, 1919. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Scottish Rite and of Hella Temple Shrine at Dallas.



R. WILLIAM M. YOUNG, Wilson Building, for the past twenty-two years identified with the medical fraternity of Dallas and president of the Dallas County Medical Society, is one of the best known physicians in the city and enjoys a large practice, specializing in internal medicine. He is a member of the Parkland Hospital staff of physicians and St. Paul Sanitarium staff, during the war was an examiner for Dallas Draft Board No. 3. During the score of years he has lived in Dallas he has seen many changes wrought, and has always been identified with the work of making Dallas a larger and greater city.

Graduating from Vanderbilt University in 1894, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, he began the practice of his profession at Itasca, Texas, where he resided until 1899, when he came to Dallas. In 1896 and 1898 he took post graduate courses at the New York Polyclinic and the Chicago Polyclinic, and has always kept in thorough touch with the advances made in modern medicine and surgery.

Dr. Young is a native of Armory, Mcnroe county, Miss., born January 25, 1871, but most of his life has been spent in Texas, his parents, W. D. and Sara Jane (Davis) Young, moving to the State from Mississippi, where his father was a planter, many years ago. His father's brother, Dr. J. H. Young, is a practicing physician at Itasca, Texas.

Dr. Young attended the public and high schools at Itasca, Texas, graduating from the high school in 1889, and on November 17, 1902, he was married in Dallas to Miss Florence Adele MacKenzie, member of a California family. Their home is located at 5007 Crutcher Street, Munger Place. The doctor is a member of the American Medical Association, the Southern Medical Society, the North Texas Medical Society and the State and County Medical Societies, belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and the Episcopal Church.

He is a booster for Dallas and believes it the logical location for a great medical center. There is great need for more hospital room and better teaching facilities he says, but he is confident these will be provided along with the other advantages that are being added to Dallas day after day.



R. JOHN O. McREYNOLDS, sixth floor of the Trust Building, colonel in the United States Army Medical Corps during the world war, for 28 years specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat and one of the foremost surgeons in this line in the Southwest, came to Dallas from Kentucky and established his medical practice here in 1892. He established at Saint Paul's Sanitarium during the war a research laboratory which was of great value to the government medical corps.

Dr. McReynolds was born at Elkton, Kentucky, in 1865, and was a son of Richard B. and Victoria Campbell (Boone) McReynolds. He was married November 27, 1895, to Miss Katherine Seay, of Gallatin, Tennessee. They have one daughter, Miss Mary Victoria McReynolds.

The early education of Dr. McReynolds was along scientific lines and at the age of 22 he came to Dallas as instructor in mathematics and astronomy in the Dallas high school. Returning east he studied medicine in the best schools of New York and Baltimore and obtained the highest honors at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore in the class of 1891-92. He was for a time resident physician at the Baltimore City Hospital and located at Dallas in 1892, taking up immediately his specialty of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. At various times during his residence in Dallas Dr. McReynolds has visited the clinics of Paris, Berlin and Vienna for the purpose of special study and professional observation.

In August, 1918, Dr. McReynolds entered the service of his country and was commissioned a major in the medical corps, being promoted to colonel on March 19, 1919. He was stationed for a time at Mineola, Long Island, and later was transferred to Camp Dick at Dallas. He is still a member of the medical reserve corps of the army. He was the first president of the Air Service Medical Association of the United States.

Dr. McReynolds is ophthalmologist, oculist and aurist for Saint Paul's Sanitarium, for the Texas & Pacific and the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railroads and is a member of the Oxford Ophthalmological Congress. He was formerly vice-president of the American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society and also of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Oto-Laryngology. He is a member of the various recognized medical associations and societies of the nation, state and county and holds membership in the Sleepy Hollow Club of New York City, the Author's Club of London, Dallas

County and City and Lakewood Country Clubs and is president of the Officers' Club of Dallas. He is also a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Scottish Rite and of Hella Temple Shrine at Dallas.

Dr. McReynolds has been interested in various commercial enterprises in Dallas and was president of the Trust Company which erected the eight-story office building adjoining Sanger Brothers and which was recently sold to that firm, but is now devoting his entire time, thought and energy to his profession. He is a member of the Downtown Development Association which erected the Dallas County State Bank Building and is keenly interested in the opening of Lamar Street, improvement of the Trinity River and other projects that affect the development of the city on a large scale.



R. SAM WEBB, JR., surgeon and specialist in orthopedic surgery, professor of orthopedic surgery in the medical department of Baylor University and chief surgeon for the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway and affiliated lines of Texas, came to Dallas from Waco in 1911 and today is known as one of the ablest surgeons in Texas. He is a member of the staff of the Baptist Memorial Sanitarium and of Parkland Hospital. Dr. Webb is an intensive student of medical and surgical topics and his papers on surgery are given the closest interest and attention at meetings of the surgical sections of various medical societies.

A native Texan, Dr. Webb was born at Waco, August 9, 1882, a son of Samuel Webb, Sr., prominent banker, lawyer and rancher of Albany and Houston. For many years his father was cashier of the First National Bank of Houston. His mother was formerly Miss Ella Downs, also a native Texan and member of a prominent family at Waco.

The pre-medical education of Dr. Webb was received in the public schools of Waco and Albany and at Reynolds Presbyterian Academy. He then entered the University of Texas, graduating in 1899 and completed his medical studies at the University of Nashville, being given the degree of Doctor of Medicine by that institution in 1905. Shortly after his graduation Dr. Webb began practice at Call, Texas, where he was physician and surgeon for the Kirby Lumber Company. In 1906 he went to Albany where he remained eight months and then accepted the position of chief surgeon for the Texas Central Railroad. When this road was purchased by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas in 1907, he continued his position, removing to Walnut Springs. In 1910 he was transferred to Waco and in 1911 to Dallas where he has remained since.

On February 15, 1914, Mr. Webb was married to Miss Alline DeMaret, daughter of A. M. DeMaret and a native of Mineral Wells. They have one son, Sam Nail Webb.

Dr. Webb is a member of the Association of Chief Surgeons of the United States, a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons and a member of the various recognized national, state and local medical associations and societies. His fraternal affiliations are with the Masons, Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows and Woodmen of the World. He is also a member of the Dallas Country Club and Chamber of Commerce.

Declaring that Dallas is today already the medical center of Texas, Dr. Webb believes the city has a great outlook and that its future in every respect is very bright.

THOMAS JOSEPH CROWE, physician, 607, 620 Trust Building, doing a general medical practise, is exceptionally well identified with the medical profession both in the state and in Dallas, having been a member of the examining board of the state for the past twenty years and now serving as secretary of the board. He has been an important factor in fixing the standards for practise in the state and says that Texas has the best law governing the admission of men to practise medicine of any state in the United States. During his connection with the state examining board he has been instrumental in securing much legislation improving the medical situation in the state. He is also chairman of the city hospital board in Dallas, president and secretary of the Texas Homeopathic Society and an officer of the American Institute of Homeopathy. He was at one time a member of the state water commission, appointed by the governor of the state.

Dr. Crowe began the practice of medicine in Dallas in 1895. Prior to that time he had had an extensive experience in the hospitals of the North and East. He graduated from the St. Louis Homeopathic Medical College with the degree of M. D. in 1887, and after that did special work in the following polyclinics and hospitals: Philadelphia Homeopathic Polyclinic, 1893-94; Philadelphia Polyclinic, 1894-95; Lying In Charity Hospital, Philadelphia, 1894-95; Johns Hopkins Hospital and Mercy Hospital (Chicago), 1905; Flower and Hahneman Hospitals, New York. He is a native of Newark, N. Y., born June 18, 1864, and was educated in the public schools of that city and Rochester and in private schools. He was married at Palestine, Texas, September 28, 1886, to Miss Julia Eleanor Potts, a native of Tennessee, whose father, J. G. Potts, was interested in the Southern Express Company and prominent in its development. They have two sons, T. J., Jr., and Hugh Harris. The Crowe home is located at 908 Browder Street. Dr. Crowe is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Dallas Athletic Club, and in the past has been connected with many of the civic, social and fraternal organizations of the city.

Speaking of the future of Dallas he says there are many plans on foot that will greatly help the city to become the leading medical center of the Southwest, and that they will all be worked out successfully within a few years.

DR. BEN E. HUDGINS, general practitioner, 417 Wilson Building, preparing at the time this is written to specialize in gynecology and obstetrics, has been a resident of Dallas since 1918 yet he is one of the best known physicians in the city, thoroughly posted in materia medica and generally recognized as a skillful physician. For about ten years before coming to Dallas he practised at Mesquite, Texas, only a short distance from the city, and was, therefore, familiar with the city's hospitals and sanitariums and local physicians. During the war he was identified with the Baptist Sanitarium and the Parkland Hospital, and also connected with local draft boards. Favorable action on his application for service in the army was not taken until just before the armistice was signed, otherwise he would have been among the large army of physicians and surgeons who served their country during the great conflict with the House of Hohenzollern.

Dr. Hudgins is a graduate of the Memphis Hospital Medical College, taking his M. D. degree there in 1901, and beginning the practice of medicine at Crandall, Texas, the same year. After six years at Crandall he moved to Mesquite in 1907. In 1902 he took his first post-graduate course at New Orleans, and every summer he attends clinics at leading medical centers in the country. He is a native of Jackson County, Alabama, born at Scotsboro, March 25, 1873. He graduated from the high school at Henrietta, Texas, in 1899, and then took up the study of medicine, attending the Fort Worth Medical College one year before entering the Memphis Medical College from which he graduated.

While practising at Crandall, Texas, Dr. Hudgins met and married Miss Lela Roberts, daughter of Dr. W. B. Roberts of that town, the marriage taking place in 1902, and they have three children, Grace, David and Violet. The family lives at 5805 Belmont Avenue.

Dr. Hudgins is identified with the American Medical Association, the North Texas Medical Society and the State and County Medical Societies, is a Scottish Rite Mason, a member of the Auto Club and attends religious services at the Methodist Church, with which body he is affiliated.

He holds Dallas to be the logical place for a great medical center for the entire Southwest, and says it will eventually become that. More hospitals are needed in Dallas he says, and the continued growth of the city is making the need more imperative every year.

DR. J. M. MARTIN, specialist in X-Ray work and Electro-Therapeutics, Radio-Therapy and diagnosis, came to Dallas from Hillsboro in 1906 to accept the chair of electro-therapeutics and x-ray methods at Baylor University Medical Department. At that time Dr. Martin was the only physician west of Chicago doing this class of work and today he is one of the recognized authorities in this line and his book on this subject, one of the first to be published on Practical Electro-Therapeutics and X-Ray Methods, is still used as a textbook by many leading medical schools and colleges. He is now preparing to publish another book which the medical profession is looking forward to with a great deal of interest.

Dr. Martin was born in Phelps County, Missouri, December 11, 1867, his parents being C. M. and Valeria Simpson Martin. He was raised on a farm and attended the public schools of Phelps County and later took a general preparatory course at the University of Indiana at Valparaiso. He graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Saint Louis in 1892 and began practice in Hill County, Texas. He was married at Hillsboro, January 6, 1893, to Miss Emma Auerbach of Missouri. They have one son, Dr. C. L. Martin, who is a graduate of Harvard Medical College and of the University of Texas and is associated with his father here.

Besides his work with Baylor University, Dr. Martin is a member of the executive staff of the Baptist Memorial Sanitarium and is radiographer for this institution and for Parkland Hospital as well. He is a member of all the recognized medical societies and associations, state, national and county, the State X-Ray Association and National Roentgen Ray Society. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of Hella Temple at Dallas and a member of the City Club and Cedar Crest Country Club.



COL. C. C. SLAUGHTER. Out of the spirit of the pioneers of yesterday, men of loyal devotion, energy and progressiveness, has emerged the Lone Star State of today with its immense activities. To these builders of yesterday, who laid foundations, is due much of the success of the present and future eras. In the list of capable pioneers of the state, no name stands out with greater prominence and none is more worthy of honorable mention, not simply as one of the makers of Texas, but as a leading spirit of the Southwest than is the name of Col. C. C. Slaughter, deceased since January 25, 1919. He was known and esteemed by three generations as King of Cattlemen, Financier and Christian Philanthropist.

Christopher Columbus Slaughter was born in Sabine County, Texas, February 9, 1837, and has the distinction of being the first child of American parentage born in the Republic of Texas. His father, George Webb Slaughter, native of Mississippi, a graduate of Bush College, was an itinerant Baptist minister and used by General Sam Houston as courier and chief of scouts. The mother was Sara (Mason) Slaughter of Alabama, daughter of Jno. Mason and related to J. Y. Mason of Mason-and-Dixon Line fame. As a youth, he was brought up under careful moral tutelage and imbibed the priceless influence of good home surroundings. His business career began with his buying interest in his father's herd of cattle for \$520, which sum he had cleared as the result of a three months trading tour made in an ox-wagon. From that humble beginning came the greatest individual land owner of the world, a pillar in many financial institutions of the Southwest and the founder and endower, to the extent of over a million dollars, of Christian colleges and benevolent enterprises. For two years in the earlier days, he and his father were leaders in the mercantile business in Palo Pinto, buying goods in New York on their trips to the big markets and bringing them to Texas where they were greatly needed. In 1873 he, with associates, organized the City National Bank of Dallas, having definitely chosen Dallas as his residence in the early '70's. Later he served the City National Bank as president. In 1884 he aided in launching the American National Bank which later was consolidated with the National Exchange Bank and then became known as the American Exchange National Bank, one of the strongest financial institutions in the South. He was first vice-president of this bank until his death. While in the days that Dallas was a village, Col. Slaughter says he could have purchased for \$500 the block on which now stands the City National Bank, it was not until about 1900 that he began to invest extensively in Dallas realty holdings; these today are extensive, chief among which is the seven story office building known by his name.

Col. Slaughter was the greatest promoter and organizer the cattle business has ever had. It was he who initiated the move that replaced the poor-bred, long-horn with blooded animals. In 1897 he bought 2,000 fine Herefords. Two years later, he purchased Ancient Briton and later Sir Bredwell,

the famous Hereford bull, for \$5,000 at public auction in Kansas City. This was a record price for a bull at public auction at that time, and among Col. Slaughter's competitors in bidding was Mr. Armour. Sir Bredwell made history in many stock shows of the Southwest after coming to Texas. The value of good breeding in the earlier days was hardly appreciated, and it is to Col. C. C. Slaughter that the Southwest is indebted for better stock for not only a higher grade began to roam his thousands of acres, but his influence and example were followed by many other cattlemen later. Colonel Slaughter was an organizer of the Cattlemen's Association of Texas, the largest in the world and which has contributed immeasurably to the welfare of the industry. Without an association, Texas would never have reached her pre-eminence in this realm. The range inspectors distributed over the district by the association were cattle and brand experts trained on the ranches. They knew at sight the 6,000 brands of the members of their organizations and brands of others as well. Through their vigilance theiving or carelessness with the lasso and branding iron has been greatly diminished and thousands of cattle, horses and mules of the members of the association have been recovered each year, and hundreds of hides of Texas cattle that were stolen in Texas and butchered in Mexico.

In 1861, Cynthia A. Jowell, of Palo Pinto, Texas, and Col. Slaughter were united in marriage. Of this union five children were born: George M., Minnie, Dela, Robert Lee and Edgar Slaughter. His first wife having died in 1876, Col. Slaughter married Miss Carrie Averill, daughter of Reverend Alexander M. Averill, well known to Texas, the west and the New England States as a minister of great learning and ability. C. C. Jr., Alex A., Carrie R., and Nellie L., are their children. The family residence is at 3506 Worth Street. He is survived by his widow, four sons, named above and his daughters, now Mrs. Geo. T. Veal, Mrs. G. G. Wright, Mrs. John H. Dean and Mrs. Ira P. DeLoache, all of Dallas.

Col. Slaughter has been pronounced the greatest Christian philanthropist the state of Texas has ever known. His life motto was voiced in a prayer that he prayed often, that the Master give him a hand to get and a heart to give. His Creator granted that prayer; he came to own 500,000 acres of land and more cattle have been sold from his ranches than from the rest of Texas. On the other hand, he devised the correlated school system of the Baptist denomination of today, with a score of junior colleges and academies led by Baylor University, the oldest educational institution of the Southwest, and the life of which was saved by his gifts; the Texas Baptist Memorial Sanitarium was his creation; hundreds of men and women in the state today are indebted to him for their education. Thus through men and institutions, "he being dead yet speaketh." Through his sons and daughters not only is the family name perpetuated but the characteristics of this mighty Texan and they will be prominent among the chief citizens of Texas for the coming generation as was the father from the days of the Republic.



Mrs. Lucy C. Slaughter



CHARLES R. MOORE, president of Austin Brothers Bridge Co., Dallas, Texas, has been a potent factor in building up that organization which has built more bridges and done more constructing engineering work than any other institution of its kind in the Lone Star State and in the management of this company has had the direction of a large number of crews consisting of hundreds of men engaged in constructive work throughout the entire Southwest. Other officials of the Austin Brothers Bridge Company are: W. J. Wyatt, vice-president; Frank E. Austin, treasurer, and J. D. Templeton, secretary.

The Austin Brothers Bridge Company, Incorporated, are contractors and builders of steel, concrete and pile bridges and culverts. From twenty to thirty crews of bridge builders are kept at work in Texas where the company has contracts in forty counties. Among the notable achievements of the company are the Miller's Ferry Viaduct, two miles south of Dallas, all bridges of the Dallas-Waco-Corsicana Interurban, several long bridges across Red River, and the Corpus Christi Causeway, nearly two miles long, costing \$300,000. Formerly this concern took over contracts for bridges in Oklahoma, Louisiana and Arkansas, but now ninety per cent of their work is done in Texas, and it is a safe estimate to state that two-thirds of all bridge work done in Texas is handled by them.

The firm carries a complete line of road building machinery of standardized type, including graders, scrapers, concrete mixers drainage pipe, rock crushers—everything in fact conducive to efficient, economical road work. Mr. Moore himself is the inventor of a road drag which his company handles, selling over a thousand a year. There are eight employees in the office, three men on the road constantly and three others who travel part of the time. From twenty to thirty superintendents are in charge of the working crews which consist from five to over a hundred men each. Large warehouses are in Dallas, owned by the company for handling the tools and machinery. The amount of bridge work done by this company is estimated at a million dollars annually besides the sales of material and machinery.

Mr. Moore was born in McLennon County, near Waco, in 1875, and educated in the Waco schools. His father and mother were also natives of that county and his mother still resides at the old family homestead where she has lived for seventy-three years. As a boy Mr. Moore worked on the farm during the day and spent his evenings and spare moments studying short hand and learning to type-write on a home made keyboard. His first position was with the Morgan Road Construction Company, and it was while working here that he took up and completed a course in engineering with the International Correspondence School. With this training to back him he secured a position with Austin Brothers as constructive foreman, his particular line of work being the construction of bridges. His pronounced ability soon attracted the notice of executives of the firm and in three years' time he was placed at the head of the contracting department, a position of considerable responsibility, requiring a master hand.

Mr. Moore is also a director in the firm of Austin Brothers, officer and director in the Wyatt Metal & Boiler Works, a director in the Southern Wire &

Iron Company, being one of the original organizers of each of these corporations. He is a member of the board of directors of Baylor University, College of Medicine and Baylor Hospital. He is also a leader in and a large contributor to the Central Baptist Church of Oak Cliff, both he and Mrs. Moore spending much time in Sunday School and religious activities.

Mr. Moore was married in November, 1905, to Miss Sadie Cammack of Dallas, daughter of J. C. Cammack, formerly a Louisiana plantation owner. Mr. and Mrs. Moore have two children, Austin D. and Margaret, and reside at 2403 Forest Avenue, Dallas, Texas. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, a Shriner, a Knight Templar and 32d degree Mason. Mr. Moore is one of the big men of the South and his achievements are an inspiration to all earnest, ambitious young men.



A. JACKSON, proprietor of the wholesale fruit and produce business which bears his name, at 901 South Pearl Street, is one of the pioneer business men of this city, having removed to Dallas from his native state, Iowa, in 1878. He has been actively identified with the city's commercial life since that time and now, besides his wholesale fruit and produce business, is heavily interested in a number of other enterprises as well.

Under the direction of Mr. Jackson the business of his company has been expanded until now it ranks among the largest of its kind in the state. The present building, two stories and basement, was erected in 1911 and every bit of the 40,000 square feet of floor space is utilized in caring for it. Fruit and produce is imported from all sections of the country and distributed in the territory immediately surrounding Dallas. Forty-five people are employed by the concern.

Mr. Jackson spent his early days on a farm, his father, Joseph Jackson, having been one of the best known farmers of Central Iowa. Young Jackson received a good common school education and early in life became actively engaged in business for himself.

For twenty years Mr. Jackson was engaged in business on Elm Street near Akard and erected the building now occupied by Cullom and Boren. He still owns the building.

In connection with his wholesale fruit and produce business, Mr. Jackson has a storage plant with a capacity for twenty cars. He is vice-president of the Pure Ice and Cold Storage Company and a director of the American Exchange National Bank, Dallas Hotel Company (The Adolphus), Dallas Power and Light Company and the Southwestern Life Insurance Company.

Mr. Jackson was married in 1894 to Miss Mary D. Williams, of New York. They have two children, a son, A. A. Jackson, Jr., who is at the head of the Jackson-Stephens Company, wholesale distributors for Canton Blackstone tires, and a daughter, Mildred.

Taking a deep interest in civic affairs, Mr. Jackson was a member of the city council of Dallas in 1896 and 1897. He is a member of and for twelve years was a director of the Chamber of Commerce. He is also a member of the Dallas City and Country Clubs and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

GEORGE CLAPP GREER. The life of George Clapp Greer, formerly general attorney and trustee of the Magnolia Petroleum Company, was thus briefly told in an appreciation dedicated to his memory by the Dallas Bar Association, which reads as follows:

"When a good man dies, it becomes appropriate that his associates do honor to the departed. It is fitting that his friends recall and record his virtues, to the end that the good he did in life shall not be interred with his bones. So, in brief but earnest words, we sum up and emphasize the elements so mingled in the character of our lamented friend, that all the world might stand up and say 'here was a man.'

"Born in 1882, near San Augustine, Texas, he was the son of a pioneer, who came from Tennessee to Texas in the early days of the Republic.

"Educated partly in the common schools of Texas, he graduated in 1883 from Vanderbilt University with the highest honors of the four years' course, for which he was awarded the Founder's Medal.

"Married in 1884, at San Augustine, Texas, to Miss Margaret Eugenia Brooks, daughter of Col. and Mrs. John H. Brooks, his faithful companion, and their three sons survive him to mourn the vacant chair.

"Offered, in recognition of his scholarship, chairs alike in the University of Tennessee and the University of Texas, he declined only to yield to the lure of the law.

"Trained by home study, and securing his license in 1889, he located at Beaumont, Texas, and numbered among his associates, his brother-in-law, M. L. Brooks, former congressman of Texas, Foster Ross, former mayor of Galveston, and Judge F. D. Minor, one of the most splendid lawyers of Texas, with all of whom he enjoyed a prosperous practice.

"Eschewing office-seeking in politics, he was nominated by a Democratic convention in his district, without his knowledge or desire, and consented to serve a single term in the senate of Texas.

"Removing to Dallas in 1914, he linked his latter professional life with the phenomenal growth of the Magnolia Petroleum Company, of which he was one of the organizers and trustees, a relationship that continued until the time of his death.

"Identifying himself in his youth with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, he was a faithful and consistent member, serving as a member of the Board of Stewards, and honored as a member of the Board of Trustees of Vanderbilt University.

"These meagre facts but poorly express the meaning of the life of George Clapp Greer to his family, to his profession, to his church and to the world.

"We honor his memory as a model husband and father. All his married life was one of unusual happiness and devotion. To him, home was a sanctuary. His personal life was pure; he kept his marriage vows; he was as faithful as a good woman.

"We honor his memory as a successful lawyer. He enjoyed a varied and extensive practice. He advanced steadily in the confidence of clients and the public. Throughout his professional career, he was the soul of honor. He took no sharp advantage. A sense of fairness and justice guided him. He handled big problems in a big way. He accumulated a modest fortune, but no taint ever touched his name. He was an ornament to the bar while he lived, and is an inspiration to those who survive.

"We honor his memory as a devoted Christian. His church relationship was not a mere formality. His membership was marked by humility and concentration. His religion was not something apart from his life, but a part of his life. It moulded his whole life. His simple faith made him a better husband, a better father, a better lawyer, and a better citizen. It gave him guidance for the duties of every day. It lent fortitude during the long days of illness as he fronted the fact of death.

"Mr. Greer died at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland, May 7th, 1920.

"Friend, neighbor, comrade, for a season, farewell, but not FOREVER. "Signed:

"Wm. Thompson
"H. C. Coke
"Tom Camp

"J. P. Haven
"M. M. Crane
"Julius A. German

"W. H. Francis
"Jos. E. Cockrell
"Cullen F. Thomas"



ALVIN C. EBIE, general manager of the sales department and assistant secretary of the Magnolia Petroleum Company, has under his management in his department alone 1,440 men. This one figure, revealing but the one phase of the work of Mr. Ebie's company, tells something of the magnitude of this leading oil company of Texas. He came into the Magnolia Company at its organization, in fact he helped organize it, and has had a vital connection with it ever since.

Mr. Ebie was born in Akron, Ohio, on July 24, 1864. His parents were Daniel F. and Lavinia A. Ebie. He was educated in Canton, Ohio, and in the Ada Normal School. He taught school a few years and then in 1886, at the age of twenty-two, began in the oil business with the Standard Oil Company in Newark, N. J. He started as cashier and worked up to the position of assistant manager for his division. In 1904, he left Newark and came to Oklahoma City as manager of the Oklahoma Division of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company. He continued in this capacity until 1909 when he went to Baltimore as manager of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. In January 1911, he came to Dallas as sales manager of the John Sealy Company. In April of the same year he left this company to help in the organization of the Magnolia Oil Company of which he became the general manager of Sales and Assistant secretary.

In 1892, Mr. Ebie married Miss Emma A. Cann. Russell and Dorothy are their two children and the family reside at 3725 Beverly Drive, Highland Park.

Mr. Ebie has been active in affairs social and civic and philanthropic for his city as well as directing his own interests. He is a Scottish Rite Mason, a Shriner, a member of the City Club, the Auto Country Club, and is ex-president of the Lion's Club. He is president of the American Paint & Supply Company, vice-president of the Magnolia Building and Loan Association, president of the Cotton Stalks Fibre Company—a paper manufacturing concern; Chairman of the Building of the Dallas Athletic Club, Chairman of the Highland Park Divisional Association. He was chairman of the Red Cross Drive in the second campaign with a quota of \$167,000.00 to raise, but raised \$760,000.00 instead. He was chairman of the Corpus Christi Relief Drive, he is chairman of the Metropolitan Development Association, and served as chairman of the War Camp Community Service during the entire war for his district. He is chairman of the Dallas Welfare Council and is treasurer of the Highland Park Centinarian fund.



George Green



CAPT. E. DICK SLAUGHTER, capitalist and president of the C. C. Slaughter Cattle Company, belongs to Texas' oldest and most distinguished family. For one hundred years the name Slaughter has been connected with the development of Texas and the leading commercial and social interests of the Southwest. Captain Slaughter, in his efficient management of an immense business, his active assistance in all uplift and public welfare work, his social graces, maintains the traditions of his celebrated family.

The C. C. Slaughter Cattle Company, organized by Captain Slaughter's father, at one time the wealthiest man of Texas and widely known throughout the country, is said to be the largest cattle company on record. The range is situated in West Texas in Hackley and Cochran Counties and comprises 250,000 acres with from 10,000 to 15,000 head of cattle. Forty men are necessary to round up the immense herds shipped from the range direct to Kansas City. Most of the cattle are shipped as calves to feeders in Kansas and Nebraska. One hundred mules are kept on the ranch, and four hundred head of horses are being raised and trained as saddle horses. Of this vast track of land one thousand acres is in cultivation, and another track of a thousand acres is being cultivated in New Mexico, the latter made possible by irrigation.

Palo Pinto County, made famous as the home-
stead property of the Slaughter family, was the birth place of Captain Slaughter. He was born on August 1, 1873. The following year his family moved to Dallas. His father, C. C. Slaughter, was already pointed out as the "Cattle King" of Texas and Dallas recognized the advantage of claiming as a citizen a man of such wealth and influence. He was the organizer of the old City Bank of Dallas, and partial organizer of the City National Bank and also the American Exchange National Bank. He built the Slaughter Building in 1899, making extensive additions to this in 1910, and has been connected with, and instrumental in, the promoting of nearly all of the large commercial undertakings in the city. Captain Slaughter's mother was Cynthia Ann Jowell, a native of Texas. He began his education in the Dallas Public Schools, graduating from Grove's High School in 1887, and from East Dallas high in 1889. Entering the University of Texas for a four year course, he received his A. B. degree in 1893, and his LL. B. from the law department in 1895. The following year he took special work at the University of Chicago and also studied law at Washington Lee University.

Returning from college he became private secretary to his father, his present success in the cattle business being undoubtedly based on the eight years' experience which he had in this work. In 1904, and for four years after, he was with the Aetna Life Insurance Company as general agent, and was also general agent of the accident and liability department of the National Surety Company. Wishing to broaden his field of commercial activities, he organized in 1908, a wholesale tire company, known as the Slaughter-Randall Company, and was actively connected with its management until 1911 when he accepted the active vice-presidency of the Max Hahn Packing Company. Three years later he became interested in oil developments and relinquished his other activities to become president of the Western

Exploiting Company. His executive duties took him to New York City, but upon the death of his father in 1919, Captain Slaughter returned to Dallas to manage the C. C. Slaughter estate. Connected with him in the C. C. Slaughter Cattle Company are his three brothers, C. C. Slaughter, Jr., vice-president, A. A. Slaughter, secretary and Robert L. Slaughter, general manager.

Captain Slaughter was married to Miss Caroline Granam from an old and celebrated Alabama family. Her father was Alexander Graham, one of the prominent men of his state, being the nephew of Malcolm Graham at one time attorney general of Texas. The Graham family were of distinguished Scotch origin, being direct descendants of the Duke of Montrose. Captain and Mrs. Slaughter have one son, E. Dick, Jr., at present attending the University of Colorado. The Slaughter home is at 4500 Swiss Avenue.

Captain Slaughter is a prominent fraternity man, and in 1905 was one of the Triumvirs of the National Governing Body of Sigma Chi, his college fraternity. He is a past master of Tannehill Lodge of Masons, a member of the Athletic Club, the Chamber of Commerce and a director of the Dallas Development Association. Besides his position with the Slaughter Cattle Company, he is vice-president of the C. C. Slaughter Company, real estate, loans, stocks and bonds; is vice-president of the Max Hahn Packing Company in Dallas, and secretary and treasurer of the Slaughter-Randall Company, wholesale tires. During the war he volunteered his services and was given a commission as captain in the Military Intelligence Division of the General Staff, U. S. A., with duties at Washington, D. C. Upon his discharge in 1919 he was made captain in the Quartermaster's Reserve Corps.



W. L. NICHOLS, real estate broker, has been engaged in the real estate business in Dallas for eighteen years. Since 1914 he has been connected with O. P. Bowser & Company, acting as manager of the company. Mr. Nichols became familiar with the real estate business in the office of his uncle, O. P. Bowser, who had reared him after the death of his parents which occurred when he was a boy.

The Home Investors Company, of which Mr. Nichols is president, is owner of Dallas real estate and which has in the past done considerable building of residences and business buildings. The company was incorporated in 1902.

W. L. Nichols is a native of Texas, having been born in Dallas County, July 23, 1870. His parents, Chas. H. Nichols and Sarah (Bowser) Nichols, who came to Texas in 1856, located on a farm in Dallas County.

Mr. Nichols received his education in Dallas County public schools. In 1891 he graduated from Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College at College Station with a bachelor of civil engineering degree. After he left college he engaged in electrical engineering in Dallas until he took up real estate business.

In 1891 Mr. Nichols married Miss Mary S. Smith. They have four children, Mary Isabelle, Jessie Gail, W. L., Jr., and Perry Bowser. They reside at 4031 Cole Avenue. Mr. Nichols is a 32d degree Mason and member of Hella Temple Shrine, belongs to the Dallas Auto Club and takes an active interest in civic improvement and good roads movements.



B. WILSON. In the history of the men who have made Texas and her cities, the late J. B. Wilson, resident of Dallas, has a sure place among the chief by virtue of his active connection, of forty-eight years, with the financial and industrial life of his city and state. While he centered many of his business interests in Dallas, those interests reached every section of the Southwest; and on January 28, 1920, his city lost one of her most beloved leaders, his state, one of her chieftains, and the Southwest, one of her most able and efficient champions.

J. B. Wilson was born at Dixie, Ontario, near Toronto, Canada, in 1847, the son of John and Sarah Wilson. At the age of eighteen he came to the states to make his fortune, soon locating at New Orleans where he took up the lumber business of the pine forests of Louisiana. When less than twenty he was boss of a lumber camp, and with the lumber industry he maintained a life-long connection. At his death he was president of the Waterman Lumber Company and also of the Wilson Lumber Company.

Perhaps Texas knew Mr. Wilson best as a cattleman. From the time of his coming to the Lone Star State, in 1872, at which time he located at Dallas, he became one of the greatest exponents of the cattle industry in the state. Many years ago, he owned the 7-D ranch near San Angelo, from which section he transported cattle to northern markets. He also exported many loads of cattle to European markets. For some time he was a partner with the late Winfield Scott of Fort Worth. He was also for many years associated with George Williams and Fayette Tankersly, well known West Texas cattlemen.

In 1878 Mr. Wilson and Miss Laura D. Witt, of Illinois, were united in marriage. Mr. Wilson had met her while she was visiting her cousin, John Witt, at that time Mr. Wilson's partner in the cattle business. From this happy union there are five daughters who are Mabel, now Mrs. J. R. Richards, of Chicago; Fay, now Mrs. L. R. Munger; Bess, now Mrs. Fred Schoelkopf; Lucile, now Mrs. George Patullo, and Geraldine, now Mrs. R. E. L. Knight, Jr., all of Dallas.

Mr. Wilson's interests in his city were large, increasing as his city grew. Besides being president of two lumber companies, he held the chairmanship of the board of directors of the City National Bank, and until lately had served as a director in other financial institutions; he was treasurer of the Titcher-Goettinger Company. He built and owned the Wilson Building, on Main, Ervay and Elm Streets, one of the most elegant structures of the city, and owned the North Texas Building. His intense business interests left him little time for outside interests; the world knew him as a busy, efficient man; his friends, as a man with the largest interests of the community at heart, and J. B. Wilson wielded one of the most powerful, though silent, influences on the progressive destiny of his city and the Southwest.



JOHN A. BARNARD, President of John A. Barnard and Company, mortgage and loans, 707 Sumpter Building, has attained distinction as a business executive of rare ability. He is connected with many of the leading commercial institutions of the city and his judgment in financial circles is undisputed.

John A. Barnard and Company was established as a real estate firm twenty years ago by Mr. Barnard and is one of the oldest and most reliable concerns in the city. Besides handling business and residential properties, this firm negotiates loans and mortgages and there is not a company of like character in the city that carries on a more extensive business.

Mr. Barnard was born in Roane County, Tennessee in 1852. His father, John A. Barnard, Sr., was a prominent merchant and farmer, and a member of the Tennessee legislature in 1872. He attended the public schools, and the Tennessee Wesleyan University at Athens, Tennessee, following this with a course at Vanderbilt University and the Philadelphia School of Pharmacy. Upon completing his education he came to Texas and in 1877 established a drug business in Fannin County. After seven years of conspicuous success in this line, he went to Bonham, Texas and organized the First National Bank of that city, and was one of its officers. In 1890 Mr. Barnard came to Dallas and has since made this his home. He liquidated the Central National Bank of Dallas, and later established his real estate business. Mr. Barnard is a director of the Security National Bank and president of the Central Ice and Cold Storage Company, a sixty-five ton plant which was erected in 1906 near Marilla and Akard streets.

His marriage to Miss Henrietta Pickel of Bonham was celebrated in 1884. Mr. and Mrs. Barnard have one daughter, Mrs. Geo. V. Basham of Dallas, and two sons, H. C. Barnard, deceased, who was president of the Oak Cliff State Bank, and John A. Jr., who is in the real estate business with his father. The Barnard home is at 107 East Tenth street.

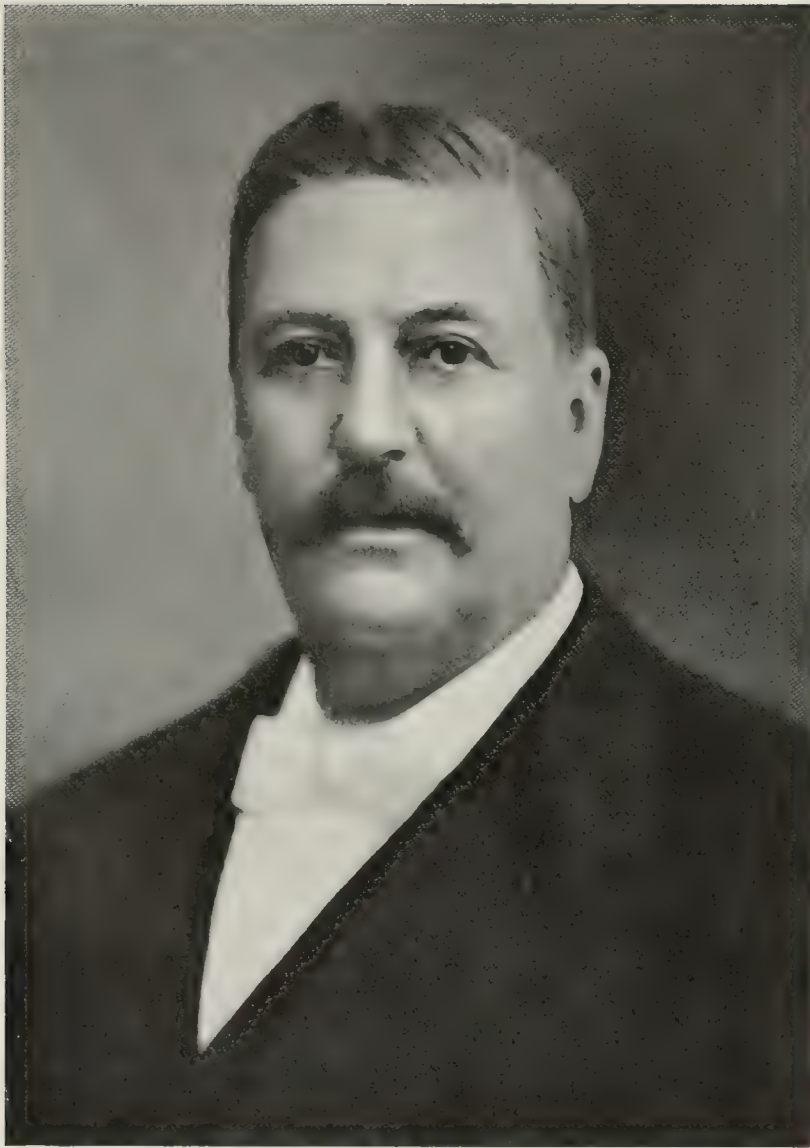
Mr. Barnard is a 32 degree Mason and a Shriner. He has always shown an interest in public welfare and for thirty years has taken a leading part in the upbuilding of the city.



ARTHUR CLENNING STILES has been identified with financial activities in Dallas for several years and until recently was interested in the purchase and sale of investment securities, particularly notes on automobile and cattle loans. He had strong financial connections and is well acquainted in North Texas and in Oklahoma.

Mr. Stiles is a native of Texas, born at Waxahachie, in 1878. He received his education in the public schools of Waxahachie and here his first business venture was started with the Modern Milling and Manufacturing Company. He remained with that concern from 1905 until 1912. In 1914 he turned his attention to oil in Oklahoma where he remained a part of that year. Upon returning to Texas he organized the private banking firm of Stiles, Thornton and Company, which was later reorganized under the present firm name. In recognition of his financial standing, he was made vice-president of the Dallas County State Bank and director in a number of other organizations. Recently Mr. Stiles took charge of a silver mine in Mexico where he will be engaged for some time to come.

In 1901 Mr. Stiles married Miss Mai Case, daughter of Jake Case, a stock man at Paris, Texas. They have three children, Ailel, Elsie and Ray. Mr. Stiles is a 32d degree Mason and member of Hella Temple Shrine.



J. B. Wilson



ADAM H. DAVIDSON, President of the Dallas Guaranty Mortgage Company, 1022-3 Dallas County State Bank building, carries on an extensive business in loans. His establishment has come to be an important factor in the building business of Dallas. Many commercial buildings as well as beautiful residences, owe their existence to the Dallas Guaranty Mortgage Company. The company was formed in 1911, and notwithstanding the abnormal business depression that prevailed incidental to the war, the interests of the company advanced until they have become an established necessity. Mr. R. R. McKee is secretary of the company and Mr. S. J. McFarland, treasurer.

Before coming to the Dallas Guaranty Mortgage Company, Mr. Davidson was for two years Vice-President of Crotty and Miller, Incorporated, and later of the firm of Davidson-Davis & Company. Being an alert business man he has acquired valuable experience and a broad knowledge in his chosen field of activity, which has equipped him for the position of responsibility which he now fills.

During the late war he served his country as a member of the 133rd Machine Gun Battalion of the 36th Division and fought with the French Army at the Champaign Sector. After demobilization of the American Army he returned home to resume his place in the world as a man of affairs.

He was born in Homer, Louisiana in 1887, and is the son of Mr. A. H. Davidson a prominent planter and merchant. His education was acquired in Dallas Private Schools that have graduated so many successful men of the city and state. But it is the school of experience that furnishes the sound basis of business education, and it is in this school that Mr. Davidson brought his mental faculties to the high degree of development that serves so efficiently the Dallas Guaranty Mortgage Company.

He was married in 1914 to Miss Clifford Drake of Minden, Louisiana. They have one child, a son, Adem H. Davidson, Jr., who promises fulfillment of their most ambitious hopes. They reside at 3608 Maplewood Avenue, Dallas. He is a member of the Masonic Order and a Shriner of Hella Temple, Blue Lodge No. 760, and a charter member of the Kawanis Club, also a member of the Presbyterian Church.



EDWIN HOBBY, president of Hobby Investment Company and dealer in municipal bonds has for many years been an influential figure in the financial circles of Dallas.

The Hobby Investment Company was organized in the summer of 1921 with a capital stock of \$300,000 and does an extensive business in loaning money and bond investments.

Prior to organizing the Hobby Investment Co., Mr. Hobby was for twelve years connected with the Security National Bank in the capacity of cashier and vice-president. He resigned from his position with the Security National Bank to organize his present business.

His long identification with the financial circles of Texas has given him an extensive acquaintance with the moneyed men of the state and has brought his company large clientele.

Mr. Hobby is a native Texan having been born at Moscow, Polk County, Texas, August 8, 1883. His father, Judge Edwin Hobby, was for a number

of years district judge and on the bench of the State Court of Appeals. His mother was Dora Pettus Hobby. Governor William P. Hobby and Dr. A. M. Hobby, well known throughout Southern Texas, are his brothers. He was educated in the public schools and high schools of Houston.

When only seventeen years old, Mr. Hobby took a position with the Houston National Bank where he remained for five years. While here he came to hold the place of general property man. From Houston he went with the First National Bank of Bowie where he remained only a short time, going from this place to the Stock Yard National Bank of Fort Worth. In 1906 he was appointed by Governor Campbell as State Bank Examiner and was later made Examiner in Chief when other examiners were added to the staff. He was in this office for three years with headquarters at Austin. In 1909 he resigned in order to assist in the organization of the Guaranty State Bank and Trust Company which absorbed the Commonwealth Bank and in 1914 became the Security National Bank. As vice-president and cashier of this establishment, his ripe experience in the banking business and his wide acquaintance and popularity have been among its most valuable assets.

On August 31, 1915, Mr. Hobby was married to Miss Webb. Their home is at 2620 Maple Avenue.

Mr. Hobby is a member of the City Club, the Dallas Golf and Country Club, all Masonic bodies, the Knights of Pythias, the B. P. O. E. and other fraternal orders.

Mr. Hobby's interests have not been confined to his work as a banker and he has shown a genuine sympathy for all worthy enterprises. Respected by his business associates and warmly admired by his friends he has had placed upon him the seal of approval by his adopted city and is making his full contribution to her commercial development and to her civic welfare.



CLAUDE C. DABNEY, 702 Praetorian Building, is vice-president of the Maxwell Investment Company, one of the largest farm loan companies in the United States, serving through its offices at Kansas City, Memphis, Oklahoma City and Dallas, six states that comprise one-third the area of the United States and reaches a great many of Uncle Sam's farmers. The company was founded in 1871 in Ottawa, Kansas, by J. E. Maxwell, and began its big business of harnessing the prairies by helping the farmers buy homes. It now has offices in four states.

Born in 1882, of Iowa parents, Mr. and Mrs. I. I. Dabney, the father a lawyer in Bloomfield, Claude C. Dabney was a westerner to begin with which shows that Providence favored him at his start. The high school of his native town, together with the literary and cultural value of a lawyer's home, gave Claude C. his schooling prior to his entering the university of experience. Mr. Dabney received his first experience in the farm mortgage business in Oklahoma. He came to Dallas in 1914 from Oklahoma City.

Mr. Dabney is a member of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce and of the Dallas Country Club.

Mr. Dabney's business is constructive and has before it the unlimited opportunities of the expanding Southwest which he serves.



ULES E. SCHNEIDER. Among the real builders of Dallas no name stands out with greater prominence than that of Jules Edouard Schneider, pioneer and city builder, who resided in Dallas from 1871 until his death in 1906. Mr. Schneider came to Dallas from Waco with Alex Sanger and built what came to be known as the first real home in Dallas. This home was located at what was then known as 269 Ross Avenue and here Mr. Schneider lived until his death. Mrs. Schneider now has one of the most beautiful homes in the lakeside drive section of Highland Park located at 4700 Lakeside Drive.

Mr. Schneider was born in France in 1843 and received his education in New Orleans and in various schools and colleges of Europe. Although he had only applied for his first citizenship papers, Mr. Schneider was engaged in the Civil War and was in a number of engagements in and around New Orleans.

On January 8th, 1879, the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, Mr. Schneider was married to Miss Florence Belle Fonda, member of a prominent family of Louisville, Kentucky. The coming of Mrs. Schneider to Dallas as the bride of one of the city's most prominent young men and the then head of its volunteer fire department, was a gala event and resulted in a celebration that is still remembered by many of the pioneer citizens of that day. Mrs. Schneider immediately assumed the same commanding position in the social life of Dallas that was held by her husband in commercial circles. She was very active in charitable and club circles and organized the Womans Home Association in 1886 and built a home for sick women and children, continuing to operate the home until in 1906 when adequate hospital facilities made its further operation unnecessary. Mrs. Schneider also organized the first ladies musical club in Dallas in 1883 and was president of the organization at various times until 1905.

Mr. and Mrs. Schneider were the parents of four children. Florence Kate Schneider Morgan, wife of Bruce Fitzgerald Morgan of Seattle, Washington; Elisa von Striacka Schneider Blum, wife of Leon Blum of Dallas; Georgia Fonda Schneider Cary, wife of Dr. Edward H. Cary of Dallas; Jules Edouard Schneider of the Schneider Investment Company of Dallas. Mr. Blum and Dr. Cary with their families have magnificent homes adjoining that of Mrs. Schneider on Lakeside Drive.

During his life time Mr. Schneider acquired a great deal of valuable property in Dallas but it was characteristic of him that he never held back and waited for developments around him to enhance the valuation of his own holdings. He was courageous and far-sighted in his building and development enterprises and to him the city of Dallas owes much of its present day development.



HARLES FRANKLIN CARTER, deceased since November 17, 1912, was one of the best known and esteemed cotton brokers of Dallas, Texas, where his family now resides. A son of the South, his entire business career was with the South's chief product and as a business success he was well known in Alabama, his native

state, and in Texas, his adopted state. As a business man he was one of the most progressive; as a citizen, he was one of the most loyal, giving his influence and energy to everything that made for the civic development of Dallas.

Mr. Carter was born in Talladega, Alabama, in 1843. His father, Charles Carter, was a farmer who located in Alabama in 1810; his mother, Feribe (Veasy) Carter, was a native of that state. The best schools of his state gave young Carter his education, which, in the earlier days, were private schools for the great public school system of today is very recent. These private schools ranked high in scholarship and cultural advantages and had the opportunity of developing more intensely the training of their students.

Until reaching young manhood, Charles Franklin Carter was reared on the farm where he best learned the deep-down virtues of honesty, uprightness and thrift, virtues so essential to a people's strength.

He started his business career in Selma, Alabama, working on a salary with a cotton firm as cotton grader. With this firm he remained five years; he then decided to go into business for himself, having applied himself in a close study to the principles of success that had brought his company a big business. This beginning was made at Vicksburg, Miss. At the end of the first year, which was a winning year, the yellow fever began to spread over the state and to threaten adjoining states. It was then that Mr. Carter came to Texas, in 1878, locating at Dallas. He found Dallas the best market of his experience and remained in Texas after the fever scare beyond the Mississippi was over. For thirty-four years, 1878-1912, he was among the most active cotton men of the Lone Star State and it was his ability and energy which has helped make Dallas the big center of cotton buying that she is today. Mr. Carter retired from the more strenuous phases of his work in 1904.

Mr. Carter was profoundly interested in civic and educational progress of his adopted state and city. He was one of the founders of S. M. U. and was one of the leading exponents of education, both in elementary and higher education. He was a liberal supporter of the church and all religious institutions. He was a member of the Dallas Council and while on the park commission helped to establish the present City Park, in fact much of his life was devoted to civic education and religious progress of Dallas, and was director of the State Fair.

In 1875, at Athens, Ala., Miss Sue Tanner, daughter of J. T. Tanner, banker at Athens, became the bride of Mr. Carter; ten children blessed the union: Charles and John, now deceased; Mrs. P. H. Smith, W. W. Carter, Mrs. Louise Carter Bussey, Owen Carter, Florence, now Mrs. T. G. Leachman, Ruth, Mrs. H. P. Edwards, Alice, Mrs. J. Robert Carter; and Mrs. Marguerite Carter Chandler. The family residence is at 3715 Beverly Drive, Highland Park, Dallas.

Mr. Carter was a Mason and a member of the Dallas Country Club. His church affiliation was Methodist. Zealous in business, active in civic moves, Mr. Carter was the type of citizen that makes cities



Jules C. Schneider



WILLIAM RANDOLPH McENTIRE. Any volume on the Makers of Texas would be incomplete without taking into account the life history and influence of William Randolph McEntire, deceased since June 22, 1920—one of Texas' greatest cattlemen, most active bankers and esteemed pioneers. It is because the men of yesterday built so wisely that the Lone Star State today in all its prodigious industries is making such strides in expansion and big business. Col. McEntire gave guidance not only to much of the yesterday in Texas life, but has been a leader in some of the largest industries in their present day history. As a pioneer cattleman, he was known not only to his own state, but to Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, Chicago and St. Louis, and as a financier of ability he has had prominent connection with three of Dallas' mightiest financial institutions.

William Randolph McEntire, the only son of Bivil McEntire and Elizabeth Wells McEntire, was born on January 6, 1839, in Buncomb County, North Carolina. His youth was spent in his native state under the guardianship of his paternal grandmother, Rilla Postom McEntire. In 1858, at the age of nineteen, he went to Atlanta, Ga., joining his uncle, Chambers McEntire, and from him learned his first lessons in the wholesale grocery business. On March 12, 1861, he married Miss Catherine Daniall and to them one child was born. Both wife and child died in 1863. Descended from Revolutionary ancestors, the McEntires, McKenziars, Postoms, Wells and Phillips, all Scotchmen of the land of Wallace and Bruce, his fighting nature was easily aroused by the Civil War. On February 27, 1862, he enlisted with Company A, 9th Artillery Battalion of Georgia Volunteers, was elected junior 2nd lieutenant. Under Major A. Leyden, commander of the battalion of six companies known as the Leyden Artillery, their services were tendered to the Confederate government instead of to the state of Georgia. They were first under General Humphrey Marshall, in Virginia, then in General Bragg's army in northeast Kentucky. After the battle at Perryville, the 9th Georgia Battalion was returned to Virginia and was assigned the duty of keeping raiders out of Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky at various times. Late in 1863 his battalion was returned to Bragg's Army, just before the battle of Chickamauga, and Col. McEntire personally was prominent with the capture of Andrew's Raiders and the famous engine, the General William Fuller engineer, which has since become of so much interest in the history of the war. He distinguished himself at Cumberland Gap where he was stationed to hold in check the forces of General Burnside. The northern forces made their way through another pass and thereby the Confederates were compelled to change their position but their new situation was not desperate. General Frazier, however, in spite of the fact that his officers and men thought otherwise, was terrified and sent flags of truce. The northerners began to put up their guns opposite Col. McEntire's position, and as General Frazier offered no relief, Col. McEntire, then lieutenant, gave the order to his men to fire and himself so aimed a cannon that he came near dismounting one of the enemy's guns with the result that the Union men in front of McEntire's force retreated. General Frazier ordered young McEntire arrested for this but the order was never executed as General Frazier himself surrendered all his forces.

This ended Col. McEntire's fighting experiences. As he was a Mason, he was permitted to go unattended first to his home in Georgia to see his family for a few days upon his word of honor that he would take himself from there to the Federal prison on Johnston's Island, Lake Erie, Ohio. This he did. From his first entering the war, young McEntire proved himself very proficient and was the best trained man of his battalion, apt in military science and practice.

On June 12, 1865, Confederate prisoners were released and Mr. McEntire gathered up the remnants of his fortune and re-entered the wholesale grocery business at Atlanta. In 1868, he moved his business to Rome, Ga., and added to his wholesale establishment a large flour and grist mill. In 1873 he came to Texas as a representative of several large eastern cotton spinners and for some time he virtually controlled the western market. In 1880, he became interested in western lands, purchased in what is now Sterling County ranch lands which he has made famous as the U-Ranch, with the late Col. C. C. Slaughter and with J. B. Wilson, he many times took thousands of head of cattle overland afoot to grazing lands of Kansas, Nebraska and even Wyoming, and was a man well known to the St. Louis and Chicago markets. Until his death, Col. McEntire was one of the most active of Texas cattlemen, and he, as much as anyone, possessed that spirit of hospitality, so characteristic of the West that the poet has written—

Out where the hand clasps a little stronger,
Out where the smile dwells a little longer,

That's where the West begins;

Out where the sun is a little brighter,
Where the snows that fall are a trifle whiter,
Where the bonds of home are a wee bit tighter,
That's where the West begins.

Out where the world is in the making,
Where fewer hearts in despair are aching,

That's where the West begins;

Where there's more of singing and less of sighing,
Where there's more of giving and less of buying,
And a man makes friends without half trying—

That's where the West begins.

Col. McEntire was giving tangible expression to this spirit of the big West which so possessed him when he made it a custom to banquet and picnic the daughters of all his Civil War comrades of his own battalion each year and in one summer he employed a special car through the mountain regions of Virginia and Tennessee to take the daughters of his comrades for a month's vacation and tour through regions in which he and their fathers had fought in earlier days for a common cause.

Mr. McEntire was one of the organizers and directors of the old American National Bank, was later a director in the Commonwealth National Bank, and at the time of his death was an active director of the Security National Bank, one of the big banks of the South.

On November 23, 1865, Lieutenant McEntire was married to Miss Missie Carmelar Burnett of Georgia, and to them four children were born, three of whom survive him: Lula (Mrs Leslie B. Clark), Geo. H. McEntire and R. B. McEntire, both of the last two now ranchmen in Sterling County, Texas, owners of the famous U-Ranch. 3805 Swiss Avenue, Dallas, for the last forty years has been the McEntire residence. Their church affiliation is Methodist.

MANSON HORATIO WOLFE, of the firm of M. H. Wolfe & Co., cotton merchants, 501 Cotton Exchange, Dallas, is known internationally as a big cotton man. He is first vice-president of the Security National Bank, chairman of the Texas Land Securities Syndicate, a director of the M. K. & T. Ry. of Texas, the Exporters Realty Company, and of the Will A. Watkins Music Co.—as a man of big business, and then in addition a philanthropist and man known and loved by thousands of the common people. He is a lecturer and speaker of rare eloquence and in the world of Christian activities is the same giant that he is in the business world.

Mr. Wolfe is a native Texan; he was born near Wolfe City, on December 10, 1866. His parents were Lemuel Pinkey and Penelope Katherine (Jackson) Wolfe. The public schools of Bonham, Texas, and Bonham College at the same city, gave him his education. Since then he has been in the university of experience where it did not take him long to learn the secret of big business. In his home city he soon attained the highest positions of honor and business; he was president of the Wolfe City National Bank from 1902 until 1906, and once mayor of the city. But his choice at the outset for a business career was with the cotton industry. He engaged in the cotton business, at Wolfe City, in 1896 which he continued there until 1905 when he came to Dallas and established the firm of M. H. Wolfe & Co. From that date on, Mr. Wolfe has been a leader in all Dallas activities, and, in fact, a leader among the foremost of the state.

In 1890, at Wolfe City, Miss Anne L. Cole, of LaGrange, Ga., became the bride of Mr. Wolfe. The family residence is at 5124 Swiss Avenue, Dallas.

Mr. Wolfe is chairman of the board of deacons of the First Baptist Church; president of the Baptist City Mission Board, Dallas; chairman of the Finance Committee, of the Baptist Sanitarium, Dallas; chairman of the Executive Committee Southern Baptist Convention; chairman of the Texas State Prohibition Committee, and managed the campaign that won the prohibition victory in the primaries election of 1916; he was chairman of the committee of 500 and managed the campaign that made Dallas County dry. He is also president of the Texas Sunday School Association. As a Democrat, he has served as chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee of Texas, and has also done national work.

Judged from the fruitfulness of his career, Mr. Wolfe is really one of the big men of Texas and of the South.

HENRY L. EDWARDS, president of the H. L. Edwards and Co., Cotton merchants, 701 Cotton Exchange Building, heads one of the largest and oldest established cotton firms in the South. From its organization in Greenville in 1887 its growth has been steadily upward until now there are few companies transacting as large an amount of business. For more than thirty years it has been operated in Dallas and thousand of bales of cotton have been exported and sold to New England and Southern Spinners. In 1915 the firm was incorporated under the laws of the State of Texas with a capital stock of \$200,000 and now has a large surplus. Associated with Mr. Edwards are the following well known men in the cotton business. F.

J. Phillips, vice-president; C. B. Buxton, vice-president and W. M. Gunn, secretary-treasurer.

Henry L. Edwards was born in Presteigne, Wales, of John James and Jane Peene Edwards. He received a thorough education in private English schools. However, the call of the west reached him and in 1880, after finishing school, he came to Texas. He located at a sheep ranch in the western part of the state where he became Texanized.

The sheep business evidently did not have much of an appeal, for in 1884 Mr. Edwards moved to Paris where he went to work for a cotton man. Three years later he established his own business in Greenville.

Mr. Edwards was married to Miss Caro Fries Buxton at Winston Salem, North Carolina, in 1910. Miss Buxton was a native of North Carolina. They have a daughter, Elizabeth Stuart. Their home is situated in a beautiful spot on the Preston road.

Mr. Edwards is an enthusiast in the great game of golf and was one of the organizers and was the first president of the Texas Golf Association. He is a player, par excellence, and in 1906 won the Texas State Championship, and has been one of the most active supporters of the game since it was started. In fact Mr. Edwards and a former acquaintance, Mr. R. E. Patton, were the first to start the game in Texas in the year 1896. He is a member of the Dallas Country Club, the City Club, Dallas Automobile Club and Brook Hollow Club.

Few men have as wide a connection with the cotton world as does Mr. Edwards. He is a member of the Liverpool Cotton Association, the Texas Cotton Association, the New York Cotton Exchange and the Dallas Cotton Exchange. He believes not only in keeping in touch with the business here but seldom misses a year in going back to England.

He is widely connected in business in Dallas and is a director of the Texas Bitulithic Company, Arthur A. Everts Co., and many other Dallas Corporations. He is a member of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce and Manufacturers Association and other civic organizations.

Mr. Edwards is that very happy combination of successful business man and thorough sportsman. Through his many business and social affiliations he has builded himself an acquaintanceship of which he can be justly proud. He is one of the builders of Dallas and has helped that city become the metropolis of the Southwest.

J. RUSSELL, president of the company bearing his name, exporters of cotton, 406 Cotton Exchange Building, is one of the largest Texas shippers of cotton to foreign ports and each year thousands of bales of the fleecy staple are sent by him to the merchants and brokers of Europe. Due to this activity he has established wide connections with foreign buyers which is appreciated by a large clientele. His knowledge of this particular phase of the cotton business has been gained through almost thirty years of close application to exporting, for it was in 1893 that he started buying cotton in Plano and selling it to foreign shippers.

In 1907 the firm of Stephens and Russell was formed in Dallas but five years later Mr. Russell



H. Edwards

took over the business and changed the style of the firm name to that which it now bears. Under his direction the company has expanded to the point where it now stands as one of the largest exporting establishments in the state.

Mr. Russell comes from one of the old established families of Texas, was born in Plano, Collin County, Texas, September 4, 1868. His parents, Joseph W. and Julia E. Boman Russell, had lived there for many years, his father being a prominent stockman and farmer. His grandfather was Joseph Russell who migrated to Collin County in 1844 where he also farmed and raised stock.

Finishing the public schools at Plano, Mr. Russell attended Southwestern University at Georgetown, Texas. He was also a student at Staunton Military Academy of Virginia. After finishing school he was married to Miss Bessie M. Halsell on September 15, 1890. Miss Halsell was a native of Richmond, Virginia. Their children are Mrs. G. A. (Edna) Parr and Julia and John Russell. Their home is located at 3517 Gillon Avenue.

Mr. Russell is identified closely with the business and social sides of Dallas life. He is a Mason, member of the Chamber of Commerce and Manufacturers Association, City Club and affiliated with the Methodist Church. He also belongs to the Dallas Cotton Exchange and the Texas Cotton Association. Mr. Russell is interested in agricultural lands in Collin and Dallas Counties, where he raises cotton and grain.

He quickly identified himself with the building up of Dallas after taking up his residence here and he has always taken a keen interest in the progress of this city.



WILLIAM B. STARR, proprietor of the concern bearing that name, cotton brokers and dealers in spot cotton, has been a prominent figure in the cotton business since he established himself in Dallas in 1909. He entered into the cotton business in Waxahachie in 1896 where he learned the details of the business and for 13 years represented a large foreign cotton concern. In 1909 he established his own business in Dallas, and is one of the largest and most highly respected firms in the city. Mr. Starr has not confined himself to the brokerage end of the business, however, for he is the active secretary-treasurer of the DeLeon Compress and Warehouse at DeLeon, Texas. Neither are his activities restricted to the Dallas Cotton Exchange, for he also is a member of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange.

The intimate knowledge which Mr. Starr has of cotton, its cultivation, gathering and preparation for the market, has given him an advantage in carrying his business on successfully and has given the patrons of his company much confidence in his ability. When he went to work on his father's cotton plantation he did not consider it drudgery but did take it as an opportunity to learn a business which will always be the greatest in the Southland. His close application at that time has made him an authority and he is so considered by those who have business dealings with him.

William B. Starr is a native Texan, having been born in Ellis County, February 22, 1875, of William B. and Sarah A. E. Browder Starr. His father came to Texas from Alabama in the sixties. His mother was the daughter of Dr. J. M. Browder who was one

of the pioneer settlers of Dallas, coming here when the city was nothing more than a few stores and buildings.

Mr. Starr received his education in the public schools of Ellis County. On leaving school he went to work on his father's farm where he remained until he had learned all that he could of the cotton business, which line he desired to follow. He then entered the cotton business in Waxahachie in 1896 where he learned the details of the business. Thirteen years later he moved to Dallas which offered a larger field of activity.

On April 14, 1904, he was married to Miss Josephine Lesem in Dallas. His wife was a native of Gillespie, Illinois, but came to Texas about 1900. Two children have come of this union, William Trice and Sadie Frances. Their home is located at 1721 Peabody Avenue.

Mr. Starr takes an active part in the business and social life in Dallas. He is a member and worker in the Chamber of Commerce and Manufacturers' Association and retains his membership in the B. P. O. Elks of Waxahachie. He is one of that group of big men that has made Dallas one of the largest inland cotton markets in the country.



TAZEWALL N. KING, cotton exporter and shipper, manages the Lone Star activities of Humphrey and Company which maintains offices around the cotton and manufacturing world. And Mr. King is an aggressive manager to be stationed at the heart of the Cotton Empire for the vast system of marketing, shipping and exporting, that the millions of acres of the Texas staple demand. The Dallas activities of this company were launched in 1918 though the firm was established some thirty years previous, with home office at Greenwood, Mississippi, by W. R. Humphrey, who to this day is the firm's sole owner, with its twenty branch offices.

Mr. King was born in Texas, at Clarksville, in 1885. His father, R. J. King, as a business man of many years, is one of the most widely known and honored men of that city. His father gave him much helpful training in his business capacity, and immediately after his education in Clarksville, Tazewall N. King began to manifest an interest in the marketing of the White Fleece that rivalled the interests of the Argonauts who went in search of the Golden Fleece milleniums ago. For three years he was with W. M. Hannay and Company, a firm similar in activities to the corporation that Mr. King today represents. It was in 1905 that he first came to Dallas as being a marketing center that could afford him better advantages.

In 1907, Clarksville, that had been his birth place and the scene of his school days, gave Mr. King his bride in the person of Miss Bonnie Sherry. There are no children. Mr. and Mrs. King have residence at 4802½ Live Oak Street. They hold membership in the Automobile Club of Dallas.

It is because of exporters and shippers like Mr. King that Texas farmers have an outlet immediate and far reaching for their chief product, and that Dallas leads the markets of the Southwest in its output of the White Fleece. With offices that cover the cotton producing world for the intaking of the celebrated staple and with offices throughout the manufacturing world for its outlet, Mr. King is one of King Cotton's big merchantmen.



PERCY R. FREEMAN, partner and manager of the firm of Alexander Eccles and Company, Cotton Exporters, 401 Cotton Exchange building, has devoted his business life to the cotton industry and for the past twenty-six years has been an important figure in commercial circles in Dallas. Mr. Freeman has won the reputation of being a business expert and an authority on everything related to the buying and selling of cotton. For this reason, when Alexander Eccles and Company decided to open a branch office in Dallas in May 1901, Mr. Freeman was chosen as the man best fitted to put at the head of it.

The firm of Alexander Eccles and Company was established in Liverpool, England in 1850 by Alexander Eccles, noted financier and capitalist. Under Mr. Eccles the concern expanded rapidly until it was deemed expedient to open branch offices in America. Shortly after he had succeeded in doing this, Mr. Eccles died. His heirs took up the business, managing it so successfully that now it is one of the largest as well as one of the oldest cotton concerns in the world. Two sons of Mr. Eccles who lived in Liverpool are senior partners together with Mr. J. D. Little of the firm and manager of the Liverpool business. In America besides the Dallas office, there are now offices in Little Rock, Memphis, Savannah, New Orleans, and Boston. The American representatives buy their cotton from the planters themselves and sell direct to English Spinners. Enormous consignments are sent from the United States yearly, shipments leaving every important southern port.

Since coming to Dallas, Mr. Freeman has ever been optimistic as to the future of the city which is evidenced by his extensive investments in city property. He was a charter member of the Dallas Cotton Exchange organized in 1907, becoming director and vice-president at that time, later serving as its third president, and was a member of the building committee of the Dallas Cotton Exchange building. Mr. Freeman was also one of the charter members of the Shippers Compress Company and of the Interstate Compress Company, in addition to being interested in various other compress companies throughout the northern part of Texas.

The First part of Mr. Freeman's life was spent in Illinois, where he was born in 1860. His parents have been dead many years. He was educated at Sewanee University and went at once into the cotton business. He was associated for many years with the firm of A. A. Paton and Company of Dallas, winning the reputation while with them of being a force in the business world.

Mr. and Mrs. Freeman were married in Memphis in 1881. They have two daughters, Mrs. S. C. Skilvig and Mrs. Philip Lindsley. Percy Richmond Freeman, Jr., the only son, died on the 31st of January, 1920. He had been connected with his father in business for ten years, and was a young man of sterling qualities and great promise. The Freeman home is in Highland Park, 3716 Beverly Drive.

Mr. Freeman is a member of Texas and Dallas Chambers of Commerce, the City Club, Dallas Country Club, Brook Hollow Golf Club, and the Episcopal Church.



J. MANNING, senior member of the firm of Manning, Grinnan and Company, cotton exporters, 415 Interurban Building, has spent a life time in the cotton and cotton seed on matters pertaining to the export trade in the South. He has been in Dallas for three years, coming here from Terrell in 1918. During a residence of twenty years in Terrell, he handled cotton and cotton seed products and was president of the Terrell Cotton Oil Company. This company had one of the largest cotton seed oil mills in the state with a capacity of one hundred tons of cotton seed per day.

Mr. Manning was born at Saint Louis on February 6, 1848, was educated at Christian Brothers College in Saint Louis. In January, 1885, he removed to Texarkana and was there for eight years as manager of the plant of the Arkansas Cotton Oil Company. From Texarkana Mr. Manning went to Denison where he organized a company and erected a cotton seed oil mill which he operated successfully until 1896 when he went to Terrell and engaged in the same line of business. Mr. Manning's family consists of four daughters, all of whom are living in Dallas.

The cotton exporting firm of which Mr. Manning is the head is one of the largest shippers of cotton from this section to England, Switzerland and France and has connections with large cotton factors in all parts of the civilized world where cotton is extensively used. Although past three score and ten years of age, Mr. Manning is still as active as many men who have not reached even the meridian of life and takes a keen interest in every detail of the business.

Mr. Manning is a director of the American National Bank at Terrell and of the Dallas Trust and Savings Bank and is a member of the Dallas Country Club.

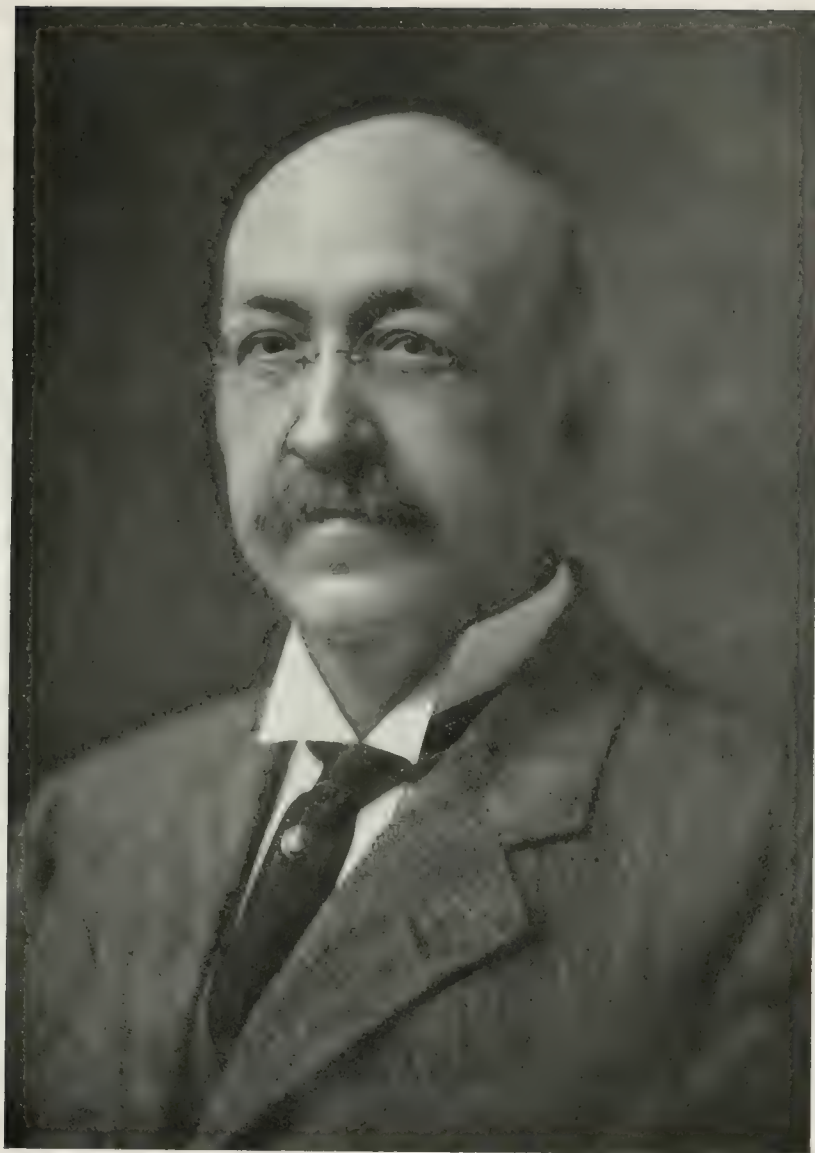


FAY THEODORE CLARK, proprietor of H. T. Clark & Co., cotton exporters at 314 Southland Life Building, has built up a growing and a prosperous business in the two years that he has been in Dallas. They ship cotton all over the world, mostly to Manchester. From 40,000 to 50,000 bales are handled by this firm per year. There are fifteen employees in the Dallas house. Branch offices are located at Greenville, Corsicana and Kaufman.

Mr. Clark was born at Fayetteville, Tenn., in 1876. His father, D. S. Clark, a farmer in Tennessee, moved to Texas in 1880. His mother, Harriet Kimes, was a Tennessean also. Mr. Clark was educated in the Texas public schools. He is a graduate of Grayson College with the degrees of B. A. and M. A. In 1907 he was married to Miss Linna Williams, of Greenville, daughter of W. A. Williams, president of Greenville National Bank. Mr. Clark has two children, Wm. David and Sara. His home is at 3648 Stratford Avenue, Highland Park.

Previous to his coming to Dallas, in 1918, Mr. Clark had his head office at Greenville for eight years. Practically all of his business experience has been in the cotton business.

He is a member of the Dallas Country Club, City Club and Dallas Automobile Club. Mr. Clark is interested in civic enterprises and on account of his pleasing personality he has a way of making people feel at ease.



P. R. Freeman

W I. YOPP, general manager of the Associated Manufacturers of Cotton Seed Products, Inc., is one of the pioneers in the brokerage business for cotton seed products and has become widely known not only in Texas but throughout the United States.

The Associated Manufacturers of Cotton Seed Products was organized in 1907 and on account of his unusual ability Mr. Yopp at that time was made general manager. His son, W. D. Yopp, is secretary and assistant manager and his other son, H. Gordon Yopp is cashier and bookkeeper. Under the efficient management of Mr. Yopp the corporation has grown to be one of the best known in the cotton products brokerage business.

Mr. Yopp was born in Hardeman County, Tennessee, July 13, 1855. His father, W. T. Yopp, was a native of North Carolina and became widely known as a doctor and farmer throughout Hardeman County. The public schools of Tennessee furnished Mr. Yopp with his early education. In 1883 he took a position with the Gayosa Oil Works of Memphis. His next employment was with F. W. Brode & Company who were then the only brokers in Memphis. With this firm he remained until 1891 when he opened an office for himself. During that year he originated the "Yopp's Cipher Code" which has proved to be of great value to the commercial world and is now being used as the standard code of the cotton products trade. In 1892 Mr. Yopp opened a branch office in Dallas thus being the first man to open a brokerage office for cotton seed products in Texas. His business was somewhat divided between Memphis and Dallas until 1893 when he became a citizen of Texas.

Mr. Yopp has twice been married, the first time to Miss May Dunlap of Memphis, who died in January, 1896. To this marriage a son, William Dunlap, was born. The second marriage was in October, 1897, to Miss Carrie Caughanour, of Dallas, and to them a son, H. Gordon, was born. Their home is at 3932 Junius Street.

Mr. Yopp is a Mason and a member of the First Presbyterian Church. He has taken an active part in civic and industrial enterprises, having been president of the Dallas fair in 1914 and 1915 and is still one of the directors. He is still quite active in his work and his ripe experience covering a long period of years is an invaluable asset to the firm with which he is associated.

L EWIS P. GRINNAN, partner of the firm of Manning-Grinnan and Company, cotton merchants, 412 Interurban Building, did not just happen to go into the cotton business for he traveled all over the world for two years studying what to do and where to do it. A Texan by birth, Texas finally drew him back and he decided the vocation for which he was best suited was that with which he was most familiar and so in 1912 he began the business which has now become one of the largest in the South. He started in as L. P. Grinnan, f. o. b. buyer, and continued under that name until 1915, when the present firm was organized in Terrell, Texas, where the headquarters were maintained until 1920, when the Dallas branch, established in 1918, was made headquarters. W. Schalegg is interested in the firm with Messrs. Grinnan and Manning.

Mr. Grinnan owns a large farm in Kaufman County and is one of the largest breeders of cotton

seed in the state. He takes a great deal of interest in this work and gives much of his time to seeing that the highest class seed is sold throughout the cotton region. His stock is known by all growers in this territory and he ships much seed for long distances to progressive growers who desire to raise a choice yield.

Mr. Grinnan was born in Terrell, Texas, May 7, 1885. His father, J. S. Grinnan, came to Texas from Virginia many years ago and was known as one of the big cotton producers of Texas. His mother was Miss Belle Ham who was born and raised at Tyler, and was the daughter of one of the oldest Texas families. Mr. Grinnan attended the public schools of Terrell and later the University of Texas and the A. and M. College. He entered the banking business in 1907 with the First State Bank of Terrell, which was established by his father. He remained there until 1910 when he started on a tour of the world to decide on what kind of a business career would best suit him. He visited all the countries of Europe and also Canada, Alaska and Cuba, returning to this country in 1912. He entered the cotton business on his return to Terrell.

He married Miss Genevieve Manning, his partner's daughter, in 1914. They have three children, Lewis P. Jr., John Manning and James Shepherd Grinnan. Their attractive home is located at 3601 Crescent Avenue, Highland Park.

Mr. and Mrs. Grinnan take an active part in the social affairs of Dallas and he is connected with many social, civic and fraternal organizations, being a member of the Knights of Columbus, Kappa Sigma fraternity, Texas Chamber of Commerce, Chamber of Commerce and Manufacturers' Association, City Club, University Club, Dallas Country Club, Athletic Club, Dallas Cotton Exchange, Texas Cotton Association and the New York Club. The family is affiliated with the Catholic Church. He is Past Exalted Ruler of the B. P. O. Elks of Terrell.

J ACOB KAHN, sole owner of the firm of J. Kahn & Company, cotton merchants, Cotton Exchange building, came to Dallas in 1891 to become manager for A. L. Wolff & Company, and remained with them until 1916, when he went into business for himself, buying and exporting cotton. He handles approximately 50,000 bales of cotton a year, and has an office force of about ten people. Most of his purchases are exported to Liverpool and other foreign market centers. He began his career in the cotton business in 1883 with A. Stern & Co., in Liverpool, England, and he was with this company continuously until sent to America in 1891 as the representative of the A. L. Wolff & Company.

Mr. Kahn was born in Altenschuenbach, Germany, March 21, 1861. His parents, S. and Hannah (Goldsmith-) Kahn, were natives of Germany and his father was a teacher in Niederwerrn. He graduated from the high school in his home town in 1875. His marriage took place in Dallas in 1900, when Miss Cora Newberger, daughter of J. Newberger of New York, and niece of Alex Sanger of Dallas, became his wife. They have two children, Stephen and Edmund, and the family resides at 1407 St. Louis street.

He is actively identified with the fraternal, civic, and religious life of the city, being a Mason and a Shriner, connected with Hella Temple and Dallas

Blue Lodge No. 70; Columbia Club, Lakewood Country Club, City Club and Temple Emanu-El.

He has always been deeply concerned in the progress of Dallas and has always been active in assisting in the promotion of any movement designed to make the city greater and more populous one. Being the largest cotton growing state in the Union. Mr. Kahn has kept in close touch with the growth and development of the cotton industry throughout the State and advances the statement that it is the richest cotton growing section in the world.

MIKE H. THOMAS, president of the M. H. Thomas Company, 411 Cotton Exchange Building, cotton merchants, has been connected with the cotton market in Texas for nearly forty years, having entered the business as a mere boy, and during this time he has acquired a familiarity with the field which has rarely been surpassed and has experienced as many of the lights and shadows of the cotton market during these years of constant variations as almost any other living man.

The firm of M. H. Thomas & Company was established in 1887 and has handled a constantly enlarging volume of business. Cotton is bought in all parts of Texas and is exported to various foreign ports. On January 1, 1918, the firm was incorporated with a fully paid up capital stock of \$200,000. The other members of the firm are D. S. Thomas, vice-president, and S. F. Code, secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Thomas was born in Dallas County, Texas, April 10, 1866. His father, J. P. Thomas, came to Texas in 1852 and located in Dallas County where he became prominent as a cotton planter. His mother was Sallie (Hoffman) Thomas. When he was eight years old Mr. Thomas came to Dallas and secured his early education from the public schools of the city. At the age of sixteen he entered the employ of Smith & Company, cotton merchants, from whom he gained his first ideas of his life work. After two years he went with Jones & Company and remained with them until 1887 when the present firm was organized. Mr. Thomas is also president of the Dallas Waste Mills, the Houston Waste Mills and the Trinity Products Company. He is director of the Texas Cotton Association and has twice been president of the Dallas Cotton Exchange. He is also a member of the Cotton Exchanges of New Orleans and New York, a member of the New York Producers Exchange, of the Chicago Board of Trade and is an associate member of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange. The mere recital of these affiliations indicate the prominent place he has taken in the advancement of the South's greatest enterprise.

In 1889 Mr. Thomas was married to Miss Emma Eugene Moss, sister of Col. Moss and a native of Dallas County. The children are Mike H., Jr., A. Moss, Edward, Inez, James, Mary, Sam and two others deceased. The family lives at 3612 Worth Street.

In addition to the various industrial organizations of which is a member, Mr. Thomas is a Mason of high rank having been honored with the thirty-third degree, is Grand Junior of the Grand Lodge of Texas. He is a member of the local Chamber of Commerce and of the Dallas Club. His religious connection is with the East Dallas Christian Church. Having spent more than forty-six years in Dallas

where he has been an active factor in its commercial life he has not only witnessed but has greatly assisted the remarkable growth of his home city through that long period. To those who are intimate with him it is not surprising that he has climbed to the summit of industrial prominence with recognition in Europe nor that he has attracted to himself a large group of devoted friends.



JOHN SMITH OWNBY, Cotton Exchange building, has spent a life time in the cotton business, having begun when he was only 13 years of age, and now is United States manager for A. A. Paton and Company, exporters and international dealers in the fleecy staple.

Other than delivering papers as a very small boy, Mr. Ownby has been engaged in the cotton business exclusively all his life and he is now regarded as one of the foremost authorities on the cotton industry in the South. Born in the heart of one of the greatest cotton growing sections of the country, at Paris, Texas, and engaging actively in the business early in life, he has had unusual opportunities for mastering the intricacies of this great business. He has been connected with A. A. Paton Company since 1904 and in 1908 he came to Dallas in charge of their principal American office. He has remained here continuously since and has been largely responsible for the development of their present enormous business. His first experience in the cotton business was at Paris in 1886 and he remained with one cotton merchant there for 17 years and then engaged in business for himself for a period of six years, at the end of which time he became associated with Paton and Company.

Mr. Ownby was born October 17, 1872, the son of John S. and Melvina Wynne Ownby, pioneer settlers of Texas who were actively concerned in the states early development. His father was a prominent lumberman of North Texas for many years. Young Ownby received a good common school education in the public schools of his home town and early in life concluded to forego a college training for the active experience of business life. His remarkable success is a wonderful tribute to his will power and determination to succeed.

In 1899 Mr. Ownby was married to Miss Jessie Craven, daughter of United States Senator and Mrs. Jordan E. Craven of Clarksville, Arkansas. They have one son, Jordan Edgar Ownby. Senator Craven, who was a colonel in the Confederate Army, served his state in the United States Senate for twelve years and was a prominent political figure in Arkansas for a number of years.

In addition with his connection with Paton and Company, Mr. Ownby is an officer and director in a number of other cotton companies and financial institutions, including the Transcontinental Compress Company of Paris, Cleburne Compress Company, of Cleburne, City National Bank of Dallas, Shippers Compress Company of Dallas, Red River Valley Trust Company and Interstate Compress Company of Fort Worth, the Aransas Compress Company and Exporters Realty Company. He is affiliated with a number of clubs and civic organizations of Dallas, including the Dallas Country Club, Brook Hollow, City and Athletic Club, Dallas Hunting and Fishing Club, Y. M. C. A., Dallas Cotton Exchange, the Texas Cotton Association and others.



CAMERON BELOW BUXTON, vice-president of the firm of H. L. Edwards & Company, Inc., cotton merchants, with offices in the Cotton Exchange Building, has acquired, during a long period of training an unusual mastery of the traffic problems so much so that government officials recognized his ability and levied upon his services during the recent crisis. While with the government he served on some of the most important committees of the Food and Transportation Administration.

The firm of H. L. Edwards & Company is one of the best known in the Southwest. In addition to Mr. Buxton the officers are H. L. Edwards, president; F. P. Phillips, vice-president, and Wm. M. Gunn, secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Buxton was born in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, in 1879. His father, Hon. J. C. Buxton, was one of the pioneers of this section of North Carolina and was well known in that state. His mother was a sister of Colonel A. H. Below, former owner of the Dallas News. Having finished the preparatory training, Mr. Buxton attended the University of North Carolina from which he was graduated with the A. B. degree. After his graduation he went into the railroad business. Prior to his coming to Dallas he had been with the Santa Fe and had had charge of the eastern division for twelve years. In 1919, at the suggestion of Mr. Edward Chambers, first vice-president of the Santa Fe Railway, Mr. Hoover sent for Mr. Buxton to assist in the food transportation. For a year he had charge of the over-sea traffic at Washington. After that he went with Mr. McAdoo as assistant director of traffic in the United States Railroad Administration. Following this he went abroad for the Railroad and Food Administration. When the administration was dissolved he returned to Dallas and resumed his duties with the H. L. Edwards Company.

Mr. Buxton is unmarried and lives in Highland Park. He is a member of the S. A. E. fraternity and holds membership in a number of the social clubs of the city including the Dallas Country Club, the Brook Hollow Golf Club, the City Club, the Cherry Chase Club of Washington, the Pine Valley Golf Club and the Huntington Valley Golf Club of Philadelphia.



THEODORE MARCUS, owner of Theo. Marcus and Company, cotton merchants and exporters, has been for many years a leading cotton merchant of Dallas and the Southwest. The Theo Marcus Company is one of the largest and most solidly placed cotton concerns in the United States, handling an extensive international trade. Mr. Marcus has devoted his life to the study of fundamental conditions in the cotton business and few men are in a better position to speak authoritatively on the subject. Mr. Hervin M. Schultz, a nephew of Mr. Marcus, is manager of the Dallas office, and has held that position since the establishment of the firm.

The Theo Marcus Company was organized in 1915. Prior to this Mr. Marcus had been associated with other cotton concerns and his own company was a success from the beginning. Texas and Oklahoma cotton is bought up and consignments shipped to every part of the world. The home office is in Dallas with a branch office in Fall River, Massachusetts.

Mr. Marcus does not maintain an independent warehouse but makes use of public facilities for storing purposes. From 25,000 to 125,000 bales of cotton are handled annually, taxing the business to its full capacity and necessitating the employment of fifteen persons in the Dallas office.

A Kentuckian by birth, Mr. Marcus spent the first twenty-eight years of his life in Louisville where he was born in 1872. His father, J. Marcus, of Louisville, was also an important cotton merchant of Texas, and is now living in Dallas, associated with the Neiman-Marcus establishment. His mother was a Kentucky belle, Miss Delia Bloomfield, of Louisville. After finishing the public schools of Louisville, Mr. Marcus turned his attentions at once to the cotton trade, and for twenty years was successfully associated with Heinichen and Volgelson. He came to Dallas in 1900 and in 1915 established his own business.

Mr. Marcus was married in 1894 to Miss O. Phelia Rosenbaum, the ceremony being solemnized at Hillsboro, Texas. They have one daughter, Dorothy, and own a home in Munger Place, 5717 Swiss Avenue.

Mr. Marcus is vice-president of the Neiman-Marcus Company, of Dallas, of which establishment his brother, Herbert Marcus, is president, and is connected with many other wealthy and prominent enterprises of the South. He has membership in the Columbia Club, Lakewood Country Club, City Club, Chamber of Commerce, Cotton Exchange, Liverpool Cotton Exchange, Automobile Club.



THOMAS P. DENTON, President; John D. Barrow, Secretary and Treasurer, of the Cotton Seed Cake & Meal Company of Texas, 1114 Great Southern Life building, have for a number of years been important factors in the cotton industry of Dallas and the Southwest. Mr. Denton came to Dallas from Memphis, Tenn., in 1918. On July 1st, 1920, Mr. Denton and Mr. Barrow formed a partnership.

The Cotton Seed Cake & Meal Company are brokers for every variety of cotton seed products. Besides the Dallas office a branch office is situated in Memphis and a second branch office in Chicago. The company buy cotton seed products from the mills and sells direct to consumers and dealers.

Okolona, Mississippi, is the birthplace of Mr. Denton. He was born in 1886 and educated in the High School of that city. After leaving school he was connected with the F. W. Brode Co., for two years, leaving this to accept the position of traveling freight agent for the Traders Dispatch. For some time Mr. Denton had been interested in cotton and he eventually resigned his place with the railroad to form an association with the Cottonseed Cake & Meal Company of Texas.

His marriage to Miss McClatchy of Mississippi, daughter of F. P. McClatchy, wealthy Mississippi planter, was celebrated in Holy Springs, Mississippi. Since coming to Dallas Mr. and Mrs. Denton have made their home at 627 Lancaster Avenue, Oak Cliff.

Mr. Denton is a Mason and a member of the Methodist Church.

Mr. Barrow has lived in Dallas since 1910. He is a bachelor, a member of the Masonic order and of the Methodist Church, and resides at 627 Lancaster Avenue.

MN. BAKER, Hippodrome Theatre Building, a large property holder, came to Dallas from Hamilton County, Texas, in 1898 and since that time has been active in every movement that had for its object the upbuilding of Dallas and vicinity. He now owns the Hippodrome Theatre Building and the Magnificent Bush Temple, home of the largest music establishment in the South, and is heavily interested in many enterprises not only in Dallas but in Texas and Oklahoma as well. He is a member of the board of directors of the American Exchange National Bank.

Mr. Baker has taken a great interest in civic affairs in Dallas, serving thirteen years, from 1905 to 1917, as chairman of the city's Park Board. It was under his direction that much of the improvements in the city's sixteen parks was made. He served also for a year as Supervisor of Public Utilities, resigning that position early in 1920 to devote his time to his personal affairs.

The activity of Mr. Baker in the development of Texas began in 1882 when he removed to Hamilton county from Ohio and engaged extensively in the real estate business and in scientific farming. With the coming of the oil boom in West Texas, Mr. Baker became interested in buying oil leases and has been highly successful in his operations in this line.

Several business enterprises fostered by Mr. Baker have been phenomenally successful, having paid enormous dividends to their stockholders and in some instances later sold for several times the amount of the original investment.

Mr. Baker is a thirty second degree Mason, a member of the Knights Templar and of Hella Temple, Dallas. He is also a member of the Dallas Country and City Clubs. An ardent believer in the future of Dallas, Mr. Baker proves himself a practical optimist by never losing an opportunity to aid and encourage any movement that will aid in its growth and upbuilding.

HERBERT DOWNS ARDREY of the H. D. Ardrey and Company, cotton, grain, stocks and bonds, 615 Southland Life Building, Dallas has attained success in two distinctive realms—Law and Banking, two of the most honorable and esteemed professions of men. In the first, he attained a position of leadership, having served as First Assistant District Attorney of Dallas County, and then choosing to enter the banking world, he organized a bank, was president for three years, sold out and until recent date served in places of leadership with two of Dallas' most able banks.

Mr. Ardrey is a native of Dallas, born August 23, 1877. The public school system of his home city gave him his first education, then private schools made their contribution and next came the University of Texas from which he graduated in 1899 with the degree of Bachelor of Literature. Two years later, in 1901, he received a second degree from his Alma Mater—LL. B. He was admitted to the Bar and began his practice in Dallas. This he continued for five years, when, in 1908, he organized the Traders State Bank of which he was made President. In 1911, he sold his interests in the Traders Bank to the First State Bank and himself became Vice President of the Dallas Trust and Savings Bank. On January 1, 1917, he went to the First State Bank as Cashier; on July 1, 1919, he

resigned and came into the American Exchange National Bank as Vice President. This position he held until he organized his present business.

On November 24, 1903, Mr. Ardrey married Miss Minnie Petty of Henderson, Texas. They have two children, Felix, age seventeen and Helen, age sixteen. The family residence is at 4931 Gaston Ave.

Mr. Ardrey is a member of the Sigma Chi Fraternity at the University and of the Masonic Lodge.

From 1901, the year he returned to Dallas from his training in the University of Texas, Mr. Ardrey has been a leader among men and to-day is active in all matters pertaining to the advancement of his native city. He has ever been interested in educational matters and served as a member of the Dallas Board of Education.

JACK E. PENRY, of the J. E. Penry Company, loans of every sort, Sumpter Building, is one of the pioneer business men who are still active in Dallas, and is said to be the best posted man in Dallas on land titles. This firm was organized in 1914. J. E. Penry is Dallas' representative of the National Loan and Investment Company of Detroit.

Mr. Penry was born of the sturdy Penry stock of Mississippi, April 15, 1859, in the town of Somerville, of Silas B. and Nanny Land Penry. A family so sturdy soon heard the call of Texas and the parents decided to locate "out where the West begins." Since 1865, Texas has claimed the Penry family—Gilmer, Texas, first, then Kaufman in 1867, and Dallas in 1874, when Jack began his career as a merchant lad in a store on the present site of the National Bank of Commerce. In 1887 Mr. Penry first began the abstract business. There are only two men in this business today in Dallas who were in it when he started—F. R. Bowles, president of the Dallas Consolidated Abstract Co., which Mr. Penry founded and was secretary and treasurer of for ten years, and Mr. Penry himself. In February of 1914 he sold his interests in the company he had organized, and launched the J. E. Penry loans.

On May 26, 1891, Mr. Penry was married to Miss Nellie G. Waring and they, with their three children, Hazel B., Nellie N. and Jack Gardner, now reside at 701 Haines Avenue.

The Odd Fellows, the Maccabees, the Praetorians and the Brotherhood of American Yeomen have all laid claim to this prominent citizen.

As a realty man, as a loan man and at the same time as one who is recognized as being an authority on land titles, Mr. Penry is unusually well equipped to serve the public in his realm.

EALY J. MOSES, secretary of the Dallas Title & Guaranty Company, 1301 Main Street, has devoted his entire business career to title insurance in Texas and has acquired a minute knowledge of all the intricacies of the business.

The Dallas Title & Guaranty Company was organized in 1906 with Mr. Sam P. Cochran as its first president and was the first company of its kind to be organized in Texas. The company furnishes insurance for the titles of lands for owners and for purchaser of loans. It is affiliated with the Dallas Trust and Savings Bank. By providing absolute safety for investors in real estate the firm renders a distinct and valuable public service. Besides Mr. Moses, the officers of the firm are Judge Edward Gray, president, and C. P. Haynes, vice-president.



M. W. Parker

Mr. Moses was born at Marshall, Texas, February 16, 1883, his father, E. J. Moses, was a prominent citizen of Burnet, Texas. Mr. Moses was educated at West Point, New York, and on the completion of his education he went into partnership with his father under the title of E. J. Moses & Son. In 1908 he came to Dallas to take the position which he now holds. His work here was interrupted by a period of service in the army. He enlisted in August, 1917, and served eighteen months at Camp Travis as a captain in the infantry. Early in 1919 he resumed his duties as secretary of the Guaranty Company.

Mr. Moses was married to Miss Loula Door of Austin, January 18, 1906, and to them one child, Dorritt, was born. Their home is at 824 West Tenth Street.

Mr. Moses is a member of the Kiwanis Club, and the Dallas Chamber of Commerce.



RICHARD ELDRIDGE BRAMLETT, sole owner of R. E. Bramlett and Company, mercantile collection and adjustment agents, with offices at 527 Slaughter building, Dallas, has been a resident of this city for the past thirty-three years, the past six years of which has been devoted to the collection business. For the past two years Mr. Bramlett has devoted the major portion of his time to automobile financing and in the sale of liberty bonds, while at the same time he has supervised the business of his company. As vice-president of the Conner Investment Company, Incorporated, Mr. Bramlett loans large sums of money to persons desirous of purchasing automobiles and since coming into that business he has become a psychologist of the first rate. The R. E. Bramlett and Company was organized in 1916 and at the present time is one of the largest collection agencies of this city. It handles collections for wholesale concerns only and among its clientele are the J. W. Crowds Company, Ginn and Company, C. L. Norsworthy and Company, the Dal-Tex Spring Bed Company and H. C. Miller Company.

Born at Batesville, Mississippi, R. E. Bramlett is a son of J. M. Bramlett, contractor and builder who came to this state in 1882. His wife was Miss Laura D. Richardson, of Georgia, who is living in Dallas at the present time, her husband having died several years ago. R. E. Bramlett received his early educational training in the public schools of Georgia and of Texas and graduated from the Dallas High School in 1893. After his graduation he accepted a position as bookkeeper with the Doolittle-Simpson Company, merchants. He held this position until 1898, at which time he resigned and joined the United States Army, seeing service in the Spanish-American War. He served with Second Texas Infantry, in Company K, and when mustered out of the service held the rank of Sergeant. After the close of the war he accepted a position with the Texas Drug Company of this city. He started out as a bookkeeper, but soon thereafter was appointed Secretary-Treasurer and general credit manager. In 1911 he resigned this position and became the treasurer for the Southwestern Sundries Company, a wholesale concern, which he sold out in 1914 and entered the business which he is now engaged in. In 1916 he organized the R. E. Bramlett Company and since that time has been its sole owner and manager. Mr. Bramlett owns one half of the stock of the Connor

Investment Company, which deals principally with the financing of automobile sales. He was married August 23, 1920 to Jean E. Davis of Dallas and resides at 606 Woodlawn Ave.

In civic affairs Mr. Bramlett has always taken an active part, being a member of the Chamber of Commerce of this city and also of the Lions Club. In politics he has always been a Democrat and has the distinction of never having scratched his party's ballot.



WILLIAM THOMAS SARGEANT, manager of the Dallas branch of the Stewart Title-Guaranty Company, 1221 Main Street, Dallas, is a citizen of wide information and unbounded popularity in Dallas County, as well as a business man of the most successful type. With the exception of five years time he has devoted his entire business career to the service of the company of which he is now manager.

The Stewart Title-Guaranty Company was organized in Galveston, Texas, in 1906, by Mr. Mace Stewart, who is now its president. The Dallas office of the company was established in June, 1910. Other branch offices of the company are located at Houston, San Antonio and El Paso. The business of the concern is the guaranteeing the titles of land and of liens on land. The growth of the company has been unusual—organized only fourteen years ago it has outgrown many of its competitors and now has the distinction of being the largest of its kind in the South.

Mr. Sargeant was born in Galveston, Texas, September 18, 1884, William Thomas Sargeant is the son of Thomas and Mary (Potthoff) Sargeant. His father is a native of Liverpool, England, coming to Texas in his youth and went into business in Galveston. His mother was a Galveston girl. The younger Mr. Sargeant received his education at Galveston public schools. At the age of fifteen he began to work for the title company which later became the Stewart Title-Guaranty Company of Galveston. In 1905 he resigned his position and moved to Dallas, accepting a position with Hann and Kendall, real estate brokers. He remained with that firm until June, 1910, at which time the Dallas branch of the Stewart Title-Guaranty Company was established. Mr. Sargeant accepted a position with that company again and once more was engaged in the business with that company that he has been connected with prominently ever since.

The wedding of Mr. Sargeant to Miss Louise B. Crossland, of Galveston, was solemnized in 1905. Miss Crossland was the daughter of Mr. D. E. Crossland, a prominent wholesale coffee merchant of Galveston and now engaged in the brokerage business in Dallas. Mr. and Mrs. Sargeant are the parents of one child, Thomas E. Sargeant. The family home is located at 2722 Holmes Street. In religious affiliation Mr. Sargeant is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Dallas. He is also a member of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce and Manufacturers' Association.

Beginning his business life at the age of fifteen years, Mr. Sargeant learned early in life the value of consistent effort applied continuously to one profession. Starting with nothing but his own brains the tireless energy he has reached the top rung of the ladder of his profession.



C. WEAVER, president of the Briggs-Weaver Machinery Company, has for more than twenty-five years been identified with an industry that has helped to give Dallas her commercial prominence.

The establishment of which Mr. Weaver is the president has a patronage covering the whole of Texas and Oklahoma and parts of Louisiana, Arkansas, New Mexico and Arizona. It furnishes mechanical supplies for ice plants, cotton gins, oil mills, electric light plants, pumping stations, oil refineries. Fourteen salesmen are on the road and in all more than 100 people are employed. The firm owns its own buildings which consist of a three story building covering half a block and a one story warehouse 90 by 300 feet. In addition to this there are pipe yards and tracks communicating with these yards and with the warehouse. An annual business running into the millions is being done.

Mr. Weaver is a native of Carroll County, Maryland, and was educated in the public schools of his native state and in Calvert College, also of Maryland. His first position was with the Taylor Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of steam engines. From this work he went into the oil mill business in which he remained for six years in North Carolina and Georgia. From North Carolina he went to Macon, Georgia, where he was for eight years engaged in the same business. Being lured by the expansive West and its glorious future, he came to Dallas in 1892 and four years later organized the enterprise with which he has since been connected. This quarter of a century of marvelous growth which Dallas has experienced has not come as a surprise to Mr. Weaver nor does he belong to the class of men who say that the best days are past. His hopes and vision for the future are as bright and encouraging today as they were when he first entered the city. He has the feeling that what he has seen in Dallas is only the beginning of even greater things.

Captain Alfred S. Weaver, in charge of the sales department, is the oldest boy. There are three married daughters and one unmarried daughter. The Weaver residence is at 2419 Maple Avenue.

Mr. Weaver is an active member of the Chamber of Commerce and was at one time a member of the freight bureau. He is also a member of the City Club, the Dallas Country Club and the Auto Club. He is affiliated with the Hella Temple, is a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Tannehill Blue Lodge. Dallas has in Mr. Weaver an enthusiastic supporter and one who has always been ready to promote her most worthy enterprises.



MAYO P. CRUM, Manager of the Deming Investment Company, Great Southern Life Building, Dallas, organized the Texas branch of that concern in 1916. He has been actively engaged in the business activities of that Company for sixteen years and is thoroughly posted on all forms of investments and loans. His experience in the loan business has been scattered throughout the United States and in this way he has become familiar with the business that he is now engaged in.

The Deming Investment Company has its main office at Oswego, Kansas. The Company is incorporated under the laws of the State of Kansas and

has agencies throughout the United States. Robert O. Deming is President of the Corporation, D. S. Waskey, Vice-President, F. W. Stout, Vice-President and Secretary and R. O. Deming, Junior, Treasurer. The Company negotiates Real Estate loans on property, advises as to investments and takes deposits for investments paying interest therefor. The Dallas Branch of the Deming Company was established in Dallas in 1916 by Mr. Crum. In the Fall of that year he moved to Texas permanently and assumed control of the branch. As the representative of the concern he has made an initial success in the short time that he has been here. The reliability and age of the Company insures the safety of investments made with it and hence its business in Texas has grown considerably since the establishment of the branch in 1916.

The son of Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Crum, Mayo P. Crum was born in Oswego, Kansas in 1883. The elder Mr. Crum was, at the time of his death, United States Marshall of Kansas. Mr. Crum, Junior, was educated at the Wentworth Military Academy, located at Lexington, Missouri. After finishing his education he began his career under the employment of the Deming Investment Company. He has continued his connection with that concern until the present time. Until 1916 he worked at the main offices of the Company at Oswego, Kansas, but at that time having been made manager of the Texas Branch he moved to Dallas.

Mr. Crum married Miss Viola Crain at Kansas City in 1905. The Crum's have three children, Luella, Paul and Mayola Crum. The family home is at 5010 Junius Street.



LOCKSFLEY FIFE, a partner, with his brother Folsom Fife, of the Acme Brick and Supply Company, Southwestern Life Building, has built up a business that testifies to his ability. During the last fifteen years this concern has grown from the experimental stage to a substantial, prospering company, ranking with the largest establishments of its kind in Texas, and there is every prospect that Mr. Fife will excel even his present record within the next few years.

The Acme Brick and Supply Company handles brick, hollow tile, terra cotta and everything in the line of clay products. They represent the Acme Brick Company, the largest manufacturers of face brick in the Southwest, and other well known concerns. Six people are employed in the Dallas sales office and the volume of business has shown a very healthy growth from year to year.

Born in Dallas on July 10, 1882, Mr. Fife received his education in the public schools of Dallas, and upon graduating from the high school attended a military academy at Macon, Missouri. Mr. Fife's father was A. D. Fife, well known in Dallas business circles, having established the first wholesale and retail vehicle establishment in the city. His father was a Kentuckian but his mother was a Texas girl, Annie Madison Shannon of Dallas.

After graduating from the military academy, Mr. Fife returned to Dallas and went into business for himself, organizing a wholesale coal concern. Later he added brick to his line and the demand for the latter soon dominated his business. Ten years after the establishment of his company he determined to devote his entire activities to clay products, changing the name of his firm from the Texas Fuel and Supply Company to the Acme Brick and Supply



H. Searcy

Company. His success is built about his stimulating personality and his very evident knowledge of the commodities he handles.

Mr. Fife resides at 1502 Pocahontas Street, is a member of the Dallas Country Club, Dallas Athletic Club, Kiwanis Club, Chamber of Commerce, Junior Chamber of Commerce and the Auto Club. He is enthusiastic about the future of Dallas, having a personal interest in the city through real estate holdings and acreage near Highland Park. He declares that the selection of Dallas by national concerns for location, and by the government for the Federal Reserve Bank, makes it the commercial and financial center of the Southwest, and offers unequalled opportunities for young men in any line of endeavor.



SAMUEL WALLACE INGLISH, manager of the Texas Inspection Bureau, became a citizen of Dallas May 1, 1920, when he assumed the duties of his present position. Prior to coming to Dallas he was a member of the state fire commission of Texas and state fire marshal, having first been appointed to that office in 1911 by Governor Colquitt, and served in that capacity until his removal to Dallas.

Mr. English was born in Whitesboro, Texas, August 1, 1874, and was educated in the public schools of Grayson and Cooke Counties. His father came to Texas from Arkansas in 1836, settling where the city of Bonham, Fennin County, is now located. His mother was a native of Tennessee and came with her parents to Grayson County, Texas, in 1848. Mr. English began his business career in Gainesville in 1892 in real estate and insurance, which business he followed until 1896, when he accepted a connection in the state government service at Austin, serving in the comptroller's department and state treasury continuously until 1911, with the exception of two years spent in Deaf Smith County. Mr. English was married in Austin in 1902 to Miss Ella Randolph a native of that city.

The Texas Inspection Bureau, of which Mr. English is manager, afford a valuable and much needed service throughout the state in the interest of fire protection and fire prevention in order that the destruction of property by fire may be reduced to a minimum. Mr. English, as manager of the Texas Inspection Bureau, is a member of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce.

Dallas is insurance headquarters of Texas and the Southwest, Mr. English says, and one of the most important cities in the South with a future that predicts great and marvelous growth within the next ten years.



FRED MANGET, manager of the Burroughs Adding Machine Company, Dallas, came to that city in 1916, taking charge of the Burroughs' office in that city, handling the territory embraced by Dallas and Northeast Texas. This agency employs twelve salesmen, twelve service men, about thirty people in all. About 7,500 machines were sold in the state of Texas for the year 1920, being approximately \$2,000,000 worth of business.

Mr. Manget started out in the railroad business in 1897, working for the Wabash Railroad in St. Louis until 1903, when he went with the Burroughs people at Louisville, Ky., where he remained until

1912, when he was sent to Fort Worth, Texas, to represent the company there. He came from the Fort Worth office to Dallas in 1916. He is thoroughly versed in all business systems and understands how to apply the machines of the Burroughs company to all lines of business.

He is a native of St. Louis, Mo., born in 1880, and educated in the public and high schools of that city. His father, Fred Manget, was identified with the Burroughs Adding Machine Company, headquarters at Louisville. His mother, before her marriage, was Miss Hattie Trotman of Dallas. His marriage to Miss Mary A. Lewis, daughter of John W. Lewis, attorney at law and member of Congress from Kentucky, took place at Springfield, Ky., in 1905, and they have one little daughter, Elizabeth Lewis Manget.

Mr. Manget is a Mason and actively identified with the civic and social life of the city, being a member of the Rotary Club, the City Club, the Dallas Country Club, the Dallas Athletic Club, Little Sandy Hunting and Fishing Club, Koon Creek Club and Chamber of Commerce. Like everybody else in Dallas he has an abiding faith in the future growth and development of the city and is always ready to co-operate in any movement calculated to advance the commercial welfare of the city.



MAURICE CLARK TURNER, owner and manager of the Dixie Lyceum Bureau, has spent nineteen years in Dallas, having come here in 1901, and the entire time has been devoted to the business of the Lyceum Bureau which he founded. Today it is one of the best known booking organizations in the South, handling hundreds of lecturers, concert companies and artists of international reputation. High grade lyceum courses are furnished schools, colleges, chambers of commerce and other organizations throughout the South and all these attractions are handled from the main office at Dallas. Reciprocal booking facilities are maintained with northern and eastern bureaus for the exchange of talent.

Among the notable speakers whose Southern tours were under the direction of the Dixie Lyceum Bureau was former president William H. Taft, Vice-President Thomas R. Marshall, Irvin S. Cobb, etc. Many noted singers and artists have appeared in concert under the direction of this bureau and its work has been given unqualified approval by schools and colleges all over the country which contract year after year for attractions furnished for their annual lyceum courses by the Dixie Bureau.

Mr. Turner was born at Monroe, Michigan, April 7, 1879, a son of Jacob and Eliza (Clotilda) Turner, well known residents of Monroe. His father was a prominent contractor and lived in Monroe for 76 years.

After completing his preliminary studies and graduating at the Monroe high school in 1896, Mr. Turner attended the University of Michigan and graduated there with the degree of Bachelor of Law in 1900. The establishment of the Lyceum Bureau in Dallas followed the completion of his university training.

Mr. Turner was married in Dallas in 1908 to Miss Epsie Waldam, daughter of John Waldam, former well known banker and cashier of one of the old Dallas banks. They have one son, Maurice Clark, Jr.

Mr. Turner is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of Hella Temple, Dallas Consistory No. 6 and of Monroe Blue Lodge No. 27. He is also a member of the Dallas Country Club, the Lakewood Country Club, University Club, Athletic Club, Rotary Club and Automobile Club. During the campaign for the Fifth Victory Loan Mr. Turner was chairman of the speaker's bureau for the Eleventh Federal Reserve District.

A firm believer in the future of Dallas, Mr. Turner expects to see the city continue its steady and substantial growth and hold its place as the commercial and industrial center of the Southwest.



FRANK E. AUSTIN, president of Austin Brothers, structural steel factories, with plant and office at 1815 Coombs Street. The firm was established in 1892 under the name of Austin Brothers, bridge builders, and the business grew rapidly, they soon established a reputation as builders of all kinds of structural steel. A few years ago a new company was organized under the name of Austin Brothers Bridge Co., who contract for all kinds of steel and concrete bridges and deal in road building machinery. J. M. Jones is treasurer and general manager of Austin Bros., and Mr. C. R. Moore is president of Austin Brothers Bridge Company. Besides the firm of which he is president, Mr. Austin is actively associated with other business concerns of magnitude. He is vice-president of the Wyatt Metal and Boiler Works, of Dallas; director and treasurer of the Morris Plan Bank; vice-president of the Continental Saving and Building Association; vice-president of the Guaranty Bank and Trust Company; director of the Dallas Telephone Co., and also director of the Dallas Power and Light Company. It requires intellectual ability of the highest degree and scrupulous business methods to attain a position which proclaims such phenomenal success.

Mr. Austin was born in St. Lawrence County, New York, on June 8, 1871, and is the son of J. H. Austin, a well known agriculturist of that county. He received his education at the Ogdensburg Academy, but like many other successful business men his highest degree was obtained by coming directly in contact with the big issues of life.

Mr. Austin was married in 1906 to Miss Dorothy Connor, of Dallas, Texas, daughter of W. O. Connor, who was for forty years credit man for the mercantile firm of Sanger Brothers. He is now president of the Guaranty Bank and Trust Company. Mr. and Mrs. Austin have two children, a son, Frank E. Austin, Jr., and a daughter, Dorothy Jane Austin. The family reside at 4321 Highland Drive in Highland Park. Mr. Austin is a member of the Dallas Country Club and the City Club, Chamber of Commerce and also a vestryman in the Episcopal Church.

Mr. Austin is an invaluable citizen and one who has played a prominent part in the upbuilding of Dallas. In looking around we view everywhere wonderful examples of his business ingenuity and realize the power and importance of steel, when we enjoy a feeling of security while crossing safely some giant steel bridge built by this man, with character as strong as the product he represents. His activities are not confined solely to business for his influence is felt in both the social and religious life of Dallas.



B. MARSH, well known business man and citizen of Dallas, has for about twenty-five years been closely identified with the agricultural development of the state, through his life long service in the implement field. During a period of fourteen years he travelled over the state becoming acquainted with the citizens, geography, and conditions generally. The state wide friendships made in this manner and the general first hand knowledge of Texas gleaned in this way have been of great assistance to him in after years.

Mr. Marsh is a native of Texas and was born in Navarro County in 1872. He attended public school in Hill County and then took a business education in a Waco school. Equipped with this training he entered the bookkeeping department of the Keeting Implement Co., at Hubbard City, Texas. He advanced to manager of that firm before moving to Dallas and going with the Deering Hardware Co. He travelled the state for twelve years for the Keeting Co., then two years for the Moline Plow Co. He was later made assistant manager of this company, then manager, which position he held until a few years ago.

Mr. Marsh and Miss Dorothy Roberts of Denton were united in marriage at Galveston in 1908. They have one son, C. B. Marsh Jr. The family residence is at 3613 Worth Street.

Mr. Marsh is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, Knight Templar, and member of Hella Temple Shrine. Prior to his marriage he was a member of the Dallas Club for a number of years. The family affiliates with the Methodist Church.

Mr. Marsh has always been proud of his citizenship in Dallas and works to make this city the peer of any in the Southwest.



WILLIAM A. SEDWICK, president and general manager of the Southern Wire & Iron Company, Inc., at Harwood and Terminal Railway, Dallas, directs a business whose products are interwoven into the make-up of every great building either from a practical or artistic purpose or sometimes the two combined. Other members of the firm are R. J. DeWees, vice president and sales manager, and R. H. Kean, secretary. The firm, which was bought by Mr. Sedwick in 1910 upon his coming to Dallas, handles ornamental iron, light structural steel buildings, steel runways for oil refineries and tank stations, and a very large part of the business, elevator enclosures and wire work such as teller cages for banks. The company also are state distributors for metal lathe, fire doors, shutters, metal ceiling and other building specialties. The plant in Dallas covers over an acre of ground and employs over 50 people. With the rapid expansion of industry the Southwest is experiencing, with the growth of building and increase in commerce, the activity of the Southern Wire & Iron Company is in great demand and the Southwest will be as good or perhaps the best market for these products as any section in the United States. Dallas is well known to this large area as a distributing center and from this point the Southern Wire & Iron Company is supplying the market.

Mr. Sedwick was born at Waco, Texas, in 1875. His parents are Mr. and Mrs. John F. Sedwick, his father a ranchman and farmer. Strother's private school of Waco and Staunton Military Academy of Staunton, Va., combined in the education of Mr.




Frank E. Austin

Sedwick. He then entered the business world where practically all of his activity has been devoted to the iron and steel business—the last eighteen years. For five years he was secretary of the Texas Anchor Fence Company of Ft. Worth. In 1910, he changed his location to Dallas, buying at that time the business of which he is now president and manager.

Miss Jennie Torrey, of Abilene, became the bride of Mr. Sedwick and Robert M. Sedwick is their one son; the family reside at 3607 Rawlins Street.


Mr. Sedwick is well identified with the social life of his city as well as with its business cares; he is an active member of the Rotary Club, the City Club and the Automobile Club and is vice-president of the Builders' Association. His church affiliation is Episcopal.

The Southern Wire & Iron Company has a sure field for its activity, a market as unlimited as is the development of the Southwest, and Mr. Sedwick and his company will be big factors in the business world of this region as it grows as well as it now is.

 **ROBERT CAMPBELL STUBB**, sole owner and distributor of his own process of paving, with Dallas offices in the Praetorian Building, needs no introduction to those who are in any way familiar with the road and paving business, as he is recognized as one of the chief authorities on paving in the entire country.

Although his main offices are in Kansas City, Mr. Stubb lives in Dallas and is doing a great deal of work here. His work at this time is quite strenuous, requiring his personal supervision of 12 gangs in various sections of the country, including 750 men. He has laid 13 miles in the city of Dallas, and it is a usual fact that the Stubb paving that has been laid for years is as good today as when first laid.

For the past thirty years he has worked unremittingly, experimenting painstakingly for the slightest improvement in the paving process, not alone for personal interest but for the broader interest of the development of the science as well. Since the age of eighteen and his graduation from high school, Mr. Stubb has been interested in the paving art. He is the son of Major G. W. and Emma Astory Stubb of Smith County, Miss. His father was an officer in the Confederate army. The Stubb family came to Texas in 1879 and settled in Dallas in 1887, the younger Mr. Stubb being then eighteen years of age. In June, 1897, Mr. Stubb was married to Marie Henke. They have two children, Russell C., a civil engineer, and Marie Louise, who, though only twelve years of age, is an accomplished musician and public reader. The family residence is at 1909 Grand Avenue.

 **DOLPHUS WERRY**, proprietor of the Dallas Roofing Company, Deere Building, has been an influential citizen of Dallas for twenty-seven years, and prominent in business and social circles. The company of which he is proprietor has enjoyed rapid growth since its organization, the amount of business handled demanding repeated enlargement of capacity.


The Dallas Roofing Company was established in 1907 with a capital stock of \$10,000. Their territory extends over all of North Texas and contracts are made for every kind of roofing used in modern construction. The company manufactures its own products which insures efficiency and economy to the buyers. A specialty is made of gravel roofing,

composition roofing and asbestos slate, all of which is manufactured in the company plant. That their work is of proven superiority is evident by the high degree of satisfaction felt among patrons.

Born in 1874, Mr. Werry, with his parents, early moved from Jeffersonville, Indiana, where his father, J. H. Werry, was engaged in the coal industry until his death. Mr. Werry went to Naperville, Illinois, where he entered Northwestern College. Between the completion of his high school work and his entrance at college he had done newspaper work, and upon graduation from Northwestern College he was tendered and accepted a position with the Denison Herald. After two years on the Herald staff he definitely determined on a business career and came to Dallas and entered the roofing construction business. He has successfully handled many large contracts, among them being the municipal building and other large structures.

He was married in 1898 to Miss Mary Wilkinson, daughter of J. H. Wilkinson, well-known Dallas contractor, the ceremony being celebrated in this city. The Werry home is in Highland Park at 3600 Lexington Avenue.

Mr. Werry is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and Rotary Club, also the Dallas Athletic Club.

 **CHARLES G. TRIPPE**, manager of the Dallas branch of the International Vegetable Oil Company, has devoted his entire business life to the practicing of the cotton oil business. The company that he represents in Dallas has its general offices at Atlanta, Georgia, at which place they were established in 1917.

The company owns and operates seven mills and two refineries throughout the South. The Dallas mill was established in 1917 on the Hutchins Road after a thorough investigation of this territory. The mill crushes the cotton seed and removes from them the ingredients that make up the by-products, such as cotton seed oil cake, meal, linters and hulls. The mill also crushes and manufactures cocoanut oil and meal. Copra is crushed to secure the oil and cocoanut meal, while peanuts and other oil bearing seeds are used not only for oil purposes but for the manufacture of several by-products. Since its establishment the business of the company has progressed wonderfully and its future is assured since it is located in one of the greatest cotton belts in the United States, if not in the world.

Mr. Trippe is the son of H. L. Trippe, of Gallion, Alabama, and was born at that place. The elder Mr. Trippe was a merchant of Gallion and was also a planter of well known reputation. The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools of Gallion. His first business connection was with the Buckeye Cotton Oil Company of Selma, Alabama, with whom he worked for ten years. In 1916 he associated himself with the International Vegetable Company. In his early manhood Mr. Trippe was a cotton farmer but gave up the life for one which had a more promising future. For the past fourteen years Mr. Trippe has been engaged in his present profession.

Mrs. Trippe was formerly Miss Mable Tissier, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Tissier, of Selma, Alabama. One daughter has been born to bless their union, Miss Houston Tissier Trippe. Mr. and Mrs. Trippe are members of the Episcopal Church and are very active in church work.

Mr. Trippe was a determining factor that lead to the selection of Dallas as the location of the branch house of his company and on account of this Dallas is, indeed, very fortunate in having as a citizen one who is desirous and anxious that his community be ahead of all others.



WILLIAM J. WYATT, president of the Wyatt Metal and Boiler Works, Dallas, has been engaged in the general sheet metal and plate business for the past quarter of a century. He is well known as an efficient industrial worker and organizer, and has a record of business building in Dallas which is highly creditable.

The Wyatt Metal and Boiler Works was established in Dallas in 1913. The officers of the company are William J. Wyatt, president; Frank E. Austin, vice-president; Henry Hinckley, treasurer, and C. R. Moore, secretary. At the time of organization the company operated on a very small scale being the manufacturers of corrugated pipe only. In the following year it began to construct corrugated tanks and a general line of other light work of various kinds. Consolidating with the Dallas boiler works in 1916 the company was incorporated under the laws of the State of Texas with a capitalization of twenty-five thousand dollars and since that time has increased its capitalization to two hundred thousand dollars. The unprecedented growth of the works is shown by the fact that when it was organized it had three men in its employ—now one hundred and twenty-five men are on the pay roll.

Born in Gibson County, Tennessee, in 1871, William J. Wyatt is a son of J. W. Wyatt, a pioneer Tennessean. He attended school at the public institutions of that state but because of their poor condition at that time received little aid from them. Coming to Dallas in 1889, at the age of eighteen years, he began work with the New Process Roofing & Supply Co. After remaining with this firm for a period covering nine years he changed his position by accepting employment with the Atlas Metal Works. While with these firms he learned the odds and ends of the business and in 1913 was of the opinion that he could be more successful if he entered business for himself. As a result the Wyatt Metal and Boiler Works was established during the same year. The great progress that concern has made under his presidency is evidence of the ability and mechanical skill that he possesses.

In 1903 Mr. Wyatt married Miss Annie Bright at Dallas. As a result of the marriage there are two children, Annie Bell and Ellen Wyatt. The home of the family is located at 1827 Moser Avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Wyatt are Catholics in religion and are active in the circles of that church.

Among the clubs that honor Mr. Wyatt as a member are the Rotary Club, City Club, the Dallas Country Club and the Chamber of Commerce.



WINBURN T. MARTIN is manager of the Southwestern District for the Kalamazoo Loose Leaf Binder Co., Dallas. He has held this position since September, 1915.

Mr. Martin was born at Cane Hill, Mo., in the year of 1888 and reared in El Dorado Springs, Mo., where he lived until he came to Texas in 1907. He received his education at the Greenfield high school, at Greenfield, Mo., where in 1906 he graduated as valedictorian of his class.

After teaching one year at Jerico, Mo., Mr. Martin came to Texas to represent the Red Wing Advertising Co., of Red Wing, Minnesota, as salesman. One year later he severed his connection with the above concern to accept territory for the Eline-Reimers Company of Ft. Worth, Texas, in Northeast Texas, with whom he was connected until September, 1915, when he made his present connection.

In October, 1911, Mr. Martin was married to Miss Grace Tippet, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Tippet, of Greenville, Texas.

The sale of the Kalamazoo Loose Leaf Devices has been built up in Texas and the Southwest by Mr. Martin from a small beginning until now he has under his supervision a sales and service organization of fourteen people.

The Kalamazoo Loose Leaf Binder Co. number among their clients a large percentage of the well rated business concerns of the Southwest.



JOHN L. O'HEARN, district manager for the Truscon Steel Company, Dallas, through his connection with that concern has been one of the agents in the establishment of Dallas as the main center of steel construction supplies in the Southwest. Hundreds of buildings scattered throughout the Southwest were built with steel manufactured by the Truscon Steel Company.

The Truscon Steel Company has its home plant in the city of Youngstown, Ohio. The Company has divided the United States into a number of districts to facilitate the distribution of its products. The district which includes Texas and of which Mr. O'Hearn is the manager, extends from the farthest corner of the state, El Paso County, to the northern portion of Louisiana. This district has its headquarters in Dallas and maintains branch offices at San Antonio and Houston, Texas. Eight salesmen are on the road for the company in this district alone and an even larger force is in the offices. The company confines its operations to the manufacture of re-inforcement steel, steel sashes, metal lathes, hybrids and standard steel buildings. In connection with its operations the company maintains a warehouse in Dallas, located at the corner of Bellevue and Austin Streets. This warehouse is kept supplied with approximately two hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of stock at all times and employ twenty-five workmen to facilitate its operation. There are seventeen such warehouses in the United States that are owned by the Truscon Company.

Mr. O'Hearn was born at Ackley, Iowa, July 24th, 1880. He is the son of D. W. and Elizabeth O'Hearn both of Iowa, the former being one of the pioneer railroad men of the state. After receiving a primary education at the Grinnell High School Mr. O'Hearn began the study of civil engineering at the Iowa State College. In 1904 he graduated there with the degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering. During the first year after his graduation Mr. O'Hearn was employed by the American Bridge Company, of Pittsburg, Penn. From 1905 to 1908 he was division engineer in charge of construction of the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient Railroad. In 1908 he opened his offices as a consulting engineer at Clinton, Okla. Five years later he was employed by the Truscon Steel Company and was sent to Dallas. In 1917 for efficient service rendered to that concern he was made district manager of the Southwestern District of the company.



W. L. Hyatt

Mr. O'Hearn married Miss Anna Foley at Kansas City, Missouri in 1906, who died in Dallas in 1918. In 1919 he was married to Miss Sadie Lovell, a native of Texas and daughter of Thomas Lovall a pioneer of Texas. Mr. O'Hearn has his home at 5831 Palo Pinto Street.

Mr. O'Hearn is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the American Society of Civil Engineering, the Dallas Rotary Club, the Technical Club of Dallas and the Dallas Athletic Club.

Mr. O'Hearn is one of the best boosters for Dallas and its surrounding territory that can be found. Like the City of the Hour he is industrious, capable, alert and above all, successful.

GEORGE LUTHER SIMPSON, manager of the George L. Simpson Company, Investments and Bonds, American Exchange National Bank building, has won a place of prominence among the business men of Dallas by his farsighted judgment, ready grasp of business values and his cordial vigorous personality. Mr. Simpson established the Geo. L. Simpson Company in 1919 for the purpose of buying and selling bonds of Texas municipalities, county bonds, road bonds and the like. The firm has experienced remarkable prosperity and Mr. Simpson predicts even greater things in the coming year than he has been able to accomplish during the past year.

The first twenty-five years of Mr. Simpson's life were spent in Tennessee his native state. He was born in the town of Sparta on June 9, 1887. His father, George Luther Simpson, Sr., was a large plantation owner of Tennessee. His mother before her marriage was Lillie Pope, also a native of that state. Mr. Simpson graduated from the Pleasant Hill Academy in 1906. His determination at this time was to follow the legal profession, and after finishing preparatory school he went to Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tennessee, where he supplemented his academic course by a course in law. In the spring of 1911, he received his A. B. and L. B. degrees from this institution. The following year he moved to Dallas and opened up a law office. For three years he conducted a successful and growing practice, which finally resulted in an association with the Powell Gerard Company of Chicago. Mr. Simpson was representative for this responsible firm for a period of ten years, and at present, in addition to his own business, still maintains his connection with the company.

In 1912 Mr. Simpson was married to Miss Ferol Crossman, daughter of E. J. Brock, prominent business man of Fort Worth, the wedding being celebrated at the brides home in that city. Mr. and Mrs. Simpson have a home at 216 North Waverly.

Mr. Simpson is a Mason, a Shriner, Scottish Rite a member of Consistory No. 2, Tannehill Blue Lodge No. 52, the Dallas Athletic Club, Ad League and the Methodist Church. He is a man of sterling characteristics and an outstanding figure in the business circles of the city.

WILLIAM G. BREG, senior member of the firm, Breg-Garrett & Company, dealers in Municipal Bonds and Real Estate Mortgages, whose offices are in the Magnolia building, has for a period of thirty years been identified with the mortgage and loan business, during which time he has attained a position of highest respect and esteem in the financial circles of the city.

Mr. Breg was born in Flint, Michigan, March 17, 1867, his parents were Wm. L. M. and Carrie F. (Grobe) Breg, both died when he was but a small boy. When ten years of age Mr. Breg went to live with his uncle, Isaac H. Warren of Sunrise, Minn. In this little village he received his education and in 1881 started out to make his own way in the world. He secured employment in a wholesale mercantile establishment of St. Paul and continued in this line of work for a period of six years. In 1887 he accepted a position with a mortgage and Loan Company, where he learned the business which he has made his life's work. In 1893 Mr. Breg came to Dallas and secured the position of secretary in the Security Mortgage and Trust Company. Four years later he became associated with A. Kahler, who was engaged in the same line of business. In 1903 he assisted in the organization of the Trust Company of Dallas, which later changed its name to the Dallas Trust and Savings Bank. He was vice-president of this institution until his resignation in October 1919, when he organized the firm of Breg-Garrett & Co.

The marriage of Mr. Breg to Martha E. Knowland was celebrated in St. Paul in 1886. They have five children, W. Roy, Clarence E., Bernice M., Powell E., and Wilbur C.

Mr. Breg holds membership in the City Club, Lakewood Country Club and Hella Temple Shrine. He is a member of the Central Congregational Church. He has always taken an active interest in the civic affairs and has attained a position of highest esteem and respect in the financial circles of Dallas.

EC. BLES, president of Blesi Realty and Mortgage Company, 1209½ Main Street, has been in the real estate business in Dallas for seven years, during which time he has negotiated many of the most important sales and leases in the city.

The Blesi Realty and Mortgage Company conducts a general real estate business, handling sales, loans and mortgages on residential and business property of Dallas. One of the largest transactions which this firm has handled was a sixty-seven year lease on the northwest corner of Main and Akard Streets, involving \$1,250,000. A fifteen to eighteen story building is to be erected there.

Mr. Blesi was among the first members of the Automobile Country Club after its organization in 1913, and is a director and secretary and treasurer of this organization. The club which is situated on the Richardson road six miles from Dallas, consists of sixty-nine acres of beautiful rolling country and one of the handsomest club houses in the South. An artificial lake has been built adjoining, and regular cafe service is provided, while club dances are given every Tuesday.

Born in San Antonio on the 5th of September, 1884, Mr. Blesi received his education in the public schools of that city, supplementing this with a course in business college. His first business was in San Antonio, as cashier of the Nicholson-Jannin Grocery Co., and later was clerk with Newton, Weller, Wagner Company of San Antonio. Then he went to Saltillo, Mexico, as secretary to the general manager of a large English Mining Concern.

He came to Dallas on March 3, 1905 and soon secured the position of chief clerk of the Agricultural Experiment Station, United States Department of

Agriculture, under James Wilson, then Secretary of Agriculture. After seven years in government work he resigned to accept the management of the Rental Department of the Dallas Trust and Savings Bank, remaining there one year and then establishing his own real estate business under the present name of his company.

He was married on November 25, 1914 to Miss Mae Lee Rowan, daughter of C. T. Rowan, capitalist and property owner of Dallas. Mr. and Mrs. Blesi reside at 3906 Worth street.

Mr. Blesi is a member of the Dallas Auto Club, Dallas Auto Country Club, Kiwanis Club, Chamber of Commerce, Knights of Pythias, and president of the Pythian Library Association, and is taking active part in the plan of the latter organization to build in the near future. He is a member of the East Dallas Christian Church, the State Council of the Christian Endeavor Union and is now vice-president of the Dallas Male Chorus. His enthusiasm and untiring efforts have been a decided asset to the causes and organizations which he has championed and his influence in the community has been widely felt.



EDWARD WINFIELD MORTEN. In 1877 there came to Texas a man who, by following conscientiously the advice of Horace Greeley—to "grow up with the country"—has won for himself a place in the esteem of his associates that is a worthy tribute to his character and ability—Edward Winfield Morten—president of the Morten Milling Company, one of the largest flour mills of the Southwest, a corporation capitalized at \$700,000, giving employment to 100 workmen, and turning out daily 2,500 barrels of flour and 2,000 barrels of corn-meal, known in almost every household as the La France Flour and La France Corn Meal, distributed to all parts of Texas, and even to foreign countries. The company's plant, an eight-story structure, is located at 916 Cadiz Street, Dallas.

Mr. Morten was born at Moore's Hill, Indiana, August 14, 1861, the son of E. W. and Mary Lida Clark Morten. Educated in the public schools of Cincinnati, Ohio, Mr. Morten, at the age of 26, made his first independent venture into commercial life, choosing the cotton compress business and locating at Fort Worth, Texas. About the close of the year 1891, he removed to McKinney, Texas, to assume the management of an electric light and ice plant, with which he was connected until 1901, when he decided to establish himself in Dallas. Here he organized and served as its president the New Century Milling Company, which, later, in 1913, became the present Morten Milling Company.

Mr. Morten is president of the Morten Investment Company, owners of the Jefferson Hotel of Dallas, and a director of the Burrus Mill & Elevator Company of Fort Worth and the Collin County Mill & Elevator Company of McKinney. Vice president of the American Laundry Co., president of the American Mutual Fire Insurance Company, vice-president of the Fidelity Loan & Savings Corporation of Dallas. He holds membership in the Texas Chamber of Commerce, also in the Dallas Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Morten, in association with Chas. Mangold, completed the Jefferson Hotel which represents an investment of \$1,500,000. The building is 12 stories and roof garden and has 418 guest rooms.

Expressed in terms of achievement, the story of a successful man's life work gives but small indication of the diligence and personality that have made that career a success. Of necessity, the picture is hardly more than an outline, with all the interesting detail work of changing, subtle influences blurred, if not blotted out, yet in that bare outline will appear a something, characterizing, differentiating the whole.

Thirty-eight years ago, in 1882, at Marshall, Texas, Mr. Morten married Miss Nellie A. Webb, of Duluth, Minnesota. A daughter, Mrs. Blanche Alexander, is their only child.

The Morten residence is at the Jefferson Hotel.



HAS. M. BOLANZ, vice-president of the Murphy-Bolanz Land and Loan Company, located in their own splendid building at the corner of Field and Commerce streets, is a Dallas product, and chuck full of the Dallas spirit. He is the son of Chas. F. Bolanz, one of the founders of the present business, and was born June 7, 1886. His father and P. J. Murphy organized the present firm in 1874 and operated as a partnership until 1896, when the business was incorporated. The senior Mr. Bolanz came to Texas in 1873 from Virginia, and after a year in the county clerk's office, he entered the real estate business and was always active in anything that was for the benefit of Dallas and always prominently connected with its development.

Mr. Bolanz's mother was a Miss Rowena A. Boyle, came to Bryan, Texas, with her family from Louisiana. Later the family moved to Dallas where she met and married Mr. Bolanz.

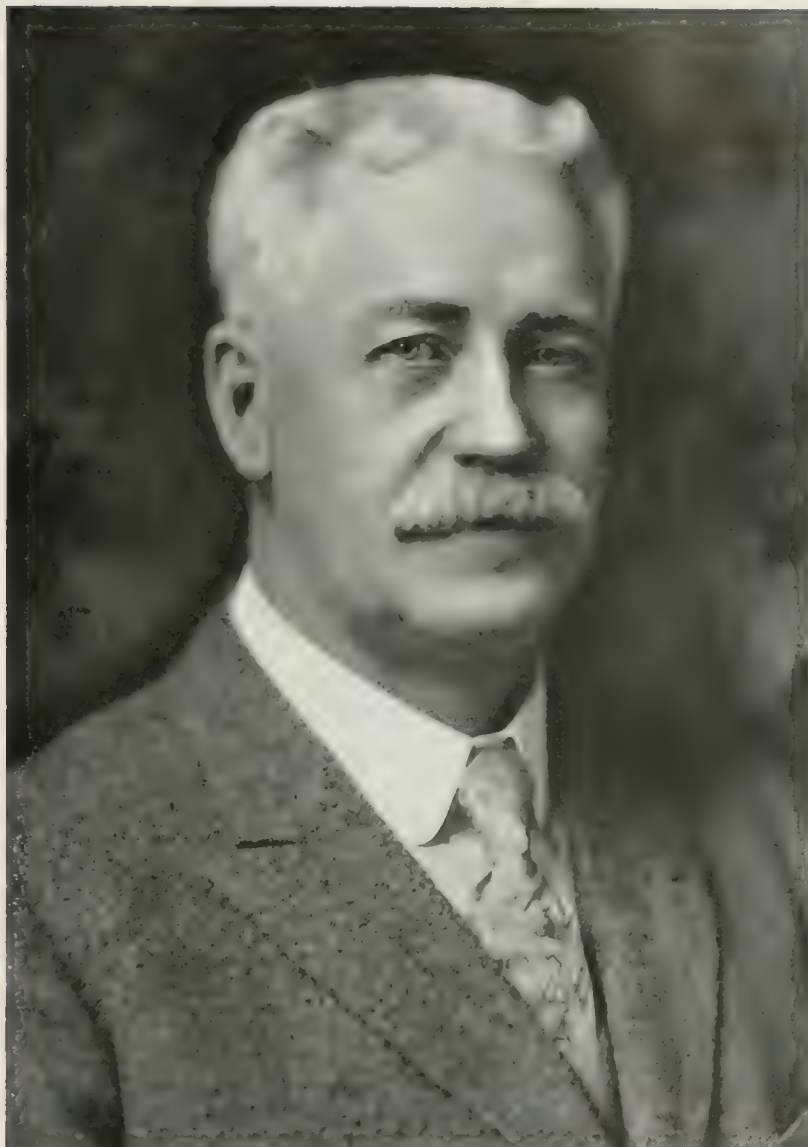
The subject of this sketch began his school career in the public and private schools of Dallas. He attended St. Matthews Academy and later went to St. Albans at Radford, Va. He graduated from Tome Institute, Port Deposit, Maryland, in 1904, and went immediately with this firm, where he has remained ever since, working in every department in order that he could thoroughly learn the business. He is now manager of the business lease department.

Mr. Bolanz was married November 30, 1910, to Miss Nell Miller, daughter of W. M. Miller, one of the oldest families of the city. Mr. Miller was in the insurance business for several years, and later sold school supplies. Mrs. Bolanz's uncle, Judge T. S. Miller, was counsel for the Katy railroad for many years. They have one child, Nell West, 9 years of age, and their home is located at 309 North Jefferson Street, Oak Cliff.

The Murphy-Bolanz Company is one of the oldest real estate firms in the city and the state, and has always enjoyed a successful business. The company does a general real estate business, including insurance, loans, rentals, leases and maps. The organization employs over thirty people, and the volume of business is probably larger than that of any other real estate concern in the city. The monthly sales amount to over \$150,000, and collections are made from 1,500 tenants, aggregating over \$100,000 per month. Several million dollars worth of leases were made and renewed last year.

Mr. Bolanz is a member of the Real Estate Board, the Chamber of Commerce, Cedercreek Country Club and is a Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner. His church affiliations is with the First Presbyterian Church. He is also a golf enthusiast.

Dallas has the greatest future it has ever had, he



Edw. Morten

says, and is sure to be a big city. Opportunities are better here than any other place of its size in the country, he asserts, and Texas is rich with opportunity.

HERBERT GAMBLE, 1215-16 Great Southern Life Building, Dallas, founder of the R. H. Gamble Co., dealing in real estate and investments, has for the last eight years been one of the most aggressive leaders in realty circles that the fastly growing city of Dallas has had. In the million-dollars-a-week growth that this Texas metropolis has average for a number of years, the real estate business has enjoyed a large share for much of this sum has been in the increase in realty values. Mr. Gamble is at the center of this activity with his company, handling both business and resident property and leases on property as well. His present organization was effected in 1913.

Mr. Gamble is a native Texan, having been born at Mt. Pleasant, in Titus County, Texas, on July 30, 1879. His parents were Elisha H. Gamble and Elizabeth (Armetta) Gamble. The public schools of Texas afforded the youth with his education in which Dallas had a part for when he was eleven years of age, in 1899, the family moved to Dallas. His business activity has been in several directions, he owned and operated the A. D. T. Messenger and Baggage System, he also was associated with the Dallas Trust & Savings Bank for a number of years prior to his present business activity. For the last three years with that institution he was in charge of their business, property sales department, until 1913, when he established the R. H. Gamble Company.

On April 18, 1906, Mr. Gamble married Mary Gordon Flanary, they now have residence at 3928 Rawlins Street, Dallas. He is a Mason and a member of the Chamber of Commerce.

Dallas is a leading commercial center of the big Southwest, its growth has been rapid, yet steady and permanent. It is a city that decidedly has the forward look—new organizations and projects are being formed every day; its business men are big and they achieve things. The future is unexcelled in promise by any area of the United States; the present-day thrift and activity manifesting itself in investments and growth, will greatly increase in the next decade. In this investment business and growth, Mr. Gamble and his company will have a good part.

He believes that Texas, and Dallas particularly, offers the best opportunity afforded in any section of the country for the enterprising young man starting in a business career.

ALBERT A. HEARTSILL, partner in the realty firm of Rucker, Heartsill and Jones, 1317-1319 Commerce Street, Dallas, located at the heart of a metropolis, has a large interest in the realty, leasing and insurance business of that city, both in down-town territory and in the residential sections. The firm of Rucker, Heartsill and Jones ranks with the few big organizations of Dallas in their line of work.

Mr. Heartsill was born at Marshall, Texas, on April 22, 1886. His parents are Joseph E. Heartsill and Nannie (Love) Heartsill. Eastern Texas gave him his education, and immediately upon completing high school he entered the University of Business and Actual Experience where he has received his most practical training. He chose East Texas, his home section, as his place for beginning, where, among

friends and situations familiar to him, he spent the first twenty-eight years of his life. Here he tried his strength and developed his talents for business and by 1914, he had learned that his talents called for larger fields in which to operate. That year he accordingly moved to Dallas. He at once formed a partnership with Joseph B. Rucker and from 1914, the year of organization, Rucker & Heartsill, and later Rucker, Heartsill and Jones, have been among the most aggressive of Dallas realty firms. They handle residence and business property as well as leases and in this capacity have made themselves known to every section of the city in personal service rendered. Mr. Rucker is a member of the Kiwanis Club and is active in affairs civic as well as business circles of his city.

JASPER COLLINS, dealer in real estate, with offices at 917 Great Southern Life Building, Dallas, as a public servant and as chairman of a number of political campaigns has been an influential factor in the movement for better government in Texas for the past quarter of a century. For the past ten years Mr. Collins has been engaged in the real estate business and has specialized in loans, sale of residence property and also in the building of homes on easy terms.

Mr. Collins was born near Carthage, Panola County, Texas, on the 18th of February, 1870. He is the son of John J. Collins, who saw service in the Confederate army and located in this state soon after the close of the civil war. The younger Mr. Collins received his early education in private schools and at Keadie College, near Mansfield, La., after which he became a student at the University of Texas, where he graduated in 1891 with a Bachelor of Arts degree. The following term he took the two law courses at the University and was licensed to practice in June, 1892, by the Supreme Court of Texas. He located in Dallas and practiced his profession until 1894 when he returned to his home town, Carthage. In 1895 he became editor and proprietor of the Panola Watchman, one of the oldest weekly newspapers in Texas. He continued in this work for ten years.

Soon after leaving Carthage Mr. Collins became interested in politics and in 1899 was elected to the State Legislature. In 1902 he served as a presidential elector and cast his vote along with the other electoral voters of Texas for that year for the Democratic candidate, William Jennings Bryan.

He has always been an active prohibitionist and has actively participated in campaigns that finally resulted in prohibition for the entire country. Mr. Collins moved back to Dallas in 1908 and since that time has been engaged in the business as above stated. Mr. Collins' political activity has followed the line of helping his friends rather than that of seeking honors for himself. In the gubernatorial campaign of 1916 he acted as chairman of the Speakers Bureau at Judge Ramsey's headquarters. In 1916 he was called upon by Senator Culberson's friends to direct the speaking campaign in the run off between Senator Culberson and Governor Colquitt which resulted in Culberson's reelection to the senate.

In 1918 he served as chairman of the Speakers Bureau for Governor Hobby. During the war he served as chairman of the Speakers Bureau for the Second Liberty Loan drive.

In February of 1907 Mr. Collins married Miss Gertrude James, daughter of Harry W. James of Memphis, Tenn. Mr. and Mrs. Collins are the parents of two children, Jasper Jr. age 13 and Whitfield James Collins, age two. In civic organizations Mr. Collins is a member of the University Club, the Chamber of Commerce. He is a Shriner and belongs to all the Masonic organizations. He is a member of the Episcopal church.



CHARLES A. MANGOLD, half-owner and general manager of the new sky-scraper, Jefferson Hotel, has an enviable record as being the individual who has provided Dallas with her highest class entertainments, of having brought more world-famed singers and artists to this metropolis than all other persons combined, as well as having founded most of Dallas' parks and being one of the leading philanthropists in the big developing Southwest. The Jefferson Hotel, the first skyscraper to greet the new-comer as he emerges from the Union Terminal and looks out across Ferris Plaza, has 450 rooms every one of which have private lavatories and toilet and 300 of which are equipped with individual bath rooms besides. Then there is a small ball room, cozy and attractive parlors, a dining room with capacity for 300 and, by no means least, the best equipped kitchens in Dallas. One hundred and twenty employees are kept in constant service at this newest and one of the most attractive hotels of the Southwest. But Chas. A. Mangold has finished up everything he has ever had anything to do with in just this tip-top style. E. W. Morten is part owner of this immense establishment. The cost of the original Jefferson, built in 1917, was \$500,000. To this has been added in the last year and opened January 1, 1921, a million dollar addition, bringing the total cost of the building up to \$1,500,000. Everything is fireproof.

Mr. Mangold was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, October 31, 1860. Adam Mangold and Margaret Zittle Mangold were his parents. His father was a wholesale merchant of Cincinnati and his mother died at the age of ninety-two, in her native city. Ohio gave Mr. Mangold his book education and his father, a man of big business, his practical training. He was connected with the liquor business in the earlier days and traveled in the North extensively as salesman for fourteen years out of Lexington, Ky. He came to Dallas in 1885 where he began as a retail and wholesale liquor merchant. To trace his life history from this date is like writing a history of Dallas in miniature, so vitally has he been connected with every forward movement of the city. He was one of the originators and early directors of the Chamber of Commerce; most of Dallas' Club Houses have received his aid. He helped organize the state fair, of which he was vice-president and general manager of amusements and the race department for that year and was instrumental in bringing to the fair the highest class of race horses that ever participated in a fair of the South. It was the turning point of the success of the state fair, ranking as one of the most profitable one held for 19 years. The Grand Order of Caliphs was started by this organizing genius, as well as Lake Cliff, the largest amusement park in the South. As park commissioner Mr. Mangold has assisted in building the present park system. He was the originator of the idea of organizing the park board. He then turned

his attention to dramatic interests and in this capacity he gave Dallas her best operatic shows and it was he who brought to the South in the early day many of the big opera singers. Mr. Mangold was a big factor in the building of the Oak Cliff million dollar viaduct and in the development of Oak Cliff as a great residence section of Dallas. At another time, Mr. Mangold was a raiser of fine horses and pure bred Angora goats.

Mr. Mangold is a director of the Dallas Trust & Savings Bank.

In 1889, Mr. Mangold married Miss Anna Honeck at Herman, Mo. They have four children: Lawrence, a sargeant in France for eighteen months and who was in four major battles besides many skirmishes; Charles, who was in the training camp at Waco at the time the armistice was signed; Irma, who now is Mrs. M. C. Abrams, and Olga, now Mrs. J. T. Cushing. Mr. and Mrs. Mangold reside at Zangs Boulevard and Colorado Street, in Oak Cliff.

The Elks, the Knights of Pythias, the Odd Fellows, the Eagles, the Sons of Herman and the T. P. A., have all laid claim to this distinguished citizen. Dallas reveres him as one of her greatest builders and philanthropists.



W. R. ELLIS, secretary and treasurer of the real estate and insurance firm of Williams & Ellis, Incorporated, 1608½ Main Street, is vitally connected with one of the liveliest and biggest industries of a fastly growing city—insurance and real estate. Dallas has a life-history of some sixty years, but most of this life-history has been made in a fourth or a fifth of that time and the rapid stride set in the last decade has meant big deals and many transactions in the real estate and this activity will be surpassed in each of the following decades for some time to come. The real estate business therefore is one of the most progressive of Dallas activities, and Mr. Ellis and his company are right at the heart of this business.

Dallas County is the birth-place of this business man; he was born there on March 5, 1879. His parents were James Henry Ellis and Mary Elizabeth (Rawlins) Ellis who came to Texas in 1845, just as she became the Lone Star State. After completing the school system of his home county, Mr. Ellis attended and graduated from the noted Eastman Business College of Poughkeepsie, New York. He then returned to his home at Lancaster, Texas, where he began his business career in 1901, when he entered the employ of the Lancaster Hardware Company. In 1902 he accepted work with the bank of White & Company, as bookkeeper; in 1903 he came to Dallas to begin his affiliation with Trezavant & Cochran in the insurance business. Here Mr. Ellis found his natural element and in the insurance he has continued ever since. For five years he was with the company named above, where he diligently applied himself, studied and analyzed the success and methods of the big men he was associated with, and in 1908 he severed his connections with that firm to found a like business of his own with Thomas Brothers, but which firm today is Williams & Ellis, Inc. Mr. Ellis handles all of the insurance work of his organization. Aetna, the National Fire and the Queen Insurance Company are all represented by him, as are the British Underwriters and the Southern Surety Casualty Company.

On January 1, 1914, Mrs. Sara Bradford Smith became the bride of Mr. Ellis and they now have



Chas. A. Mangold

residence at 3621 Lemmon Avenue, Dallas. Mr. Ellis is not only active in the commercial life of his city but in affairs social and civic as well; he is a member of the City Club, the Dallas Country Club, the Chamber of Commerce, and is a Scottish Rite Mason, a K. C. C. H., as well as captain of the Shrine Patrol and a Past Potentate of Hella Temple.

In the big business life of the future of Dallas Mr. Ellis will be a leader as he is active and successful to an attractive degree today.



VERETT R. LONG, president of the Union Realty and Securities Company, with offices at 808 Western Indemnity Building, Dallas, came to Texas from Chicago in 1910. At that time he was employed by the Western Casualty and Guaranty Insurance Company, a concern which later, on October 1, 1913, was taken over by the Western Indemnity Company, a casualty company chartered under the Texas laws. Mr. Long entered the new company and remained with that organization as secretary until it merged with Employers Indemnity Corporation of Kansas City, Missouri. Believing that Texas offers great opportunities for future development and for the further reason that he wanted to remain in Dallas with his friends and business acquaintances. Mr. Long expects to make Dallas his residence and business headquarters.

On May 12, 1921, Mr. Long, with his associates, H. S. Farmer and C. H. Austin, organized the Union Realty and Securities Company. The company will do a general real estate and insurance business. H. S. Farmer and C. H. Austin are well known and successful business men of Dallas. The company will likely have offices in the new Magnolia Building, upon its completion, as they have already made application for space.

Mr. Long was born in Indiana in 1877, the son of D. E. Long, a retired farmer. He attended the public schools of his native state and higher institutions of learning in Michigan. In 1903 he was married at Racine, Wisconsin, to Miss Marguerite E. Wirth. Mr. and Mrs. Long have two children: Jean Marie and Grace Elizabeth Long. Mr. Long is a member of the Dallas Automobile Country Club and Sons of the American Revolution. He resides at 5313 Miller Avenue.



HENRY JAMES MARTYN was one of the pioneers of the mighty Dallas of today, and served it in a double capacity, as a leading druggist for a number of years and more recently as one of her active realty men. He came to Dallas in 1886, and thirty-five years ago the present-day metropolis was a "town." From the town stage to the metropolitan period much activity in many realms transpired. To this, Mr. Martyn was a witness and in a good part of it, a participant.

Henry James Martyn was a native of Tennessee, he was born in Columbia of that state in the year 1858. His father, Hon. Wm. R. Martyn, was a distinguished judge and attorney of that state; his mother, Sarah Martyn (nee North) was a native of Pennsylvania. His boyhood and first years of manhood were spent in his native state where also he was educated in the best private schools. As the son of a judge and lawyer, he had literary and cultural advantages not generally enjoyed by all at that day; of these he made the best. In 1886, he responded to the call of the Lone Star State by locating in Dallas from that day until the date of his death, February 5, 1908, he was identified with Dal-

las interests, and with Dallas leaders, in commercial circles. Both lines of activity with which he was engaged, the drug business and the real estate business, have experienced great development in the twenty years of his work. No one phase of Dallas wealth has had a greater increase than have her realty values, these constitute the very vitals of the city of today.

Mr. Martyn specialized in industrial properties and his greatest contribution to the development of Dallas was the erecting of many industrial concerns in this city and the assistance he gave the railroads in buying trackage and other facilities here. For several years Mr. Martyn was a member of Dallas City School Board and served as chairman of the building committee during the time that the many of the beautiful school buildings were erected.

In 1899, at Graham, Texas, Mr. Martyn and Miss Belle Graham were united in marriage. Miss Graham is the daughter of G. A. Graham, deceased, former cattleman and real estate dealer in West Texas, for whom the present-day city of Graham is named. Her mother was Edmonia (Woolfolk) Graham, native of Kentucky. The parents located in Texas in 1872. Mrs. Martyn and three children by his earlier marriage, survive Henry James Martyn. Mr. Martyn was identified with the Masonic order, with the Elks, the Knights of Pythias, and with the Dallas Fishing and Hunting Club. He was a congenial companion and liked by a multitude of friends. He was active not only in commercial affairs but in all moves that were for the civic betterment and pride of Dallas. The Martyn residence is at 5103 Crutcher Street.



AMES EARTHMAN, head of the Earthman Realty and Loan Company, 212 Sumpter Building, has been a prominent figure in Dallas for a number of years and has always been identified with the growth and development of the city, contributing both service and money to all movements devoted to furthering the general welfare. His present business was established here in 1914, doing a general real estate business, making loans on city and farm property, buying, selling, etc. He expresses the opinion that real estate values will continue to advance and that the oil development of the state will greatly add to the future growth and advancement of Dallas, which he expects to double its population within the next ten years. There will be, he says, a "back to the farm movement" which will cause farm values to enhance, and with better farms, more "living at home" and greater production, he looks for an era of greater prosperity than ever experienced before.

Mr. Earthman was one year old when his father, L. F. Earthman, moved to Texas from Mississippi in 1879, and located in Grayson County, where the subject of this sketch received his education in the public schools. In 1902 he came to Dallas and worked eight years for the Liquid Carbonic Company, dealers in soda fountain supplies, and from 1910 until coming back in 1914, he did commercial school work with Draughon's Practical Business College at San Antonio, Texas, and it was in this latter city that he was married to Miss Cooper, daughter of L. P. Cooper, a well known resident of that city. They have three children, Elizabeth, James and Katherine. He is a member of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce and the Texas Chamber of Commerce and a great booster for Dallas.



ORVILLE THORP, 303-8 Wilson Building, the Texas General Manager for the Kansas City Life Insurance Company, has directed insurance in Texans lives at the rate of a million and a half to two million dollars a month for the last twelve months. This agency is writing more insurance than any other with this company. Prior to this twelve million dollars increase of the last year, the Kansas City Life Insurance Company was already carrying \$60,000,000.00 worth of policies for Texans alone. To do this work, Mr. Thorp has 350 agents scattered throughout the state.

It was in 1903 that this present day insurance giant first began his type of work. It is needless to say that he has stayed with it every day since. In 1904, he for the first time began his associations with the Kansas City Company. One year later, on May 12, 1905, Mr. Thorp came to Dallas, Texas as his firm's representative and opened up the Texas headquarters. He has toured every state in the United States but two, and has addressed fifty-eight sales congresses with a total attendance of each of 2,700. 1920 he was elected president of the National Association of Life Underwriters and served one year.

Orville Thorp was born in Indianapolis, Ind., on November 20th, 1875. Benjamin Thorp and Mattie Moss Thorp were his parents. The family moved to Missouri while the son was small and accordingly he was educated in the local schools at Independence, where they settled, at the State Normal College and then the University of Missouri where he did post graduate work. On August 1, 1906, one year after coming to Texas, Mr. Thorp married Miss Leona May Brown. They have no children. 4908 Lakeside Drive, is the residence.

A man of Mr. Thorp's Success has had social duties to perform. He is a thorough-going Mason, being a thirty-second degree, a shiner of Hella Temple, and a member of Chamber of Commerce, Y. M. C. A., City Club, Dallas Country Club, Automobile Club, a member and one of the international Trustees of the Kiwanis Club. He is also a member of the Board of Directors of the Dallas Street Railway Co. His church affiliation is with the Central Christian Church.

The immensity of an insurance business that averages writing a million and a half to two million dollars a month in the one district which Mr. Thorp alone directs, is a reflection of the bigness of the man.



HARRY L. SEAY. Booster of Dallas and all Texas, president of the Southland Life Insurance Company, well known attorney and club man, is an accurate pen picture of Harry L. Seay, active executive head of the large life insurance company which owns the building bearing its name at the corner of Commerce and Browder streets. In addition to his duties as president of the Southland Life Company, Mr. Seay is a director in many other enterprises in Dallas and is ever to be found in the forefront of any activity that means bigger or better things for the city as a whole.

Prior to becoming identified with the Southland Life Insurance Company, he had fifteen years active law practice, during which time he made a special study of insurance problems and acquired a fund of knowledge and experience that admirably fitted him for the task of later building one of the state's

most representative insurance organizations. He was born at Gallatin, Tennessee, November 25, 1872, and his pre-legal training was received at Vanderbilt University. He later studied at Georgetown University at Washington, D. C., and received his degree of Bachelor of Laws from that institution in 1894. Following his graduation he removed to Dallas and engaged in the practice of law and in 1896 formed the law firm of Seay and Seay, practising with his uncle, Hon. Robt. B. Seay, now judge of Criminal District Court No. 1 of Dallas County. In 1914 he became treasurer and general counselor for the Southland Life Insurance Company and a year later was elected president. He has seen the company's business expand from nine million dollars in 1914 to sixty-eight million dollars of paid for business in 1920. The company was organized in 1910 and now employs over seventy-five people and has over 250 agents operating in Texas, Arkansas and New Mexico. Plans are now being formulated to extend the business to other states. The Southland Life Insurance Company owns the twelve-story office building occupying a plot of ground 75 by 100 feet at the corner of Commerce and Browder streets. The building is of re-inforced concrete and brick construction, modern and absolutely fire proof.

Mr. Seay was a member of the commission that framed the present charter for the City of Dallas providing for a commission form of government and has always taken a very active interest in civic affairs. He served as police and fire commissioner from 1907 to 1911. On December 17, 1902 he was married to Miss Margaret Ballentine of Memphis, Tennessee. They have one child, Harry L. Seay, Jr. Mr. Seay is a member and director of the Chamber of Commerce, a director of Dallas Trust and Savings Bank, Dallas Power and Light Company, Texas Power and Light Company and vice-president of the Electric Express Company which handles the express and baggage privilege of the various interurban lines operating out of Dallas. He is a member of the City Club, Dallas and Lakewood Country Clubs and Kappa Alpha fraternity. He was president of the American Life Convention in 1917-18.



GEORGE M. SEAY, of the firm of Seay & Hall, insurance agents with offices in the American Exchange Building, has been at the heart of the insurance business in Texas for nearly twenty years and his name will stand near the head of any list of prominent insurance men of the Southwest. His associate in the firm, Mr. Freeman Hall, is also widely known as an insurance man.

The firm of Seay & Hall was organized in 1905 which was begun in 1899. They are general insurance agents, handling all lines of fire insurance, liability insurance, compensation insurance and they represent as general agents the U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Company. Their territory includes the whole of Texas and fifteen steady employes are on the pay roll.

Mr. Seay was born in Hartsville, Tennessee, November 19, 1882. When he was ten years old he came with his parents, Ben T. and Eliza (Wenston) Seay, to Dallas where his father was engaged, for a number of years, in the real estate business from which he has now retired. At the early age of seventeen, Mr. Seay severed connection with the schools of Dallas, where he had received his early



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education, and entered the great school of experience in the insurance business. He at once went into the firm which he organized with Mr. Gulick where he continued until the organization of the present firm in 1905. With these years of experience in his chosen field in which diligent attention has been given to every feature of the work, it is not surprising that Mr. Seay has attained to his present high standing among his business associates.

In 1908 Mr. Seay was married to Miss Elizabeth Wallace. Their home is at 5517 Gaston Avenue.

Mr. Seay has taken a large place in promoting the insurance business in Texas. He was formerly president of the State Association of Insurance Agents and is still a member of the executive committee. He is a director of the American Exchange National Bank, also a member of the National Association of Insurance Agents. His record as a member of the Little Sandy Hunting and Fishing Club is evidence of his weakness toward the forest and stream. He is a member of the Dallas Country Club, Lakewood Country Club and the City Club. While still a comparatively young man, Mr. Seay's early start in his life work has enabled him to reach a place of prominence already and his abundant enthusiasm and ingenuity assures him of increasing success.



PASCHAL P. TUCKER, state agent for the Aetna Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., is one of the pioneer insurance men in the state of Texas and today directs one of the largest insurance activities here.

Mr. Tucker was born on January 29, 1860, in La Fouché Parish, Louisiana, on a sugar plantation, the son of George W. Tucker who came to Louisiana from Virginia and Margaret Stewart (Glover) Tucker, a native of England. In 1870 the Tucker family moved to New Orleans and in the school system of this beautiful and historic city Paschal P. Tucker received his earlier education. In 1875 the family migrated to Texas and located in Dallas. Here he had completed his schooling. His father, a physician, after practicing in Dallas a while, later moved to west Texas. In 1887 Paschal P. Tucker entered the employ of the First Bank of Sulphur Springs where he remained thirteen years. When he left in 1900 he was assistant cashier of the institution. In 1900 he moved to Dallas and in the following year was made state agent for the Aetna Insurance Company. When he first began his state association with this company, the average annual business of the Aetna concern, in premiums, was \$100,000. Now the annual premiums are near a million dollar mark. He has four special assistants in his personal corps of workers at present.

As chairman of the insurance company's advisory committee, Mr. Tucker has had extensive work in looking after the interests of fire insurance companies in Texas. He is ex-president of the Texas Fire Prevention Association.

In 1881, Miss Ella B. Stephenson and Mr. Tucker were united in wedlock, of this union there are six children, George P., Virginia (now Mrs. C. P. Schulze), Paschal E., Ella Belle (now Mrs. J. C. Motter), Bessie Glover (now Mrs. R. R. McDowell), and Willie C. (Mrs. W. C. Farrow).

Mr. Tucker is a whole-hearted Mason to the thirty-second degree. In his twenty-one years of residence in the city of Dallas as state director for a big concern, he has won a host of business and personal friends.



GEORGE GARFIELD SHEERIN, president of the General Fire and Casualty Lloyds of Dallas, and manager of the G. G. Sheerin Company, 911 Commerce Street, came to Dallas from San Antonio in 1904. He is a native of Pittsburg, Pa., where he was born December 3, 1881. His father, William Sheerin, was a mining engineer in Pennsylvania. His mother was Mary Lecky Sheerin. Mr. Sheerin graduated from Phillips-Andover Preparatory School in 1900 and later attended Harvard University. He is married and lives at 6033 Bryan Parkway. His wife, who was Miss Lula Lane Atkinson, is a native of Texas, her father, Wm. M. Atkinson, being a well known attorney and judge of Gonzales county. They have one son, Frank.

Mr. Sheerin's entry into the insurance field was made as a broker in 1909. Prior to that time he had been a teacher in a San Antonio school and at West Texas Military College. He came to Dallas in 1904 and taught at St. Matthews School for boys, and in 1907 he became principal of the school, retiring in 1909, when the present business was organized.

Mr. Sheerin has build up a large and profitable business, doing about \$300,000 net premium income per year, and he expects to increase this to \$1,000,000 per year in a short time. He contemplates increasing the capital stock of his company for the purpose of taking in other states. Fifty agents represent the company throughout the State, and nine people make up the local office corps. All lines of insurance except life are handled.

Mr. Sheerin is a member of the State Advisory Board of the Salvation Army, the Chamber of Commerce, the Auto Club, the Dallas Country Club, the Dallas Athletic Club the University Club and the Harvard Club.

He is a great booster for Dallas and the state and predicts that Dallas will become the second Hartford, Conn., as an insurance center.



PRICE CROSS, president of the International Travelers' Association, with offices at 727 Wilson Building, Dallas, is the founder of the company of which he is now the leading official and has been a resident of this city for the past twenty-eight years. Since 1903 he has taken an active and leading part in the insurance business of this city and by persistent effort has built up a strong and reliable insurance association that has members in every state of the Union and in the Dominion of Canada. The International Travelers' Association was organized in 1903 and was at first limited to the insuring of traveling men exclusively. In the course of time the company extended its field and today has policyholders in all of the walks of life. At the present time the company has over twelve thousand policies in force, the majority of which are confined to the southern states, especially Texas. The Dallas office has a working force consisting of seven people and employs nine traveling salesmen, whose territory covers the Texas field. The annual income of the association is approximately one hundred and fifty thousand dollars per year and during the past year this was increased about forty-five per cent.

Born at Brunswick, Missouri, December 18th, 1860, Price Cross is a son of Doctor H. W. Cross, who was a member of the medical fraternity of Brunswick and who established a reputation for himself

in that field. The younger Mr. Cross received his early educational training at the public schools of his native city and after finishing there he moved to Texas in 1879. He settled at Galveston and began his business career as a dry goods clerk in the store of J. B. Womack, of that city. After six years of experience there he opened up a dry goods store of his own and for the next three years carried on an extensive and profitable retail business. In 1886 he became a traveling salesman for the P. J. Willis and Brother Company, wholesale dry goods merchants and for the next succeeding six years traveled throughout Texas for that firm. In 1892 he moved to Dallas and became the traveling salesman of Walker Brothers and Company, Ltd., wholesale dry goods commission merchants of New Orleans, Louisiana. In 1903 he organized the International Travelers' Association and its phenomenal growth forced him to resign his position with Walker Brothers in 1914 and from that time he has devoted all of his time to the insurance business.

On April 27th, 1898, Mr. Cross married Miss Loula Seymour New, of San Antonio. Mr. Cross is a thirty-second degree Mason, a York Rite Mason, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Dallas Country Club, the Bone Head Club and the Rotary Club. In religion he is a Baptist.



FARMER D. (FRITZ) COCHRAN, member of the firm of Trezevant and Cochran, general insurance agents, 1821 Young Street, Dallas, has been associated with this company for the past thirty years. He is especially well known over the state as an authority on insurance. Trezevant and Cochran was organized in 1876; since that time it has become one of the largest general insurance agencies in the United States and now has branch offices in five states of the Union. At the present time the concern employs approximately one hundred and twenty-five people and occupies a three-story brick building of the most modern construction.

A native of Kentucky, Farmer D. Cochran was born at the city of Covington, on the 18th day of September, 1870. His father, John C. Cochran, was a prominent business man of Lexington and was well known throughout the state. Mr. Cochran received his early educational training in the public schools of his native state, which was adequately supplemented by a course of training at the Virginia Military Institute, of Lexington, Virginia. General Stonewall Jackson, famed for his valiant service to the South, at one time taught at that institution and since his day it has become one of the strongest military schools of the United States. When twenty-one years of age Mr. Cochran was appointed Commissioner for the United States Government, at Covington, Kentucky, and while there he was clerk of the court presided over by W. H. Taft, later president of the United States. In March of 1890 Mr. Cochran came to Texas, settling at Dallas and became associated with his brother, Sam P. Cochran, in the firm that he is now a member of. Mr. Cochran was one of the organizers and was secretary and treasurer of the Mary Elizabeth Oil Company, which owns extensive oil interests throughout the state.

On April 21, 1892, Mr. Cochran married Miss May Morris, daughter of W. G. Morris, a prominent tobacco raiser of Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Cochran are the parents of two children, Mary Elizabeth, now a student at Chevy Chase, and Granville M., who

was a first lieutenant of the 143rd Infantry and who served as Battalion Adjutant in that regiment while in France. Upon his return to Dallas embarked in the insurance business, and is now a member of the local agency of Cochran and Houseman.

Another brother, James M. Cochran, is vice-president of the Fire Association of Philadelphia, the Rilemer Insurance and the Victory Insurance Companies, all of Philadelphia, where he resides.

In fraternal orders Mr. Cochran is a member of the Shrine, Hella Temple, the Knights Templar, Scottish Rite 32d degree, Red Cross of Constantine and K. C. C. H. In civic and social organizations he has membership in the Dallas Country Club, The Brook Hollow Country Club, The Automobile Club, is a vestryman in St. Matthews Episcopal Cathedral, The Blue Goose, an insurance organization, and various other local organizations.

One of the pioneer insurance men in this field Mr. Cochran deserved great credit for the rapid strides that business has made in this portion of the state. He is responsible for a number of the civic improvements that have been made in this city and to him is due the credit of having always been a loyal and faithful citizen.



THOMAS HENRY STEPHENSON, Special Agent for the Great Southern Life Insurance Company, with Dallas and vicinity as his territory is numbered among the leading men in his profession in the Southwest. Mr. Stephenson has been engaged in the insurance business for about twenty years and has come to be looked upon as an expert in his line.

Mr. Stephenson is a native Texan, born in Ellis County March 18th, 1884. His father T. H. Stephenson was an Ellis County farmer and resided there for forty years after his arrival from Alabama. His mother was Henrietta Bridges, a native of Alabama. He received his education in the Ellis County schools. At the age of seventeen years he was a member of an insurance company in Waxahachie, under the name of Strickland, Harbin & Stephenson. Mr. Strickland later became builder of interurban lines, centering in Dallas from 1904 to 1906. Mr. Stephenson was with Mr. Strickland in Dallas, being in the purchasing department for a number of small city light plants and from 1906 to 1908 he was identified with his brother James A. since deceased, in the Life Insurance business. In 1908, associated with his brother James A., together with John T. Boone and W. A. Galloway, organized the Southland Life Insurance Company and he became Superintendent of Agents, holding this position from 1909 to 1916 when he became manager of the Guarantee Life Insurance Company at Houston. From 1917 to 1918 he was with the Wichita Southern Life Insurance Company at Wichita Falls.

On January 1st, 1918, Mr. Stephenson organized the Atlas Life Insurance Company of Tulsa, Oklahoma and in January 1920 he became active in the Century Life Insurance Company of Indianapolis and returned to Dallas, where he became State agent for the Century Life Insurance Company. More recently Mr. Stephenson became identified with the Great Southern Life Insurance Company and is active in the production of business.

Mr. Stephenson was united in marriage with Miss Frances Lancaster, daughter of W. R. Lancaster, retired Ellis County farmer. He is a member of the



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Chamber of Commerce, Dallas Athletic Club, Lakewood Country Club, Masonic and Elks Lodges. He is an enthusiastic booster of Dallas and Texas and is always glad to co-operate in advancing the commercial and civic interests in this city and state.



PHILIP N. THEVENET, secretary of the Southland Life Insurance Company, with offices in the Southland Life Building, has been identified with the insurance business in Texas for more than fifteen years during which time he has been associated with the most reliable companies operating in the state, and has become an outstanding figure in the insurance world.

The Southland Life Insurance Company made early conquest of much of the territory in Texas and has maintained itself with credit. Its active, wide-awake agents are on the ground in every important center in the state.

Mr. Thevenet comes of cultured French stock, the type that has furnished some of our best citizens. His parents, Michael Thevenet and Adelaide (Frere-jagues) Thevenet were both born in France and came to Dallas in the late fifties. Here the young Thevenet was born, January 24, 1869. He was educated in Dallas private schools and under a special tutorship in Florida. His first contact with the business world was in the photography business into which he entered in 1887 and remained for three years. In 1890 he returned to Florida and remained until 1898. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War he entered the government service in the Quartermaster department in which he continued for five years. In Cuba he had charge of the embarkation of troops in the provinces of Matanzas and Santa Clara. For the efficient manner in which his duties here were discharged he was publicly complimented by General Scott. In 1901 he went to the Philippines and was in charge of the Quartermaster Department under General J. Franklin Bell. After four months service in the Philippines he was transferred to Japan where he had charge of the coaling of transports. In 1902 he resigned from the government work and came back to Dallas and went into the life insurance business with the Southwestern Life. In 1907, in the service of the Texas Life Insurance Co., he went to Waco and had charge of their office there. Two years later he returned to Dallas and took a general agency contract with the Sam Houston Life Insurance Company of which he became secretary in 1913. A year later when his company was consolidated with the Southland Life Insurance Company he became assistant secretary. His duties with the company were complete charge of the office and supervision of the collection and renewals of premiums. In 1920 he was elected secretary of the company, which office he still holds. In addition to his interests in Dallas, he has a large grape fruit orchard in Florida where he spent a portion of his life.

In 1917 Mr. Thevenet was married to Miss Julia Corma Clendenen of St. Louis. A daughter, Adele Eloise, is the only child. Their home is at 3410 Harvard Avenue.

Mr. Thevenet's wide range of knowledge and his experiences in dealing with men have been valuable assets to his work as an insurance man. He is a member of the North Texas Association of Life Insurance and Underwriters. Few men of his age have had a more varied career or have entered into a wider variety of the experiences of life.



WILLIAM BUTLER LEE, of the firm of Lee and Lee, general agents for the Union Central Life Insurance Co. of Cincinnati, at Dallas, has devoted more than a quarter of a century to the insurance business and during his long residence in Dallas he has come to be one of the outstanding exponents of that business in Texas.

The Union Central Life Insurance Company, one of the oldest and most reliable in America, became firmly entrenched in Texas at an early day and its satisfactory service has been the basis of its continued growth. Lee & Lee represent their interests for the whole of Texas with the exception of the extreme southern part. Approximately eighty agents have been licensed throughout Texas in addition to the five who are located in Dallas. Policies totaling more than \$9,000,000 were written in 1919 and over \$12,000,000 in 1920.

Mr. Lee was born in Covington, Georgia, July 29, 1873. His father, William B. Lee, was a prominent merchant and planter. His mother was Laura L. Lee. For his college education Mr. Lee attended Emory College, at Oxford Georgia, now Emory University of Atlanta, one of the oldest institutions of higher learning in the United States. From this school he was graduated in 1893 with the A. B. degree. Following his graduation he taught school for two years and then went into the insurance business in which he has since remained. His first location was in Birmingham, Alabama, where he remained for two years. It was here that he became associated with Mr. J. Early Lee. Between them a very hearty friendship sprang up and a partnership was formed which has never been broken, all their business being conducted on the partnership basis. In 1897 the Lees moved to Dallas and were permanently located. Their mastery of every phase of their line and their ability to inspire their agents with confidence in their work has made the firm one of the most valuable assets of a great company.

Mrs. Lee, who was formerly Miss Mabelle Ingram, is also a native Georgian, being born and reared at Eatonton. Two sons, Ingram and Wm. B. III., and a daughter, Miriam, complete the family. Their home is at 2723 Routh Street.

Careful study of his business and of his field and an unusual insight into human nature are qualities which have combined to make Mr. Lee a thorough master of the insurance game and a man to whose opinions his associates give large deference.



BEN THORP, state manager for the Federal Life Insurance Company of Chicago, Prætorian building, is handling an insurance business that has maintained steady and phenomenal growth. All premiums on Texas business are collected through the Dallas office and all claims are paid through this office under the direct supervision of Ben Thorp or E. V. Thorp. Until 1911 the company never had representation in the South. On March 1st of that year Mr. Thorp opened the office here and wrote his first policy. Since then branch offices have been established in Fort Worth, Wichita Falls, Ranger, Breckenridge, San Antonio, Houston, Waxahachie, Denison, Paris, Sulphur Springs with a district manager in each office. Two hundred and fourteen agents are working out of the Dallas office, which is one of the few in the entire country where both life and accident insurance are handled by one manager. In 1919 life insurance business increased 100 per cent over 1918, and acci-

dent insurance increased 300 per cent, while during the year of 1920 a fifty per cent increase over this was reached. In 1920 the company sold over \$5,000,-000.00 worth of insurance in that state and collected over \$150,000 in accident and health premiums.

A native of Texas, Mr. Thorp was born in Austin on June 14th, 1873. His father A. J. Thorp, a civil war veteran, was for thirty-five years a peace officer in Austin. It was through his instrumentality that Sunday closing of saloons was first inaugurated, the initial law requiring the saloons to close from ten Sunday to four in the afternoon. His mother was Jane Baker, who like his father was a native of Austin. It is a strange coincidence that both her father and her husband's father came to Texan in 1812 and fought in the Seminole War in Texas, and other early Indian wars.

Mr. Thorp was educated in the public schools of Austin, but when he was twelve years old ran away to Mexico, remaining there until he was eighteen and serving as time keeper in Mexican Mines. When he was nineteen he joined the Texas Rangers and for two years served under Capt. McNeil and Capt. McDonald, leading a picturesque and adventurous life. When he was twenty-one he settled down to business, accepting a position as traveling salesman out of Chicago for Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., and making every state in the Union. He remained with this company for fifteen years, when he was offered the opportunity of opening the first office for the Federal Insurance Company at Dallas.

He was married on August 6, 1902 to Miss Susan McDonald daughter of Dr. A. McDonald, early physician for Texas Rangers at Round Rock, Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Thorp own one of the most beautiful homes in Munger Place, located at 4916 Junius street.

Mr. Thorp is a thirty-second degree Mason of Dallas and a Ben Hur Shriner of Austin. He is a director of the Kiwanis Club and has been an officer in this organization since its establishment. For two years he served as secretary and two years as president of the North Texas Association of Life Underwriters. Mr. Thorp also holds membership in the Dallas Athletic Club, University Club, Automobile Club, Dallas Country Club, Automobile Country Club and is active in the Chamber of Commerce.



HARRY WARD CRUTCHER, member of the well known firm of Wassell-Crutcher Company, and division manager of the American Kardex Company with offices at 600 North Akard Street, is active in business, club and fraternal circles of North Texas.

The Wassell-Crutcher Company are district managers for the American Kardex Company and of the Globe Register Company. The products of these two companies are leaders in the field in which they operate and the Wassell-Crutcher Company are enjoying an increasing popularity and patronage. Mr. Crutcher is division manager for the American Kardex Company and has in his territory eight states. Each district has a manager and salesman.

A native of Texas, Mr. Crutcher was born in Callahan County on January 6, 1880. His father was Geo. W. Crutcher, a native of Kentucky, who came to Texas in 1878 and located in Dallas. Later he moved to Callahan County where he taught school, returning to Dallas in 1882. For several terms he served as mayor of East Dallas, and was also the head of a real estate firm of Crutcher Brothers, which concern was very active in the upbuilding of East Dal-

las. At present the elder Mr. Crutcher is engaged in the oil business at Eastland. His mother was Miss Lenora Lawrence, a native of Texas, and the daughter of Judge Adam Lawrence, judge of Eastland County.

Mr. Crutcher was educated in the Dallas public schools and upon graduating, entered the railroad business. His first employment was in the general offices of the Texas and Pacific Railway. When he left them after seven years he had worked his way up in the traffic department. In 1903 he entered the employ of Trezevant and Cochran, general insurance agents, and in two years time was appointed special agent and adjuster for them. After remaining with this firm for six years, Mr. Crutcher went with the Continental Insurance Company of New York, and later with the Insurance Company of North America, then in 1915 he established his Dallas Insurance Agency.

On October 1, 1920, Mr. Crutcher sold his local agency to Cochran, Houseman and Horton and for a period of time prior to the organization of Wassell-Crutcher Company, he devoted his time to the general insurance business.

Mr. Crutcher has one son, Harry W., Jr., attending school in Dallas. He is prominent in fraternal circles, being a charter member of Keystone Blue Lodge No. 1143, member of the Scottish Rite bodies, K. C. C. H. and the York Rite bodies. He is a member of the Hella Temple Shrine, Hella Temple Patrol, and is active in the Kiwanis Club (and former secretary of that body), the Automobile Club, Dallas Athletic Club, the Ad League and the Chamber of Commerce. He believes that the greatest opportunities in the world are in Texas, and that Dallas has a great future as the metropolis of the Southwest.



P. CUNNINGHAM, general insurance agent for the Aetna Life Insurance Company, accidental and liability department, Great Southern Life Building, operates one of the largest insurance businesses of the city. Mr. Cunningham is agent for all casualty and surety lines of the Aetna Life Insurance Company, The Aetna Casualty and Surety Company and the Automobile Insurance Company of Hartford. His territory includes the city of Dallas and all local business is transacted out of this office. Mr. Cunningham writes all forms of casualty, surety and fire insurance, everything in fact except life insurance. He is the representative of the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company, which handles fire and automobile insurance. In 1919 business had increased 100 per cent over the previous year, and 1920 business increased at the same ratio.

A native of Texas, he was born in Collins County, at Celina, on September 25, 1885. His father, S. M. Cunningham, came to Texas from Tennessee, purchasing a farm in Collins county in 1875. His mother, who was Miss Mary Kirkpatrick, was also a native Tennessean. He was educated in the public schools of Dallas, completing his schooling at Add-Ran University at Waco, which has since become the Texas Christian University at Fort Worth. During the three years after his graduation he was engaged in the telephone business. Promotion was rapid and in 1907 he was made manager of the Beaumont Telephone Exchange, and the following year became traffic manager for the Southwestern Telephone and Telegraph Company in Arkansas. In



Henry M. Cutcher

1908 he came to Dallas to enter the insurance business. He formed an association with E. Dick Slaughter and C. H. Verschoyle, general agents for the Aetna Company, and in 1910 bought Mr. Slaughter's interest, and for the next two years the company was known as the C. H. Verschoyle Company. This became, in 1912, Verschoyle and Cunningham, remaining a partnership until 1917 when Mr. Cunningham took over the entire business himself and relinquished all territory except the Dallas district.

He was married on the 22nd of September, 1910, to Miss Mary Jane Odom, of Arkansas, daughter of John S. Odom, prominent contractor of that state. Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham have two children, A. P., Jr., and John Sidney. The Cunningham home is situated at the east end of Oram Avenue, on beautiful Munger Hill.

Mr. Cunningham is a member of Dallas Consistory No. 2, Pentagon Blue Lodge, Hella Temple Shrine, City Club, and the Chamber of Commerce. He is president of the Dallas Insurance Exchange, director of the Dallas County State Bank, and vice-president of the Guaranty and Security Company, president of the Automotive Finance Co., and has for several years been qualified as a member of the Aetna Club of Hartford. Mr. Cunningham possesses qualities of leadership and a compelling personality which have been factors in his success. He believes that Texas is only in its infancy as yet and that Dallas as the geographical and commercial center is destined for a metropolis.



M. BACON, Manager of the Bankers Life Company of Des Moines, Iowa, with offices in the American Exchange Bank Building, has experienced a somewhat varied career every step of which seemed to be preparatory to the work which he is now doing. His standing in the insurance world is not surpassed in Texas nor scarcely in the United States.

The Bankers Life Company was introduced into Texas by Mr. Bacon in 1908 and its growth since that time has been remarkable. The Dallas office has the general agency for all of Texas with the exception of the San Antonio district. Branch offices are maintained at Houston for Southern Texas and at Ft. Worth for West Texas. Fifty salesmen are in this territory and \$10,000,000 worth of insurance annually are written. Ten people are required to handle the business of this office which includes a loan department where loans are made on farm lands exclusively. Of the sixty general agencies in the United States operating in thirty-one states the Dallas office has led them all since 1915. It has more than thirty million dollars of business in force in Texas since.

Mr. Bacon was born in Carroll County, Mississippi, June 2, 1873. His father, James A. Bacon, was in the mercantile business in Mississippi for a number of years and came to Texas in 1912 where he died six years later. His mother, Florence (Hunter) Bacon, was of a Mississippi family and now lives in Dallas. Mr. Bacon attended the Public Schools of his native state but an early age he left school to begin work. His first regular employment was in a blacksmith shop at \$15 a month but even at this meager wage he saved some money and returned to school. He later went into a store for his uncle where he remained for two years and at the age of nineteen he went

into business for himself in a hardware store. In 1899 he came to Greenville, Texas, and bought out a mercantile business there which he ran for eight years. In 1908 he went into the insurance business with the Bankers Life Company. He brought the company into Texas and became their youngest general agent and the only general agent who had not worked with them before being appointed to the place.

On April 2, 1902, Mr. Bacon was married to Miss Elizabeth Upthegrove, daughter of Col. Daniel Upthegrove, formerly a prominent attorney of Greenville, Texas. To them four daughters were born, Billy Betsy, twin sisters, Dell and Francies, and Elizabeth. Their home is at 3625 Beverley Drive, Highland Park.

In 1914 Mr. Bacon was elected as a director of the M. K. & T. Railroad. He has taken an active interest in the social and commercial organizations of Dallas, being a member of the City Club, the Dallas Country Club and the Chamber of Commerce. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and First Presbyterian Church. For eight consecutive years he was a member of the State Democratic Executive Committee. His career is an example of a man who has risen from an unimportant place to one of unusual prominence.



WILLIAM IRVING ADDISON, of the Insurance firm, W. I. Addison & Company, Great Southern Life building, has devoted his entire business career to the insurance business and is at the head of a firm which is not only one of the oldest insurance agencies but one of the oldest business activities in Dallas.

The firm W. I. Addison & Company was organized in 1881 by W. I. Addison, Sr., father of the present Mr. Addison, and has partaken to the fullest extent of the growth of its home city. In 1910, at the death of the elder Mr. Addison, his son who had been in the office for two years took complete charge of the business and has been able to more than maintain the firm's standing as an insurance agency. Some of the strongest insurance companies in America and Great Britain are represented, including the National Fire Insurance Co., the Firemans Fund, the Caledonia Fire Insurance Co., of Scotland, the Commercial Union of London, the Milwaukee Mechanics, the Franklin Fire Insurance Company and the Lloyds' Plates Glass Company of New York. The business of the firm has been doubled during the last year.

Mr. Addison was born in Dallas, February 11, 1885, and was educated in the Public and High Schools of his home city. His father, W. I. Addison, Sr., came to Texas from Mississippi in 1870 and during his long residence in Dallas, became one of her best known citizens. He took a prominent place in Church affairs and was for fifteen years Superintendent of the Sunday School of the First Baptist Church of Oak Cliff. He was also interested in problems of civic advancement. Mrs. Addison was formerly Miss Lydia Davis and was a native of Missouri. Having finished his High School course, Mr. Addison entered his father's office in 1908 and two years later, following his father's death, he assumed full charge. In 1912, he built a two story brick business building at 201 East Tenth street which is now occupied by a garage and lodge room on the second floor.

On July 22, 1908, Mr. Addison was married to Miss

Emma C. Dallas, who is a descendant of the Vice-President for whom the city of Dallas was named. Her father, E. W. Dallas, is retired and lives on a farm near Grand Prairie, Texas. To Mr. and Mrs. Addison four children have been born, William Dallas, Carl Irving and twin daughters, Marguerite and Elizabeth. The Addison home is at 309 South Willomet Street.

Having been reared in Dallas and in active business there for more than ten years, it is not surprising that Mr. Addison enjoys a wide acquaintance among which he numbers a host of close, personal friends. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Oak Cliff Commercial Club. The growth of the firm of which he is the head speaks eloquently for his business efficiency and being a comparatively young man it seems almost certain that much greater advances are yet in store for him.



GROSS R. SCRUGGS, of Gross R. Scruggs and Company, Insurance Building, has been an influential figure in business circles of Dallas and the Southwest for twenty years.

The Gross R. Scruggs and Company handle fire insurance exclusively, and represents the following companies: Westchester Fire Insurance Company of New York, Delaware Underwriters, Camden Fire Assurance Association of New Jersey, Allamania Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh, Agricultural Insurance Company of Watertown, New York, and the Equitable Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Providence, Rhode Island, Rhode Island Fire Insurance Co. of Providence, R. I., and the National Fire Insurance Co. of Paris, France. Forty people are employed by Mr. Scruggs in the Dallas office, while nine special agents are covering their territory which consists of Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana and Oklahoma. The annual volume of business amounts to \$2,000,000 net. Two new companies have just been added to their list, and during the first months of 1919 the business had increased fifty per cent over corresponding months of the previous year.

In 1911 Mr. Scruggs erected his own building, a one-story structure, all of which was occupied by his firm. The following year four stories were added and the building became the Insurance Exchange. In 1915 he added three more stories, making it an eight story building, and in 1920 has had three additional stories erected, which completes the structure. The building, which is situated at the corner of Jackson and Browder Streets is now a fifty by one hundred foot structure, eleven stories high, and constructed of reinforced concrete, a new material when this was built, and the first of its kind to be erected in Dallas.

A native of Texas, Mr. Scruggs was born in Calvert, Robertson County, on January 1, 1869. His father was Major James B. Scruggs, who came to Texas as manager of the commissary department of the Southern Army. After the war he was a contractor, and came to Dallas as contractor for the Texas and Pacific Railway Company. He also established an implement business here, known as the Mitchell and Scruggs Company, and was a well known business man in this section. His mother was Mary B. Dial Scruggs, born in Texas, but of a Carolina family. After a preliminary education in private schools Mr. Scruggs entered the University of the South at Sewanee, Tenn. Upon graduating he engaged for a time in various lines of business, finally settling on the insurance business as offer-

ing the best opportunity. He established his own company in 1900 and has since devoted his entire time to it. Mr. Scruggs is also a director of the City National Bank.

On November 18, 1890, he was married to Miss Marian Price, daughter of Robert S. Price, Dallas business man, and formerly of Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Scruggs have two children, Mrs. Raymond P. Caruth and Stuart B. Scruggs, the latter an ensign in the United States Navy, and during the war, in charge of all construction work at Brest.

Mr. Scruggs is a member of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce, Texas Chamber of Commerce, and the United States Chamber of Commerce, the Dallas Country Club, City Club and First Presbyterian Church. In speaking of the possibilities of Dallas, Mr. Scruggs expressed his belief that the city will double its population in five years, and that all of Texas is to experience remarkable growth when the immenseness of its resources are realized.



L. DAVIS, superintendent of the American Central Life Insurance Company, of Indianapolis, Ind., Praetorian Building, is one of the foremost insurance men of the Southwest. Mr. Davis came to Dallas on May 28, 1911, and opened up the American Central Life Insurance Company office, the first one that this company had ever established in Texas. With the entire state as territory and eighty-five agents in the field, Mr. Davis has established a record for the production of new business. The company has more than \$10,000,000 in force in the state today and is leading many of the large insurance companies by a wide margin. During 1919 the volume of business amounted to \$3,500,000 and 1920 over six and a half million.

Born in McDonough County, Illinois, on June 4, 1862, Mr. Davis is the son of J. P. Davis, a native of Ohio, and Sarah Harrabin Davis, who was born in Egbeeth, England. When he was a child his father was engaged in farming, but abandoned this and moved to Hiawatha, Kansas, in 1873, and went into the loan and mortgage business. He is president of the Davis-Wellcome Mortgage Company, of Topeka, Kansas, a corporation which handles loans for the Prudential Life Insurance Company, and is the largest loan company in the West. The annual volume of business of this concern amounts to \$7,500,000. The elder Mr. Davis has also served in the State Legislature of Kansas.

Mr. Davis attended the Hiawatha High School in 1880 and spent one year in Highland University at Highland, Kansas. Upon leaving school he was, for a short time, engaged in farming, following this by four years in railway service. In 1886 he went into the home office of the Kansas Mutual Life Insurance Company of Topeka, and remained with this firm for fourteen years. From 1900 to 1911 he was associated with the following well-known insurance companies: Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, Washington Life Insurance Company of New York, National United States of America Company of Chicago and Kansas City Life Insurance Company. For four years he was in Oklahoma City as general agent for the State of Oklahoma, leaving there to establish his present office in Dallas.

Mr. Davis' only son, Glenn D. Davis, is supervisor for the Southwestern Department of the American Central Life Insurance Company. The Davis home is at 3816 Mockingbird Lane, Highland Park.



John R. Ferris

Mr. Davis is a member of the Dallas Country Club and the Chamber of Commerce. He affirms that conditions in Texas are getting better all the time; that Dallas' future never looked brighter, and the entire South is just coming into its heritage.



WILLIAM ARNOLD DIFFEY, state manager of the Capitol Life Insurance Company of Colorado, with offices at 604 Wilson Building is a live wire worker who has probably sold more insurance in the state than any other man. Mr. Diffey is personally responsible for the enormous growth of his company in Texas and the steady increase which it maintains.

Mr. Diffey began his work with the Capitol Life Insurance Company in 1910, and was made state manager of Texas in July of that year. Branch offices have been established in Houston, El Paso, San Antonio, Fort Worth, and other smaller towns, making a total of thirty offices in all. Forty writers of insurance are distributed over Texas territory and the annual amount of insurance written for this state alone amounts to the vast sum of \$10,000,000 annually, and this is increasing each year. This company also has \$1,000,000 loaned in Texas. Mr. Diffey built up the organization in this state and with the exception of the El Paso office, all the offices are under his direct supervision.

Mr. Diffey was born in Ellis County on November 16, 1879. His father, James P. Diffey, was a farmer of that section who had come to Texas in '71. His mother was Mary Williams Diffey, a native of Louisiana. When he was five years old his parents moved to Dallas and he received his education in the public schools of the city. Upon leaving school he went to work for the Mosher Manufacturing Company. He remained with this firm for seventeen years, working in various capacities and receiving promotion after promotion. He was holding a responsible place in the ornamental department when he left the concern to take up life insurance.

Mr. Diffey was married to Miss Julia L. Anderson of Dallas in 1900, the wedding being solemnized in this city. They have six children; W. A., Jr., Maurine, Marion, Julia, Francis A., and Eva Rose. The family home is at 4419 Ross Avenue.

He is a 32 degree Scottish Rite Mason, and Past Master of the Washington Lodge of Masons in Dallas, a Hella Temple Shriner, and does much active work in the Scottish Rite fraternity. He is also a member of the Lakewood Country Club.



CHARLES GORDON CAIN, agency director for the National Life Association of Des Moines, 815 Wilson Building, is a native of Gwinnette County, Georgia, born April 2, 1868, the son of John Cain, a Georgia farmer. His mother was Sarah Brownlee, and his education was acquired in the public schools of the county in which he was born. He was married at Florala, Ala., January, 1906, to Miss Julia Gilmore, of Alabama, and they have four children, Dorothy, Gordon, Frances and Welden. The family home is at 1900 West Tenth Street, Oak Cliff.

Mr. Cain came to Dallas from Memphis, Tenn., in 1915. Prior to entering into the insurance business he was engaged in the mercantile business in Georgia, starting in the business when he was 18 years old. His entry into the insurance business dates back to 1894, when he took up life insurance

and was connected with the New York Life in Georgia and Alabama. In 1902 he went with the Pacific Mutual of California and remained with them until 1910, working in Arkansas, Alabama, Tennessee and Missouri as superintendent of agents. In 1910 he went with the Bankers' Life in Arkansas and Texas and was director of the Texas agencies until 1917, when he made his present connection. For one year he had complete charge of all agents in twenty states, his title being agency director, but October 1, 1918, he gave this position up and became agency director for Texas and Arkansas. He has 175 writers in the two states and is doing about \$10,000,000 per year out of his office. When he took charge of this office two and a half years ago, the territory did only \$2,500,000 per year.



A. A. GREEN, senior member of the firm A. A. Green & Son, Life Insurance Agents, with offices in the American Exchange National Bank Building, is not only a pioneer of the insurance business in Texas but holds the unique distinction of being the only general agent west of the Allegheny Mountains who was a general agency when he first became one.

The firm A. A. Green & Son are managers for the whole of Texas for the Manhattan Life Insurance Company of New York. When the "Robertson Law" was enacted, requiring all insurance companies operating in Texas to invest a certain per cent of their reserve in the state, all the New York Life Insurance Companies withdrew except the Manhattan, which is today the only New York Life Insurance Company operating in Texas. Its record for prompt and reliable service has made it one of the strongest in the United States. It is represented in Texas by more than three hundred agents and in 1919 the premiums amounted to approximately \$4,000,000. In 1920 they exceeded \$7,000,000. The company has in force in Texas a total of over \$15,000,000 in insurance. The Green Agency deals only in life insurance and in addition to Mr. Green and his son, A. A., Jr., who is a junior member of the firm, there are six employees in the office.

Mr. Green was born in New Orleans, April 17, 1858. His parents were Abram A. and Caroline (Maury) Green. When he was only sixteen years of age he left home and went to St. Louis. His education was gained largely from the school of life and experience but his continued success indicated that the lessons were well learned. In 1879 he came to Texas and located first at Gainesville and later at Fort Worth. In 1895 he came to Dallas to take charge of the Manhattan Agency which he has since held.

In 1883 Mr. Green was married to Miss Sophie Stone, of Gainesville. Their only daughter is the wife of Col. Clifford Jones, of the U. S. Coast Artillery, on the General Staff at Washington, D. C., and the son, A. A., Jr., after leaving Princeton University in 1914, entered the insurance business with his father. Mr. A. A. Green, Jr., is very popular among club and social orders of Dallas and is stepping into his father's footsteps in the insurance world and is upholding the high standard of efficiency and popularity that his father has set. The Green home is at 4815 St. John's Drive, Highland Park.

Mr. Green is a member of the Dallas Country Club and the City Club. During his long residence in Texas he has become widely known throughout the state and is the center of a large circle of friends.



DANIEL S. HARSTON, sheriff of Dallas County, came to Dallas County in 1886, and with his parents settled near Grand Prairie, where he attended the rural schools. When a young man he engaged in farming and later went into the mercantile business, which he followed for fourteen years. In 1918 he was elected sheriff of Dallas County for the two-year term, and having made such a splendid record he was re-elected to the office without opposition in 1920. During his first term in office the prohibition laws, State and National, went into effect, and criminality has decreased 60 per cent. Where he formerly had from 300 to 350 prisoners behind the bars, he now has about 100.

Mr. Harston is interested in farming and also in the gravel business.

Mr. Harston was born in Kentucky, April 9, 1876, his parents being J. L. U. and Munford (Stovall) Harston. He was married September 11, 1898, to Miss Mattie B. Curry, and they have three boys and six girls. His eldest son, Jay, was among the hundreds of thousands of young men of the country who enlisted in the service of the United States army during the war with Germany and her allies.

Mr. Harston is one of the best known and most popular officers of the law in Texas. He is big hearted, genial and sympathetic, but withal, a stickler for duty. Democracy with him is a passion and he always votes the straight Democratic ticket, and will go a long way to perform a service for his party. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, in which lodge he has filled all chairs, the Auto Club, T. P. A., Mutual Club and Chamber of Commerce. He is as strong for Texas and Dallas as he is for the Democratic party, and that is saying a great deal. Texas, he declares, is the biggest and grandest spot in the universe, and Dallas is the brightest spot in the state.



LOUIS BLAYLOCK, Commissioner of Finance and Revenue, Dallas, publisher of the Texas Christian Advocate, Scottish Rite Herald and other publications, has been closely and actively identified with the growth and up building of Dallas for the past 35 years, having come here from Galveston in 1887 and engaged immediately in the printing and publishing business. Director in many enterprises, member of the City Commission, Mr. Blaylock is one of the best known men in Texas and the Southwest. He is a firm believer in the future of Dallas and gives ample proof of his optimism by constant and substantial investments in enterprises that make for the city's development.

Mr. Blaylock has been connected with the Texas Christian Advocate for 55 years and has been publisher of the paper since 1874. His printing establishment is one of the most complete in the Southwest and employs a large force of men, doing the mechanical work for several other large publications beside the Christian Advocate.

As a city builder Mr. Blaylock has come to be regarded as an authority. He is vice-president and was a member of the building committee of the Modern Order of Praetorians, the fraternal organization which erected the first sky-scraper in Texas. It was largely due to the untiring energy of Mr. Blaylock that this ambitious project became a

reality. He was also a member of the building committee of the American Exchange National Bank when that institution erected its present seven-story office building on Main Street, and served on the building committee which supervised the erection of the handsome Scottish Rite Cathedral, also the Masonic Temple at Main and Pearl Streets, and has been active in many other building enterprises.

Mr. Blaylock was born in Arkansas on October 21, 1849, and removed with his parents to Austin, Texas, when a small child. He had the benefit of private instruction under some of the ablest tutors of that time, but his studies were interrupted by the Civil War and shortly after the close of the war in 1866 he removed to Galveston and began active work at the printer's trade.

He was married on June 1, 1871, to Miss Georgia Darton. They have two sons, Louis W. and Willis Darton, who are engaged with their father in the publishing business, and two daughters, Mrs. Georgia K. V. Bunting and Mrs. Carry Irene W. D. Jones, all of Dallas.

Mr. Blaylock is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, Rotary Club, Automobile Club and a charter member of the Bonehead Club. He has filled every chair of both the Scottish and York Rite Masonic organizations and has attained the highest possible Masonic rank, that of thirty-third degree.

He is now serving as Finance Commissioner of the City of Dallas and has under his direction some of the most important activities of the city government, having recently had added to his duties the active direction of the city hospital and the municipal farm.



CAPTAIN HAL MOSELY, commissioner of streets and public property, Municipal Building, Dallas, is one of the most energetic and progressive citizens of Dallas. He is kept constantly looking after the various duties of his responsible office, for the office of commissioner of a city of the size of Dallas is no sinecure. Captain Mosely was for three years previous to the world war, city engineer of Dallas. He was elected to the office of commissioner of streets and public property May 1, 1919, while he was still serving his country with the A. E. F. in France. He was given his discharge and he immediately returned to the United States, arriving July 4, 1919, and coming at once to Dallas to assume the duties of his office.

Captain Mosely enlisted in the U. S. Army, October 25, 1917, and was trained at Leavenworth, Kansas, in the engineers training camp. He sailed for France July 10, 1918, and remained until June, 1919, serving in the 20th Engineer Forestry Division.

Captain Mosely was born in Watrace, Tenn., in 1879, coming to Dallas with his parents in 1887. He is the son of Dr. H. A. Mosely, for thirty-three years a practicing physician in Dallas. He is a graduate of the Dallas public schools, and the A. and M. College, where he took the B. S. degree in mechanical engineering, in which profession he is thoroughly proficient.

Captain Mosely is unmarried and resides at 4903 Bryan Street. He is a member of the University Club, and the New Athletic Club, also of the Baptist Church.



L. Blaylock

Captain Mosely is a citizen of whom Dallas may well be proud. He is a thoroughly efficient public official, ever on the alert in looking after the details of his office, always interested in the welfare of the city and contributing of his time and energy toward its upbuilding. He is one of the most popular of the city officials, and performs the duties of his office with the thoroughness of a well trained soldier, and the ardor of a progressive citizen.

LOUIS S. TURLEY, police commissioner of the city of Dallas, has been a resident of this city for the past thirty years, most of which time he has devoted to police problems, coming to be known as an expert along these lines. Since assuming the duties of this office he has made many improvements and is putting his every energy into his duties, giving Dallas one of the best police administrations in its history.

It is interesting to note that Mr. Turley's election in April was remarkable in that he was the only successful candidate put forth by his wing of the party which is evidence of his countless friends and the confidence his fellow citizens have in his integrity and ability.

After coming to Dallas in 1891 he attended the Metropolitan Business College and then went into the law office of McLaren and Wozencraft as stenographer, remaining there one year. After doing railroad construction work for a short time, he opened a private detective agency and later became connected with the city police department, where he served ten years. He became the first secretary of the police department and served as assistant chief of detectives and later as chief of detectives. In 1917 the firm of Turley and Moffett, private detectives, was formed with which Mr. Turley was identified until his election to his present position in April, 1921.

Mr. Turley came to Texas when he was three years old, from Napoleon, Kentucky, where he was born November 27, 1880. His father, J. S. Turley, had been a farmer and merchant there, and when he first came to Texas he located at Jefferson and later at Marshall. He then moved to Austin where the subject of this sketch attended the ward schools. Mr. Turley was married December 8, 1907, to Miss Jimmie Gaines, a native of Texas, and they have three children, L. S., Jr., Jos. L. and J. Ryan. He is a Mason, member of Trinity Valley Lodge No. 1048; member of Tent No. 23, Maccabees, and Woodmen of the World Lodge No. 1. He is a home man and devotes himself to his family. He believes Texas is the greatest state in the Union and that Dallas is one of the cleanest and most progressive of cities.

AVID C. McCORD, with offices in the Municipal Building of Dallas, exercises the manifold duties of city building inspector. His connection with this office is deserving of more than passing comment since he bears the distinction of being the first building inspector in Texas, and during the present administration carries full authority over the functions of fire marshal, plumbing inspector, inspector of weights and measures, and city electrician.

It is thus significant that his work, having a hu-

manitarian as well as an ethical interest, is of an extremely practical nature, offering the incumbent an opportunity for unlimited service to the community. All plans and specifications for proposed new structures have to pass his scrutiny and approval in the light of regulations outlined in Dallas' building ordinances and he is likewise responsible for the safety and desirability of existing structures and the origination of condemnation proceedings for such of these as may become a menace or source of offense to the public.

Mr. McCord's early training made him a very logical choice for this public office. His parents, David C., Sr., and Georgia (Haynie) McCord were living in Pratteville, Alabama, at the time of his birth in 1887, but they later removed to Dallas where David, Jr., received his education in the public and high schools. In addition to this schooling he received further preparation for business in commercial college. For six years prior to 1887 he worked on a farm and for fifteen years following (1887-1902) he worked at the trade of brick-layer in Dallas and other parts of the country. In Dallas in 1902, he started in the contracting business and continued in that line until 1919 when he discontinued operations to take his present office. He held the office for one term previous while still a contractor (1903 to 1906) by which appointment he became the pioneer in this branch of public work in Texas.

He was married on July 28, 1888, to Miss Margaret Jellison at Rulo, Nebraska. She was a native of Pennsylvania and the daughter of John Jellison a contractor and builder. Mr. and Mrs. McCord have five sons and two daughters as follows: A. D., M. M., R. G., P. B., D. C. Jr., Margaret and Helen. Their home is at 820 North Beckley Avenue, Oak Cliff, Dallas.

Mr. McCord is a member of many active organizations which include the Technical Club of Dallas, the Oak Cliff Commercial Club, the American Association of Engineers, the Builders Exchange of Dallas, the Texas State Builders Exchange and the National Association of Builders Exchanges. He was twice elected president of the Dallas Builders Exchange and was president of the Texas State Builders Exchange.

He is a member of both the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders. His Blue Lodge membership, A. F. and A. M., is with the Tannehill Lodge No. 52, Dallas, where he has held the office of Worshipful Master. He was formerly High Priest of the Oak Cliff Chapter No. 373, Royal Arch Masons and he has received the degree of Knight Templar.



ALFRED MAC DONALD, formerly forester for the city of Dallas, contributed much to the beautification of the city by his faithful services to his work during his stay here.

Born in Walpole, Mass., in 1891, Mr. MacDonald, who is the son of Daniel MacDonald, a railroad man, became interested in nature when he was a boy and following his desire to delve in the secrets of nature he took up a course in forestry at the Amherst College where, after two and one-half years of study in this special nature work, he was elected field secretary of the State Forestry Association of Massachusetts, which he held for one year. While he was engaged with the association he carried on tree planting campaigns and organized many new forestry departments over that state.

Deciding to increase his knowledge of the forest Mr. MacDonald took up an extensive study of forestry at the Harvard University, which added to his knowledge obtained at Amherst has put him forth as a man who knows the forest, not as a woodsman knows the trees for their value for the preservation of man, but from a scientific growing and beauty value.

Much of the beautification of the parks of the city of Dallas is the results of his unceasing work, or better, his unceasing pleasure.

SAWNIE ROBERTSON ALDREDGE, mayor of the city of Dallas, an attorney of the younger generation and a native of Dallas, has steadily made his way into leadership until today he has a permanent place in the catalogue of aggressive mayors of the Southwest. A Dallas product from birth, he has dedicated himself to the service of the citizenry of his home city and he is universally known and beloved.

Mayor Aldredge was born on November 13, 1890. His father was Judge George N. Aldredge, who came from an Alabama family and served through the Civil War. He was District Judge here when the district was composed of Dallas and Ellis Counties. He was prominent at the bar and in business. For many years he was vice-president of the American Exchange National Bank and until his death was active in social and civic life of Dallas. He had a large private practice after leaving the bench but had retired about fifteen years before his death. Mayor Aldredge's mother, Bettie W. (Hearne) Aldredge, was a native of Hearne, Texas, a city named for her father, a pioneer of that country. After graduating from the Dallas school system and the Terrell school of the same city, Sawnie Aldredge attended the Southwestern University at Georgetown for one year, then Cornell University, from which he graduated with the A. B. degree in 1913. He studied one year of law at the same time. He then attended for one and one-half years the University of Texas Law School and was admitted to the bar in 1914. From that date until he entered the world war in 1917, he practiced law in his home city. In 1917, he entered as a private in the air service of his country at war. In 1918, at Columbus, Ohio, he was commissioned lieutenant, served at Kelly Field until July of that year when he went overseas. There he was in active service until the signing of the armistice; he was assistant adjutant at headquarters in the air service at Camp Saint Maixent. He received his discharge on December 24, 1918 and resumed his law practice in Dallas. He has been associated with Thompson, Knight, Baker & Harris, and later entered into the affiliation of Allen, Flanary & Aldredge, from which firm he resigned to enter the war service. On April 5, 1921, he was chosen mayor of Dallas.

On January 14, 1915, romance prevailed and Miss Mary E. Batts, of Austin, became the bride of Mr. Aldredge. She is the daughter of Judge R. L. Batts, prominent lawyer and judge, formerly partner of U. S. Attorney General Gregory, now general counsel of the Gulf Oil Companies. Sawnie R., Jr., age four years, is the benediction on this union. The family residence is at 3526 Cedar Springs.

Mayor Aldredge is active in the social life of men as well as a leader in their civic life. He is a Mason, a member of the Dallas Country Club, the Brook Hollow Country Club, the University Club

and the Idlewild Club. He is identified with the Kappa Alpha Fraternity in the world of University men.

Youthful, capable, energetic, Sawnie Robertson Aldredge is putting his whole soul into his work and is making good in every way. Some of the big projects his administration is already realizing for Dallas is the opening of Pacific Avenue, the removal of the railway tracks from that avenue which will form, in the future, one of the leading business thoroughfares of the city; the filtration plant at White Rock, valued at \$350,000; joint city-and-county hospital, valued at \$400,000, a much needed institution that city and county are proud of; the extension of St. Paul Street south, which means another through cross town street, which is badly needed. A native of Dallas, he is alive to its every need: widening of North Lamar, St. Paul and Elm Streets, and taking steps to provide for a future water supply; he is farsighted, looking to the future as he plans. "Dallas has reached the point where it has become the commercial center of Texas and I believe in the next five years it will prosper as much as it has in the last ten years," says Mayor Aldredge, and he is planning his administration activities accordingly.



MAJOR L. E. MCGEE, ex-police and fire commissioner of Dallas, came from a family of early settlers in Texas. He came to Dallas from Waco in 1907 to take a position with Sanger Brothers as advertising sales manager, which position he efficiently filled for fifteen years. Previous to coming to Dallas he was associated with the firm of Wolfe and Company of Waco, for a number of years. Major McGee was elected to the office of police and fire commissioner of Dallas in 1919 and served for one term.

He was the original organizer of the Tenth Infantry of Texas, and is major of the Fifth Cavalry, National Guard of Texas. During the late world war Major McGee helped organize various units and also served with Mr. Alex Sanger in managing a department during food administration. He was also chairman of publicity of both Red Cross drives and other war campaigns.

Major McGee was born in Des Moines, Iowa, in 1880. His father was Wm. McGee, a business man of Chicago, and his mother a granddaughter of Shapely Ross, one of the early settlers of Texas and founder of Waco. His uncle, L. S. Ross was president of A. and M. College, and also former governor of Texas. Major McGee was educated in the public schools of Chicago and the A. and M. College of Texas. He was married in Waco in 1907 to Miss Maude Rowe, of a family of early settlers of Texas. They reside at 1023 Zangs Boulevard. They have five children, Margaret, Sarah, Lawrence, Albert, and J. G. McGee. He is a member of the Masonic Order, Waco Blue Lodge No. 92, a charter member and one of the organizers of the Cedar Crest Club, a member of the Bone Head Club, also a member of the Episcopal Church.

Notwithstanding the fact that Major McGee was born in Iowa he is hereditarily a native Texan, being descended from some of the most distinguished of the early settlers of the state, he is bound to be a true Texan in spirit. He was one of the most popular of the Dallas commissioners, and ever since his residence here he has been a valuable addition to the citizenship of Dallas.



Saurie R Aldredge

GENERAL" PATTERSON, as he is familiarly known to thousands of people in the Southwest, was born in Talledaga, Alabama. His father was Dr. William Calvin Patterson, a prominent physician of Syllauga, Ala. He attended the Louisiana State University three years and later was graduated from the Louisville College of Pharmacy.

In 1878, Mr. Patterson came to Dallas and organized a retail drug store, operating as W. H. Patterson & Co., located at the corner of Main and Lamar. In 1888, he disposed of his interest in the drug store and entered the insurance business as salesman for the Mutual Life Insurance Company. His notable success in the insurance field won him recognition and in 1893 he accepted the appointment as state manager of the Hartford Life Insurance Company.

For twenty years Mr. Patterson devoted his energies to building up his business and when, in 1913, the Hartford Life Insurance Company consolidated with the Missouri State Life Insurance Company he was selected as the man best fitted to become state manager of the newly consolidated companies. Six years later, after 26 years unsurpassed in the insurance business, he resigned from the management of the Missouri State Life Insurance Company and returned to the profession for which he had educated himself, forming an association with the Ware Chemical Company. On account of his executive ability, he was made president and general manager of the company.

"General" Patterson is well and favorably known in fraternal circles. He was the originator of the Elks' Army that gathered at Waco in 1903 and was selected president of the Elks State Association, and commander-in-chief of the Elks Army. He was a charter member of the Dallas B. P. O. Elks and the 27th member initiated in the Dallas Lodge of Elks No. 71.

William H. Patterson, president and general manager of the Ware Chemical Company, 1915 Live Oak Street, is the managing head of one of the oldest-established and best known manufacturing concerns of its kind in the southwest. He is associated with Royal A. Ferris, ex-president of the American Exchange Bank of Dallas, who is vice-president, A. V. Lane, secretary and treasurer, and P. S. Kerr, assistant secretary and treasurer.

The Ware Chemical Company manufactures Ware's famous powders, including Ware's Black Powder, Ware's Black Powder Tablets, Ware's Baby Powder and Ware's Red Powder. The company was established in 1889 by Dr. James Ware, celebrated stomach specialist. It does a large volume of business in the Southwest and is operating in 37 states. No expense is spared in advertising, the latest campaign running in more than 250 newspapers. The company has an authorized capital of \$250,000 and paid up capital of \$50,000.

Ware's powders are manufactured and sold for stomach and bowel troubles in adults and children. They are endorsed by the leading physicians of the country and by thousands of people who have used them. The company urges any one suffering from stomach and bowel troubles to send for an attractive little booklet that describes various ailments and tells what to do for them.

The name of the Ware Chemical Company was changed a few years ago from Ware's Black Powder Company, as it was felt the former name more appropriate.

Born and reared in the South, he recalls many interesting and exciting events of the Reconstruction days, and talks very interestingly of them. He is a man well preserved in health, having lived well and yet vigorously. He takes keen interest and great pride in the management of the company whose active head he is, and has shown splendid results.

GENERAL ROBERT HOOD McDILL, Dallas, state manager of the Woodmen of the World, is well known throughout the state as the Commander of the Seventy-second brigade of the Thirty-sixth Division, National Guard of Texas. The general has been identified with the Woodmen of the World since 1900 and for the past eighteen years has been the assistant state manager of that organization. The Woodmen of the World was organized in 1891 and at the present time is the only fraternal insurance society that issues one hundred per cent insurance policies in the world. By this is meant that all moneys received by the organization over the amount necessary to carry the policies are returned to the policyholders as dividends or in some other manner. At the present writing the company has a total of two hundred and thirty thousand policy holders in this state and employs eighty-two traveling representatives in the Texas field alone.

Born at Sparta, Illinois, February 11, 1871, Robert Hood McDill is a son of W. H. and Elizabeth (Brown) McDill, both of Illinois. The elder Mr. McDill was a contractor and came to this state in 1880, locating at Ft. Worth. General McDill received his primary educational training in the public schools of Fort Worth and graduated from the high schools there in 1889. He then attended the Fort Worth Business College where he graduated in 1891, after which he became interested in the cattle business. Five years later he organized a retail jewelry company and in 1900 moved to Dallas, where he continued his jewelry business but limited it to manufacturing. In 1902 he became city manager of the Dallas district for the Woodmen of the World and continued in that capacity until 1913, at which time he was appointed as state manager. Since coming into office the membership of the order has increased by one hundred thousand policy holders and a great part of this increase is due to the capable management of General McDill. He has been a member of the National Guard of this state since boyhood and in April of 1918 was appointed a brigadier-general in that organization, by executive order of Governor Hobby, with power to recruit and train the Second Brigade of Cavalry. He was sent to Leon Springs in the summer of 1918 and his brigade was designated for muster into the federal service when the armistice was signed. General McDill still holds his commission and at the present time is in charge of all National Guard troops at Dallas and East and Southeast Texas to the gulf.

The marriage of General McDill to Miss Orra Stalcup was solemnized at Fort Worth and they are the parents of one child, Millie R. McDill, who is now Mrs. R. J. Ransom, of Richmond, Texas. In fraternal orders General McDill is a member of the Woodmen of the World, Praetorians, the Maccabees, the Fraternal Aid Union I. T. A., the Modern Woodmen of America and the Woodmen Circle. He also has membership in the American Legion, the Mutual Club, the Dallas Auto Club and the Chamber of Commerce.



JOHN W. PHILP, Dallas postmaster and vice-president of Huey and Philp Hardware Company, wholesale and retail hardware dealers, is equally well known throughout Texas for his success as a business man and for his prominent place as political leader.

As vice-president of the Huey and Philp Hardware Company he is part of the active management of a business which has grown up with the city of Dallas, partaking of its remarkable development and constantly extending patronage. The firm was established in 1872 by Joseph Huey and Simon Philp, an uncle to John W., and was incorporated in 1895 with a capital stock of \$200,000. This stock was increased in 1904 to \$300,000 and again in 1909 to \$500,000. In 1920, in order that the employees might be given an interest in the store, the stock was increased to \$1,000,000. Almost two-fifths of the present stock is owned by the employees and more than seventy-five per cent is owned by men who are active in the conduct of the business.

Two hundred employees are used, including eight traveling salesmen and the stock is housed in a two-story building seventy-five by a hundred and eighty feet. In addition to this a wholesale house at the corner of Ross and Lamar having a floor space of 75,000 square feet is maintained. A stock valued at approximately \$1,000,000 is carried. The firm is making plans for an extensive addition, nearly doubling the present retail floor space.

Mr. Philp was born in Burleson County, October 7, 1874. His father, William Philp, brother of Simon Philp, founder of the company, was born in England and was brought to Texas at the age of seven. His mother, Mary Carroll Philp, was a sister of John W. Carroll, one of the early members of the United States Senate and of Rev. B. H. Carroll, D. D., one of the most prominent Baptist ministers of the South and founder of the Theological Department of Baylor University. When only four months old Mr. Philp was brought to Dallas and reared by his uncle, Simon Philp. He was educated in the Dallas public schools, Southwestern University of Georgetown, Texas, Stanton Military Academy, of Stanton, Virginia, and in the School of Law of the University of Texas. He began with the present firm in 1895 in a clerical capacity and worked through various positions until 1900. For ten years he traveled with commercial lines and in the advertising business in the northwestern portion of the United States. In 1907 he returned to Dallas and engaged in various lines including printing for four years. In 1911 he went into the financial brokerage business where he remained for nearly ten years looking after his own interests. In 1919 he went with the firm again, this time participating in the active management.

In 1898 Mr. Philp was married to Miss Lillie May Smith of Dallas, whose father, the late T. H. Smith, was in the insurance business in Dallas. There are two children, William and Margaret. The Philp residence is at 5420 Bryan.

Mr. Philp is a director of the Southland Life Insurance Company, past president of the ex-Students Association of the University of Texas; member and for four years director of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce; first national councilman representing the Dallas Chamber of Commerce with the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and for four years director of the latter organization; member of the Knights of Columbus; Master of 4th degree for northern district of Texas; member of the Dallas Country Club,

City Club, of the University Club and ex-president of the Kiwanis Club; member of the Kappa Alpha Fraternity of the University of Texas and president of the Dallas Alumni Chapter; member of the Catholic Church and former vice-president of the American Federation of Catholic Societies.

In January, 1922, President Harding appointed Mr. Philp to the office of postmaster at Dallas.

The mere enumeration of the various activities with which Mr. Philp is associated is a sufficient comment on the wide variety of his public interests. Than John W. Philp, the Republican party has not had in Texas a more loyal and completely devoted exponent. In 1914 he was the Republican nominee for governor and for a number of years he has been a party leader in his home state.



FECTOR McEACHIN, president and general manager of the Dallas County Abstract Company, heads an enterprise upon which hinges the destinies of many other avenues of trade and commerce, and without which trade in real estate would stagnate and die. By his foresight and energy he has built up a business which is keeping pace with the exacting demands of a growing, bustling city.

Within the past few years the business of compiling abstracts has leaped into unparalleled prominence in Dallas, due probably to the Texas oil activity and to the unprecedented growth of the city itself, and the Dallas County Abstract Company, with Mr. McEachin as its able head, has leaped to meet the emergency. Associated with him are M. W. Chapin and R. F. Wells. The firm compiles all abstracts of properties in Dallas and Dallas County, doing an enormous business and proving an asset of no small value to the city and county. There may have been a time when real abstractors were not indispensable, but that time is not now and will never be again. The demand is insistent, and the Dallas County Abstract Company, with men of the type of Mr. McEachin to guarantee the most efficient service, goes a long way toward meeting the requirements.

Mr. McEachin is a son of Peter H. McEachin, a planter, and Hattie Gunter McEachin. Born on a plantation in Montgomery County, Alabama, December 20, 1878, he was educated in the private and rural schools of North Carolina, to which state the father moved while the son was yet young, graduating in 1893.

In the same year the young man took up the occupation which his father pursued, and for ten years thereafter followed this agricultural bent. Then, in the year 1903, Mr. McEachin came to Dallas. In 1905 he entered the abstracting business with S. W. S. Duncan, with whom he remained for two years, when the former became connected with the Consolidated Abstract Company, a connection which was terminated eleven years later. In 1918 Mr. McEachin organized the Dallas County Abstract Company and became its president and manager.

June 25, 1906, saw the consummation of his marriage with Miss Renie Truitt of this county. They are living at 4318 Thomas Avenue and have three daughters, Misses Hattie, Edith and Mary Frances McEachin.

Mr. McEachin adheres to the principles of the Democratic party. He is an active member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is prominent in the affairs of the Chamber of Commerce and Manufacturers' Association.



Jno. W. Philp



HUGH E. PRATHER, vice-president and manager, Flippen-Prather Realty Company, is a native of Dallas and a builder who has helped to make it "a city beautiful." The Highland Park Addition to the city, which, it is said, surpasses in scenic beauty and picturesqueness the residence section of any city in the country, comprises 1,375 acres, and was acquired by the Flippen-Prather Realty Company in 1907. The property was laid out in residence sites by David Cook, noted city planner and landscape artist of Los Angeles, and its natural streams, spanned by many concrete and ornamental bridges, its rock-cragged cliffs, native trees and wide boulevards make it one of the prettiest spots in the country. In it are located some of the costliest and most commodious homes to be found in any city in the country, the beautiful Country Club building and the girls' dormitory of Southern Methodist University. One hundred acres of the site runs south to the beautiful Mocking Bird Lane. The property was originally owned by J. L. Armstrong and was bought from the Armstrong estate by the Flippen-Prather Company.

A 500-acre sub-division to Highland Park is now being laid out, the work being in charge of George E. Kessler, city plan man of Dallas, who built the Kansas City park boulevard system, and it is proposed to make this sub-division even more beautiful than the Highland Park addition, if such a thing is possible.

Mr. Prather has taken a great deal of pride in the development of this property and devotes practically all of his time to it. Many of the prettiest homes located therein were planned and built by his company, and many more are in process of construction. Highland Park is a separate municipality and has a population of more than 3,000 people. It is one of the show places of the city and no visit here is complete unless a trip is made through this beautiful section. Dallas people are proud of it and take great pride in showing it to their friends who come to the city from other places.



THOMAS J. JONES, dealer in real estate, loans and insurance, has been an active adherent of the insurance business of this city since 1887. One of the early settlers, so to speak, he may be grouped with that set of men to whom Dallas owes a great portion of her present wealth and industrial development. His ability along the line of insurance valuation is unquestioned and his influence in that field is very great in this portion of the state.

A native son of Kansas, Thomas J. Jones was born at the city of Emporia on the first of May, 1867. He is a son of Evan L. Jones, a pioneer Kansas farmer and land owner who was well known for his activity in the agricultural line. The younger Mr. Jones received his early educational training in the country schools of his native state which was adequately supplemented by a course of intensive study at the Kansas State Normal, of Emporia. In 1887 he came to Texas, locating at Dallas, where he was made the agent for the Kansas City Investment Company, which dealt exclusively with farm loans. From 1890 to 1915 the major portion of his time was devoted to the upbuilding of the Mosher Manufacturing Company, of which he was one of the founders. During this time he served as secretary and treasurer of the company and a great part of its present success is due to his untiring efforts. Dur-

ing this time he was instrumental in the organizing of the Dallas Rapid Transit Railway Company, which was at first a company operating steam railway lines but later changed to the electric. He was the first cashier of this company and his efforts resulted in the rapid development of a number of the outlying districts of this city. The company extended its lines to the Chestnut Hill Additions and the Edgewood and South Park Additions and is responsible in a large part for the rapid development of the fair grounds district, where they operated a railway car. In 1914 he was made vice-president and treasurer of the National Temperance Life Insurance Company and in the following year was made the Texas manager of the Waddell Investment Company. Since that time he has devoted all of his time to loans and insurance and at the present time is the head of one of the largest concerns of its kind in this city.

In November of 1890 Mr. Jones married Miss Grace Mosher, daughter of Theodore Mosher of this city, founder of the Mosher Manufacturing Company. They are the parents of five children: Mrs. J. A. Chenault, Theodore E., Wilbur S., Lawrence B., Elizabeth G., and Howard A. Jones. Mr. Jones is very active in church affairs being a member of the First Congregational Church of this city, ex-chairman of the state committee on Congregational Work, secretary of the Central American Mission and a member of the State Sunday School Committee.



JOSEPH W. COOPER as Secretary-Treasurer of the Seay-Cranfill Company of 1011 Commerce Street, has a rich experience in handling additions to the cities of Dallas, El Paso, Galveston and Waco. Other members of the firm are Tom E. Cranfill, President, and Albert R. King, Vice-President. The corporation has a capital of \$100,000.00. While the firm does do down-town business their specialty is additions. Dallas additions of this corporation are Belmont, a high class residence section with about 300 lots, Ross Avenue and Trinity Heights which have proven so attractive and have been so well managed that popular demand for Seay-Cranfill homes has so increased that this company has gone back into these districts and reopened additions a second and even a third time until they have totalled nearly 3,000 lots in these two localities. Six salesmen are maintained in addition to the office force.

Mr. Cooper was born in Mississippi, Jan. 21, 1875, and in the same year the family moved to Ellis County, Texas. His parents, Joseph P. Cooper and Alva E. Cooper are well known as pioneers in their section of the state. At an early age, Joseph W. Cooper began his acquaintance with the abstract business, at Waxahachie, Texas, and for sixteen years he continued in this business. In October of 1907, he came to Dallas where he began the abstract business with Mr. S. W. S. Duncan. With this firm he remained for six years. In 1913, Mr. Cooper became affiliated with the firm of which to-day he is the Secretary-Treasurer.

In 1901, Mr. Cooper married Miss Rosa Peevey of Waxahachie, Texas. They, with their two daughters Eleanor and Elsie, reside at 221 North Rosemont Avenue in Oak Cliff.

Mr. Cooper is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and is one of Dallas' leading realty men. He is a thirty second degree Mason, a member of Hella Temple Shrine and Scottish Rite.



STERLING P. STRONG, for years one of Texas' most prominent men in the political arena for civic righteousness, has a place surpassed by none in putting the Lone Star State among the dry states as ex-superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, director of the prohibition drives for several seasons, and as a lecturer and journalist known and honored by all Texas. And yet, Mr. Strong is not a politician—he has always been a business man. He is president of the Garrison Coal and Oil Company with headquarters at 503 Insurance Building, which operates in Texas and Louisiana. Other members of the firm are B. M. Halfield and W. M. Leggett, vice-presidents, and True Strong, secretary and treasurer of the company. The principal oil holdings are in Louisiana, while the ore holdings are the celebrated Desoto and Bull Bayou districts with coal operations near Garrison, Nachodoches County, which have an output of 100 ton a day. The company has hundreds of acres bearing coal strata only thirty feet below the surface and varying from five to eight feet in thickness, besides a number of producing wells.

Mr. Strong hails from Missouri, Jefferson City, where he was born August 17, 1862. His parents were James A. Strong and Manerva J. Pittman Strong. While their son was still small, they moved to Montague County, Texas, where Sterling P. was educated in the public schools and then sent to Eastman College. For ten years, from 1886-1888 and then from 1896-1904, Mr. Strong was county clerk of Montague County. In 1904, he organized the National Bank of Bowie of which he was cashier for three years. In 1908, he came to Dallas to lead the state campaign for prohibition. He was made superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of Texas and remained in this work for two and a half years. In 1911 he returned to private life, going into his present business.

Mr. Strong married Miss Alice True on January 23, 1887. Five children have been born to them: Ruth, Esther, Jessie M., James W. and Sterling P. Jr., who died at the age of 22. They reside at 112 East Brooklyn Avenue. Of course a man so prominent and worthy is a Mason, a Shriner of Hella Temple, a Knight Templar.

Mr. Strong is the type of character that the inspired writers of old perhaps had in mind when they penned the sentence, "There were giants in those days." Like a Gideon or a David of old, he has proven that in the twentieth century a plain citizen may turn from his business to save his state, win a lasting victory for civic righteousness, and then return to the ranks of the common people. In such men is Democracy's safeguard and crown.



ARTHUR HARRIS SMITH, of the Dallas Mortgage and Realty Co., 109 Mastin Street, Dallas, Texas, was born in Birmingham, Alabama, February 6, 1892, and came to Hillsboro, Texas, with his parents in October, 1894. He was educated in the public schools of Hillsboro and Hico, Texas, also Randles Academy at Hico, Texas, Meridian College, Meridian, Texas, and the Southwestern University at Georgetown, Texas.

He taught in the public schools of Texas for four years, beginning as grade teacher and advancing to the rank of high school superintendent. He was very successful in this work and contributes his success largely to the fact that he was able to take the lead with his pupils in all athletics and amateur

shows which he frequently put on with the assistance of his pupils.

Leaving the teaching profession in 1916 Mr. Smith sold automobiles for one year and then became associated with the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., for the purpose of learning the rubber business and the business methods of large corporations.

In the summer of 1918 Mr. Smith joined the Times Square Auto Supply Co., as salesman and tire adjuster, and within a very short time was promoted to manager of the Dallas branch of that firm. It was here that he became known and recognized as one of the leading young business men of the city. While with the Times Square Auto Supply Co., he built the Dallas branch up from a small retail store to a large wholesale establishment in less than two and a half years time.

In January, 1920, he won a loving cup in New York City over all the other stores of this company, for producing the best window display in the organization. Chicago won second place in the contest.

Mr. Smith has, from boyhood, cherished a desire for the real estate business, therefore at the beginning of this year he became associated with the Dallas Mortgage and Realty Co., which is one of the leading real estate firms of the city, here he is buying and selling property for himself as well as for others, and also building houses for sale. He is making a remarkable success of this business and his many friends expect soon to see him become one of the leading realtors of the city.

On August 24, 1913, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Lillian Petree, of Hamilton, Texas. Mrs. Smith is a native Texan, she was educated at the public schools of Hamilton, Meridian College, Meridian, Texas, and the Southwestern University at Georgetown, Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have one son, Paul, aged 6 years, who is very popular with the many friends of the Smith family. Mrs. Smith's parents and sister's constitute one of the prominent families of Hamilton, Texas, and Mr. Smith's family ranks as one of the most prominent in Meridian, Texas.

Mr. Smith is a member of the Dallas Automobile Club and Kiwanis Club and is an ardent supporter of every practical movement for civic and moral improvement.



CHARL GEORGE PETERSON, vice-president and manager of the Commerce Farm Credit Company, Southwestern Life Building, is especially fitted for the responsible position he holds with one of the largest organizations in the South. Mr. Peterson has been in the business world for about sixteen years, the greater part of which has been devoted to the mortgage loan business. His sterling characteristics, integrity and sound business methods have attained for him the reputation and position which he now holds. Other officials of this company are W. T. Kemper, of Kansas City, president, and Townley Culbertson, vice-president, B. O. Taylor, of Amarillo, assistant secretary.

The Commerce Farm Credit Company was incorporated in the fall of 1915, offices being established in Dallas. Later with growth of business branch offices at Amarillo and San Antonio. Their business is to make loans on Texas farms and ranches which range in amount from \$1,000 and up to several hundred thousand dollars, operations extending over the greater part of north-central, south and west Texas. The Dallas office employs five men with two



Sterling P. Strong

each in the branch offices at Amarillo and San Antonio. The organization is associated with the Commerce Trust Company at Kansas City, one of the largest banking institutions in the United States. The Commerce Farm Credit Company handles all Texas farm and ranch loans for the Commerce Trust Company. Mr. Peterson is in charge of operations.

Mr. Peterson was born in Chicago, January 24, 1889, and is the son of P. C. Peterson, at that time commission and brokerage merchant, moving to Minnesota. His mother, Karen Hyldahl, as well as his father was a native of Denmark. When he was very young his parents moved to Minnesota where his father was for many years treasurer of Lincoln County and later in the banking business in Minnesota. He was educated in the public schools of Tyler, Minnesota, and upon finishing his schooling went at once into the business world, thrown upon his own resources. He has been associated with the Commerce Farm Credit Company for five years, being in the San Antonio office before coming to Dallas.

His marriage to Miss Ethel L. Lynch, of San Antonio, daughter of J. M. Lynch, a ranchman and business man of San Antonio, took place in that city in October of 1911. Mr. and Mrs. Peterson have one son, Carl Leslie, and one daughter, Idella K., and their home is at 5737 Palo Pinto Street.

Mr. Peterson is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and member of Hella Temple Shrine, a member of San Antonio Blue Lodge No. 1079, San Antonio, Consistory No. 5, the Dallas Athletic Club, and the Methodist Church. He is a splendid type of citizen, progressive and ambitious, and interested in the welfare of the community.



ALFRED LUCAS HODGE, real estate broker, with office at 420 Wilson Building, Dallas, Texas, a Texas pioneer, is identified with some of the largest and oldest real estate deals ever consummated in Dallas, among them being the old Avenue Heights Addition of 190 acres that was put on the market many years ago; his residence at 4711 Swiss Avenue is the first house that was built on that tract that today is one of the foremost residential districts of that growing metropolis and that is little thought of by the multitudes of people that reside there as the unceasing work of a pioneer—Alfred Hodge.

Mr. Hodge was born in Hartford, Connecticut, on the thirteenth day of August, 1842, his parents are Lyman F. Hodge and Sarah Ann (Day). His only schooling was had in the public schools of Massachusetts, which was very meager, at that time educational advantages were not to be had as the children of today are offered. At the age of fourteen years he decided it was time for him to face the hardships of the world unaided, so he left home and went to Suffolk, Connecticut, where he secured work on a farm. After he had worked on the farm a number of years he was employed as a cigar maker and worked at this trade until he was twenty-five years old. In the fifties he moved to Chicago where he engaged in the manufacture of cigars for himself and drove a peddler's wagon selling his brand from Chicago to Green Bay, Wisconsin, and making a success of his first enterprise in the business world.

Dallas, Texas, with a picturesque group of cow ponies tied on the rails of the famous Texan saloons, and the flying dust of a galloping pony stifling the air, hot from the continued beating of the summer sun from a turquoise sky, first glimpse the pioneer

in 1864, when he was engaged as a salesman for Peet Brothers Company to sell their brand of soap among the Texans. For six years he sold soap and had his headquarters in Dallas, but decided to enter the cigar manufacturing business there and so in 1870 he opened up a shop on Main Street, which has long since been gone and a large magnificent building now stands in its place. A year or two later he saw the possibilities of a real estate firm in Dallas and opened up an office in the center of town where some of the largest transactions in the history of the city have been made.

In 1891 he handled the real estate transactions on the old Windsor and McCloud Hotels and managed them for five years. The Metropolitan Avenue Addition, owned by his sister, and the Avenue Heights Addition, were two additions to Dallas that were put on the market by Alfred Lucas, and that have grown to be unrecognizable since.

The golden wedding anniversary of Alfred Lucas Hodge and Althea (Hayes) Hodge was celebrated in 1916, fifty years from their wedding day, which was in 1866.

A charter, issued years ago to the Woodmen of the World of Dallas, bears the name of Alfred Lucas Hodge as one of the charter members of the organization. He is also a member of the B. P. O. Elks and the Travelers' Association.

Although the years have advanced rapidly and he has always taken an active part in business and social life, that everlasting youth springs up anew in the heart of Alfred Lucas when he realizes the still unlimited possibilities of Dallas as he realized them forty-six years ago when he first saw the turquoise skies of Texas.



DAVID MURRAY, proprietor of the Murray Realty Company, 310 Deere Building, has been engaged in the real estate business in Dallas for more than thirty years, a length of continuous service probably not excelled by any other real estate man in Dallas. Mr. Murray specializes in homes and residence property and his long experience and close application to the business has made him a recognized expert in real estate values.

Mr. Murray is a native of Scotland and was born in Laird County, Southerland Highland, September 23, 1859. He was educated in the schools of Aberdeen, Murray House and the University of Edinburgh and in 1882 removed to Canada where he remained until 1888. He traveled all over Canada with the exception of the Yukon and in 1888 came to Dallas and began work as a stenographer and in his spare time read law. He was admitted to the bar of Texas, practised for two years and then went into the real estate business in which he has been engaged ever since.

The principal activities of Mr. Murray have been in Oak Cliff and he has played an important part in the development of this section of Dallas. There are only two business firms in Oak Cliff now that were in business at the time Mr. Murray began handling Oak Cliff property.

In 1896 Mr. Murray was married to Mrs. Mary Cornehl. They have three children living, James, Minnie L. and John A. Another son, Roy, is deceased. The family residence is at 1219 Peabody.

Mr. Murray has always been actively interested in the development of Dallas as a whole and has taken a great deal of interest in civic affairs.

BENJAMIN S. WATHEN, engineering, Gaston Building, is one of the best known men connected with his profession in the state of Texas, and is the oldest Texas member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. In 1869 he left his home in Kentucky to go to Houston, Texas, where he was to work as engineer for the Houston and Great Northern Railroad. His route led him to Dallas and at that time first visited the city that was destined to be his future home. He made his headquarters in Houston for four and a half years while doing engineering for the Houston and Great Northern, having charge of the location of the route for the railroad that was later built. He has worked for every railroad in the state with two exceptions, they being the Santa Fe and the Southern Pacific, but he is thoroughly familiar with every railroad in Texas.

Mr. Wathen is a veteran of the civil war, joining the Confederate army in 1862, and serving until the battle of Appomattox. He fought under Gen. John A. Morgan, and was advanced to a major's command. On a raid into Ohio he was captured and held as a prisoner of war until he was exchanged. He then served in Southwest Virginia. After the war he returned to Kentucky and went into the railway service, starting in the engineering department of the Louisville and Nashville Railway and he has followed the profession from that day to this. After more than four years service with the Louisville and Nashville Railroad he came to Texas in 1869, where he began his work for the Houston and Great Northern. Later he worked for the International and Great Northern and in 1874 he worked on the Tyler tap (later the Cotton Belt) as chief engineer. In 1876 he did work for the Texas and Pacific and in 1879 became chief engineer for that road, a Gould line at that time and expecting to build the line to San Diego. In 1881 the company sent him into Mexico, with headquarters in Mexico City, where he remained for three years, making surveys for a road from San Antonio to Mexico City. Sixty miles of this road was graded south of Laredo. In 1884 Mr. Wathen returned to Texas and was sent into Kansas. He returned to Dallas in 1886 as chief engineer in Texas for the Missouri Pacific, lessees of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway, and held this position until 1890, when the road went into the hands of receivers. During this period he built the Dallas and Greenville railroad, Gainesville, Henrietta and Western Road, Dallas and Waco, Taylor, Bastrop and Houston Railroad, San Marcus and Smithville and had surveys made of other lines not constructed. The following two years he worked on various enterprises, and in 1892 he went back to the Texas and Pacific as chief engineer, and remained with that road for twenty-two years, resigning in 1913 on account of his failing health. Since 1914 he has been doing private practice and has done some consultation work.

Mr. Wathen was born on March 4, 1844, in Marion County, Kentucky, and educated in the public schools there. His parents were William and Elizabeth (Gibbs) Wathen. He was married in 1877 to Miss Josephine M. Trammell, a native of Texas, and to the union eight children were born, all living except one. They are Mrs. W. H. Gaston, Jr., W. Eugene Wathen, engineer with city engineers office, Mrs. S. W. Fisher, Austin, Thomas N., electrical engineer of Dallas, Robert C., traveling salesman,

Mrs. M. Ratcliff, Austin, Lois and Benj. S., Jr., the latter two living with their parents at 2806 South Boulevard, Dallas, Texas.

Mr. Wathen is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and the American Association of Engineering. When he located in Dallas he believed it was the best city in Texas and the one that had the brightest future. As he believed then, he believes now.

JAMES D. FOWLER, of the firm of Koch and Fowler, electrical, civil and landscape engineers, with offices in the Sumpter Building, has to his credit innumerable engineering projects that have brought him recognition as one of the leading engineers of the Southwest. The firm of Koch and Fowler was organized as a partnership in 1914, Oscar H. Koch being the other partner.

Among the many engineering projects which this concern has undertaken during the past six years are the building of the water works plant at Mansfield, Texas, drainage of the land in the suburbs of the city of Dallas for Robert Nichols, designing of the country club at Corsicana, designing of the Vernon Country Club, development of a high class residence district of Miami, Oklahoma, and many other pieces of landscape engineering. For two and one-half years during the war Mr. Fowler was in charge of government designing and construction work, fourteen months of which was spent at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, and fifteen months at Camp Pike, Arkansas. Here he was engineer in charge of water sewerage, building construction and lighting systems.

Prior to his coming to Texas, Mr. Fowler was engaged in many responsible undertakings in Kansas. He built the water purification plant at Augusta, Kansas, the electric lighting plant at Kingman, Kansas, the electric lighting plant at Garden City, Kansas, rebuilt the water supply at Holton, Kansas, and remodeled the lighting plant there, constructed six miles of brick pavement at Holton, designed a \$60,000 lighting plant for Larned, Kansas, and built the water system of Mountain Grove, Missouri.

Born in Hughesville, Missouri, on October 15, 1884, Mr. Fowler received his education in the Hughesville high school and the School of Mines at Rolla, Missouri, from which he was graduated in 1908 with a bachelor degree in civil engineering. He began practicing with Black and Veatch, of Kansas City, consulting engineers, and remained with them four years, being engaged in the activities above mentioned. He was also on railway surveys for about eighteen months for the St. Louis-Kansas City Electric Railway, and held a similar position with the Frisco Railroad Company. While in Kansas City he received the honor of being appointed to work with the Park Board of that city in the construction of roadways. He came to Texas in 1914 to form a partnership with Mr. Koch.

Mr. Fowler was married to Miss Bess Valentine in 1911. Mr. and Mrs. Fowler have one son, James D. Jr.

He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Kansas Engineering Society, the Chamber of Commerce, the Jovian Order, as well as Masonic and the Technical Club of Dallas.



Robert W. Nathan



HENRY EXALL ELROD, consulting engineer, since his arrival in Dallas in 1912 has become one of the leaders in his profession in Texas. As a member of the City Plan Commission, he is prominently identified with the big things in municipal undertakings, which were so dear to the heart of his distinguished uncle, the late Henry Exall.

Mr. Elrod is president of the Henry Exall Elrod Company of Dallas, with offices at 3124 Elm Street.

He was born in Paducah, Kentucky, the son of T. B. Elrod, a Kentucky lawyer. He attended A. & M. College of Texas, graduating in 1901 with the degree of B. S. M. E. In 1912, at Dallas, he married Miss Carrie Thompson, daughter of Judge John W. Thompson, jurist and barrister known throughout the state. Two sons, J. W. Thompson Elrod and Henry Exall Elrod, Jr., are the children.

Mr. Elrod specializes in the construction and supervising of municipal water works, sewers, sewage disposal stations, electric lighting and power plants and street paving; also, in city planning, rate regulation work and the appraisal of public service properties.

His training and practical experience in the handling of engineering problems well qualify him for the critical, exacting, all important service of the expert consultant. For a year or more, he was general manager of the Union Iron Works of Houston; in the same capacity he was connected, for four years, with the Bartlett Steel Company of Missouri; again, as general manager of the Houston Structural Steel Company for four years, and as chief engineer of the Mosher Mfg. Company of Dallas, for two years, his early career presents the detail of varied accomplishment, in conjunction with theoretical skill, necessary to inspire a relation of confidence between client and adviser.

Mr. Elrod is a member of the University Club, the Dallas Technical Club and the Dallas Country Club. By religious conviction, he is a Baptist.



PERRY BENTLEY, president of the Uvalde Paving Company, with offices at 1001 Main Street, Dallas, has become well known in engineering circles for his unusual work in the paving line, especially in his home city. As the president of the Standard Engineering and Construction Co. he has been responsible for a large number of civic improvements, in an engineering way, in a large number of Texas cities. The Uvalde Paving Company takes its name from the substance used in its paving work—Uvalde county rock asphalt—and it has done a large amount of paving work in this city, including the following thoroughfares: Browder, Canty, Harrison, Kentucky and Latimore Streets; Bishop, Carroll, Oakland and Colonial Avenues. At the present time the Uvalde Paving Company is engaged in the paving of Highland Park. The lasting qualities of the substance used by the company in its paving work is clearly illustrated by the condition of the streets with which it is paved.

Born at Westerly, Rhode Island, Feb. 22, 1880, W. Perry Bentley is a son of G. A. Bentley, a manufacturer of Connecticut. The younger Mr. Bentley received his early training in the public schools at New Britain, Connecticut and afterward attended the Trinity College, of Hartford, where he received his Bachelor of Science degree in 1902. He then attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he graduated in 1904 with the degree of

Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering. His academic standing in college warranted his election in his Junior year to Phi Beta Kappa, an honorary national academic fraternity. The first year after graduation Mr. Bentley spent with the engineering department of the New York Telephone Company, and in 1906 he accepted a position with the Stone and Webster Corporation, being transferred to the Dallas branch of the company. He was superintendent of the construction department of this concern at Dallas until 1910, at which time he entered business for himself. Soon thereafter Mr. Bentley became associated with the Uvalde Paving Company and since that time has been made its president. He is also president of the Standard Engineering and Construction Company, which confines its business to municipal improvements, such as waterworks, sanitation and storm sewerage systems. This company has completed the sewerage system for a number of outlying Dallas districts and at the present time is engaged in building a storm sewerage system for the Winnetka Addition.

On June 12th, 1912, Mr. Bentley married Miss Margaret Bonner and they are the parents of two children, Bonner and Betsy Bentley. The Bentley home is located at 4214 Swiss Avenue, Dallas.

In fraternal organizations Mr. Bentley is a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity. He is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce, Dallas Technical Club, Little Sandy Hunting and Fishing Club, The Thirteen Club, the University Club and the Dallas Country Club. He is also a 32d degree Mason and a member of Hella Temple Shrine. His church membership is with Unitarian, where he is a member of the parish committee.



EDMOND LEON DALTON, senior member of the well known engineering firm of Dalton and Campbell, engineers and contractors, 1915½ Main Street, is one of the best known engineers in Texas and has probably done more constructive municipal improvement work than any other one man in the state. He was connected with the engineering department of the city of Dallas from 1888 to 1908, holding the position of city engineer for eight years. During his tenure of office practically all the present paving on the down town streets was done. Mr. Dalton having introduced the present modern paving here and replacing the former Boi d'arc paving which was in general use here prior to his regime as city engineer.

Mr. Dalton's present connection was formed in 1911 and his firm specializes in the construction of sewer systems and water works, having constructed large plants at Lubbock, Memphis, Seymour and other Texas towns. They have over two hundred thousand dollars' worth of work under construction now.

A native of Missouri, Mr. Dalton was born at Kansas City and educated in the public and high schools there. He came to Dallas from Saint Louis in 1885 and has resided here continuously since that time. His training as an engineer has been gained from practical experience and he is considered an authority on all engineering problems.

In March, 1905, Mr. Dalton was married to Miss Ethel Alice Smith. They have two sons, Murphy and Edmond. Mr. Dalton was formerly vice-president of the American Society of Municipal Engineers and was president of the Texas society.

GENERAL J. M. COCHRAN, dealer in real estate and land, with offices at 1812½ Main Street, Dallas, has the honor and distinction of being the oldest male native citizen of this city. It has been his privilege to see Dallas grow from a village of one house at the time of his birth to the greatest city in Texas. He is one of those honored and patriotic veterans of the Civil War and his has been a career of interest and continuous activity. Having devoted his entire life to the development of Dallas and its surrounding country, Mr. Cochran is peculiarly fitted for the real estate business and for the past sixteen years has been very active in that line.

A native son of Dallas County, J. M. Cochran was born at Farmers Branch, seven miles north of the city of Dallas, on the first day of June, 1846, one month before Dallas County was officially organized as a governmental agency. He is a son of W. M. Cochran, who was one of the first county clerks of this county and was the first representative to the State Legislature that the citizens of this county ever elected. Born on the plantation of his father's located north of Dallas, Mr. Cochran had all of the privileges of the Southern boy of those days. He received his primary educational training in the country schools of this county and later attended the McKenzie College, in Red River County. At the outbreak of the Civil War he volunteered, although only sixteen years of age and saw service in Arkansas, Oklahoma and Louisiana under General R. M. Gano. He was wounded twice in a battle at Roseville, Ark., on the Arkansas river, but served throughout the remainder of the war. At the close of the war he returned home and from 1869 to 1904 was engaged in stock raising upon his mother's farm, which has gained the title among old timers of this county as Cochran's Chapel. This farm consisted of three hundred acres and a part of the land which he later purchased is now incorporated into Love Field, one of the training fields for the United States Aviation Corps. In 1904 Mr. Cochran removed to Dallas where he became engaged in the real estate business which he has followed since that time.

Miss Bollin, a native of this county became the bride of Mr. Cochran and they are the parents of nine living children, six of whom are daughters and three sons. Mr. Cochran has been affiliated with the Masonic Lodge since 1868 and is also a member of the Tannehill Lodge. At the last meeting of the Confederate Veterans he was selected as General of the Third Division. In 1904 he served as a county commissioner of this county and has always been active in its development.

A veteran of the Civil War, a pioneer citizen of this county, an active supporter of all civic improvement, a former official of Dallas County and above all a venerable and most highly respected Southern gentleman, J. M. Cochran is a historic figure of this state and his achievements shall forever live as a token of its glory.

HAS. E. TURNER, prominent real estate and insurance man, vice-president of Williams and Ellis, Inc., was born in Dallas County, September 13, 1886. He is a son of J. E. Turner, well known official of the Frisco Railway Lines and for fourteen years tax assessor of Dallas county.

The education of Mr. Turner was received in the

public schools of Dallas and the high school, graduating in 1904. His first business venture was in the wholesale drug business and for seven years he traveled for a large drug house and in 1911, in conjunction with other local business men, organized the Southwestern Sundries Company, handling drug-gists' sundries, holiday goods, stationery, books, etc. From 1911 to 1914 Mr. Turner traveled for the Sundries Company and in the latter year the business was sold to the San Antonio Drug Company.

It was then that Mr. Turner entered the real estate business, operating alone and building up a highly successful trade in Dallas realty. In the spring of 1917 he entered the first training camp at Leon Springs and was commissioned second lieutenant of infantry and assigned to the 90th division. He went to France with the 90th and was assigned to special duty in England where he remained for two months and then rejoined the 90th in time to participate in the San Mihiel and Argonne offensives. After the armistice was declared he was with the army of occupation, being assigned to division headquarters at Berncastel, Germany. Before going overseas Mr. Turner was promoted to first lieutenant and while abroad was made a captain. He was liason officer of the 90th and assigned to the staff of General U. S. Alexander. He was discharged on April 28, 1919.

In June, 1919, he became identified with the real estate and insurance firm of Williams and Ellis and soon was in the active swing of the real estate game again. He has been largely instrumental in securing locations for several important industries, and re-located several of the best automobile agencies. His firm closed the lease for the Woolworth Company, giving that firm a long time lease on fifty feet of frontage on both Main and Elm Streets, extending through the entire block.

Mr. Turner is considered one of the best authorities on realty values, particularly down-town property, in Dallas. He is earnest and conscientious and an enthusiastic booster for Dallas and all Texas. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Scottish Rite, Knights Templar and Hella Temple Shrine. He is also a member of Hella Temple Divan.

GEORGE R. FARRAR, head of the Geo. R. Farrar & Co., general real estate, loans and investments, 318 North Texas Building, has been in the real estate business here since January, 1911, and has been an important factor in the building progress of the city, having erected forty-seven homes in the city, many of them two-story structures. He employs four salesmen, has a large listing, including both business and residence property, handles loans and makes investments for a large number of clients, and his business is generally considered one of the most successful of its kind in the city.

Mr. Farrar was formerly a railroad man, serving in the freight department of the Texas and Pacific and Missouri Pacific railways for eighteen years. During the late war he was traffic manager for the government at Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark. He is a native of Dallas, born here October 11, 1876. His father, Geo. P. Farrar, came to Dallas from Florida in 1873, and was engaged in the music business here under the firm name of Redfield & Farrar. Mr. Farrar was married in 1896 to Miss Myrtle Savage, daughter of Lloyd W. Savage, of the Savage Grocery Company, well known in Dallas,



J. M. Cockran

MEN OF TEXAS

and they have two sons and one daughter. The eldest son, John A., aged 21 years, is a student at S. M. U., and during the war was ticket agent at Camp Pike, Ark. George R., Jr., a senior in the Dallas high school, had charge of the water plant at Pigs Point Camp, Va., during the war. Miss Margaret, a graduate of the high school, is now studying music. The family is identified with the Episcopal Church.

Mr. Farrar is very optimistic over the future of Dallas, and expresses the belief that within the next five years the population of the city will double and that real estate will have a steady advance.

LEOHARD M. DUMAS, vice-president of the Interstate Brokerage Company, with Dallas offices at 616 Dallas County State Bank Building, has attained a great degree of personal success in executive positions, and has been instrumental in the success of more than one prominent business firm in Dallas.

As vice-president of the Interstate Brokerage Company he has been a potent factor in its growth from a small organization in Oklahoma city in 1900, through its rapid expansion throughout two states, to its present position as one of the most prosperous and reliable brokerage firms in either Texas or Oklahoma. The business has so progressed in the last ten years as to require a staff of twenty-five men in the Dallas office and the same number in the Oklahoma City offices, which are under the direction of C. P. Whitman, president of the company. Offices are also maintained in Ft. Worth, San Antonio and Houston.

Mr. Dumas was born in Calvert, Texas, in 1877. His father, C. F. Dumas, was a general merchant in McClellan County and was a native of Texas. His mother, Mollie Peeler Dumas, as well as his grandfather on his mother's side, was also born in Texas. Mr. Dumas received his education in the public schools and at the University of Texas. Shortly after leaving college Mr. Dumas was married to Miss Anita Vera, and after a brief period of business in Corsicana decided to transfer his activities to larger fields. Accordingly he came to Dallas where he was engaged in the brokerage business with the Dallas Mercantile Co. for twelve years. Prior to coming to Dallas he was manager for the E. P. Woodard Company, Corsicana, where he remained for several years.

Although having already created a successful business record, Mr. Dumas is still among the young progressive business men of Dallas who have a strong trust and a vision of a bigger business life for the city.

FRANK R. BOWLES, general manager of the Dallas Consolidated Abstract Company, 905 Main Street, has devoted his entire attention to the abstract business through a long period of years, more than thirty-five of which have been spent in Dallas, and his position as manager of one of the leading title companies in the Southwest indicates that he has made great progress in his chosen field.

The Dallas Consolidated Abstract Company was established in 1903 at 1007 Main Street and since that time it has more than doubled in size by absorbing the business of three other similar companies. In the preparation of abstracts of titles they

restrict themselves to property in Dallas County and their knowledge of real estate affairs in that county is unsurpassed. The company also acts as agent for the Western Indemnity Company which writes title insurance covering land titles in any part of the state. For the safety of home makers and investors in real estate, the Dallas Consolidated Abstract company is rendering an essential and highly valuable service.

Mr. Bowles was born in Elizabethtown, Kentucky, April 16, 1867. His parents, John G. and Fetna (Rogers) Bowles were both natives of Kentucky. He was educated in the public schools of his native state and when he was twenty years old he came to Dallas and went into the real estate business. In 1894 he established the Bowles Brothers Abstract & Real Estate Company in which connection he remained until 1903 when his business was consolidated, along with McDaniel and Ewing, with the Dallas Abstract Company with which he has since remained.

Mr. Bowles was married in Dallas, December 15, 1915, to Miss May Cummins, daughter of James Cummins of Bowie, Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Bowles live at 707 Glendale Street.

During a residence in Dallas of nearly thirty-five years Mr. Bowles has formed a large acquaintance and has established a wide reputation as an abstract man. He has supported liberally enterprises for civic advancement and during the administration of Mayor Ben Cabell he was elected as chairman of the Board of Appeals. He is a member of the Odd Fellows and the Praetorians and by church association he is a Catholic. He is admired by his friends and deeply respected by his business associates.

WILLIAM S. DUNCAN, of the Lloyd Realty Co., 110 Dallas County State Building, has been identified with the business interests of Dallas for the past six years. The Lloyd Realty Co. was organized in August, 1921, and deal in city property and farm lands.

Mr. Duncan has traveled extensively but is a native Texan having been born in Ellis County in 1890. His parents were J. L. and Dora Carroll Duncan, who were also native Texans. His father is a successful contractor in Dallas. Young Duncan attended the Ellis County schools, private school at Ferris and later the University of Texas. His education finished, Mr. Duncan entered the mercantile business in Ferris. Later he was in the motion picture business for himself for four years but he sold that out and came to Dallas where he was connected with the Union Oil Company. After his experience in that business he went with Edwards Gas and Service Co. where he had complete charge of the tire accounts and then he was with the Safety Tire and Repair Co. up until he went with the Oak Cliff Buick Company, on February 1, 1919. August 1, 1921, Mr. Duncan became associated with Mr. R. J. Lloyd in the Lloyd Realty Co.

In 1913 he was married to Miss Adelaide Lloyd, of Ferris, daughter of H. B. Lloyd, a prominent farmer of that section. They have one child, William Lloyd, Jr. Their home is at 127 North Marsalis Avenue.

Mr. Duncan is a prominent worker in the Woodmen of the World and he takes an active interest in all the commercial activities in Dallas. He says Dallas is the best city in the Union and he is striving to make it as much bigger and better as he can.

DR. ALLEN C. GILLESPIE, of the firm Cochran, Gillespie & Hollifield, 1812½ Main Street, dealers in real estate, has within less than a decade come to fill a prominent place in real estate circles in Dallas and has done much to serve the needs of home-seekers. In this business he is associated with Mr. J. M. Cochran, one of the oldest and best known men of Dallas, with whom he is connected not only in the relation of a business partner but by the stronger ties of firm friendship. Mr. Cochran served throughout the Civil War as Colonel on General Cook's staff and is now General of the Third Division of the Texas Confederate Veterans.

The firm of Cochran & Gillespie was organized in 1910 and has experienced a constantly widening influence. They are interested in both business and residence property in the city and do an extensive business in farm lands. They are also interested in oil developments.

Although a native of Tennessee, born at Summer-ville, Fayette County, May 7, 1863, Mr. Gillespie was brought to Texas by his parents, Andrew J. and Julia Wright Gillespie, when he was only two years old. The family located on a farm in Colorado County near Columbus. The elder Mr. Gillespie was a lawyer by profession and was also a commission merchant. He returned to Tennessee in 1866 and died shortly afterwards. In 1872 the younger Gillespie came to Dallas and began his education in the public schools of the city and in the G. W. Groves private school. He next appears in the Alabama Medical College of Mobile, Alabama, from which he was graduated in 1888 with the M. D. degree. Following this he returned to Texas and began the practice of medicine. Two years later he was appointed by the board of directors under Governor Hogg as surgeon of A. & M. College. In this position he remained for twelve years during which time his sympathetic understanding of student life and his active interest in school affairs enabled him to be much more than a college physician. In 1902 he returned to Dallas and for eight more years he continued the practice of medicine. He severed active connection with the profession in order to help in the organization of the firm of which he is still a member.

In 1893 Mr. Gillespie was married to Miss Hester F. Cole, the youngest daughter of John H. Cole, the well known pioneer of Dallas. Jack Cole, Cora Laura and William Field are the three children. The Gillespie residence is at 3937 Cole Avenue.

Mr. Gillespie's career presents us with an example of a man who, having attained prominence in one line of endeavor, turns to another entirely different only to repeat the record. Such examples are not often met with. Mr. Gillespie is a Mason and a member of the Auto and Country Clubs, the Chamber of Commerce.

HENRY S. MILLER, owner of the Henry S. Miller Real Estate Firm, handling real estate, mortgages and loans, Dallas, has been engaged in the real estate business since February 15, 1914, but during this time has built up a splendid business and has handled a number of important deals involving in the changing of ownership of Dallas realty. He specializes in business and high-class residence property and his fair and conscientious dealing with his clients, both sellers and purchasers, has contributed to the success of his

agency. The loan department of his business has handled many thousands of dollars of loans for his clients and aided materially in providing and relieving the acute housing shortage that prevailed during part of 1919 and 1920.

A native of Dallas, Mr. Miller was born February 24, 1890, a son of Sam Miller, retired business man and for thirty-five years one of the best known retail grocers in Dallas. He was educated in the public schools of Dallas and in 1903 began his business career in the wholesale department of Sanger Bros. He remained with the Sanger interests until 1914 when he became associated with the Davidson Davis Real Estate Company. He retained this connection until the first of January, 1919, when he engaged in the real estate business for himself at his present address in the Southland Life Insurance Building.

On June 9th, 1913, Mr. Miller was married in Dallas to Miss Carmen Jablow, daughter of Issac Jablow. They have two sons, Henry S. Jr., and Harry. The family reside at 3617 Wendelken street.

Mr. Miller is a thirty-second degree Manson, a member of the Hella Temple Shrine, the Kiwanis Club, Lakewood Country Club, Automobile Club, Dallas Athletic Club, Columbian Club, the Dallas Real Estate Board and Chamber of Commerce. His church affiliation is with Temple Emanu-El.

A progressive, public spirited citizen, Mr. Miller has always been interested in any movement for the advancement and betterment of Dallas, the city he regards as the leading commercial and industrial center of the southwest.

MMELROSE SCALES, member of the firm of C. L. Smith and Company, real estate, insurance and investment banking, 208 Texas and Pacific Building, is one of the best posted insurance men in Dallas, having gained wide and valuable experience in this line since he became actively interested in this line in 1918. Mr. Scales was a member of the firm of Page, Scales and Harris, general agents for the Southland Life Insurance Company, which agency in 1919 placed more than two million dollars of paid for business for the Southland Life. He is now actively in charge of the insurance department for C. L. Smith and Company, handling various lines of insurance.

Mr. Scales is a native Texan and was born near Waco in 1876. He is a son of Dr. John R. Scales who came to Texas in the early fifties and settled in Henderson County. His mother was formerly Miss Texana Selma Kelly whose family came to Texas from Alabama in the early thirties.

Mr. Scales was educated in the schools of Henderson County and removed to Dallas with his parents in 1889 and was employed by Sanger Brothers, beginning as a cash boy at the age of twelve years. He remained with this firm for 29 years and when he resigned to enter the insurance business was manager of the furnishing goods department.

In 1902 Mr. Scales was married to Miss Mattie Irene Anderson, daughter of Rev. S. J. Anderson, well known Baptist minister. They have three children, Irene, Melrose and Marjorie. The family home is at 2511 Gladstone Drive.

Mr. Scales is a Mason, a member of the Oak Cliff Chapter, a member of the Dallas Ad League and of the North Texas Underwriters' Association. He is a member of the Oak Cliff Baptist Church and has served as the superintendent of its Sunday school for nearly twenty years.



W. Greenup



QUIN A. TEAL, secretary and treasurer of the Power Investment Company, has planned, built and completed more than 150 houses in two of Dallas' most popular modern Bungalow Additions—Mt. Auburn and Park View, during the last year. These two beautiful additions enjoy the reputation of having more prettily kept yards than are to be found elsewhere in Dallas among the medium priced homes. While the Power Investment Company will handle all types of investment property, yet their business has principally been that of building cottages in East Dallas. The firm maintains the best architects and workmen to be had, and their five and six room houses are the best obtainable at prices ranging from \$3,000 to \$4,000.00.

Mr. Teal was born in Villa Rica, Georgia, March 25th, 1874. He was educated in the Bowdon College of his native state, from which he graduated in 1894. Upon finishing at College, Mr. Teal took a business course at Georgia's capital city and there began his business career as a stenographer for an insurance company. He served for three years in this capacity. In 1897 he crossed the Mississippi in search of western opportunities, and located in Texas, at Terrell, where he opened a five and ten cent store, under the firm name of Duke & Teal. The business so prospered that in a few years, Mr. Teal had fourteen such stores throughout Texas. In 1902 he located in Dallas and established another one of his stores. Six years later he sold his entire interest in this line of business to his partner, H. Z. Duke. Mr. Teal then engaged in the typewriter business for the next four years being with the L. C. Smith firm in Dallas from 1908 to 1912. This year he sold his typewriter business and took a position with Murphy & Bolanz as salesman. Here his work has been so constructive that he was made secretary and treasurer of the Power Investment Company and assistant secretary of Murphy & Bolanz Co., the capacity in which he serves a growing metropolis today.

In 1901, Mr. Teal married Miss Azelia C. Kidd of Waxahachie, Texas. Three children have been born to them, Gladys, Gordon and Edwin. The family's Church affiliation is with the First Baptist Church of Dallas, where Mr. Teal is a Deacon. They have residence at 5822 Gaston Avenue.

Mr. Teal's average of building three homes a week for the last 200 weeks, for the people of Mt. Auburn and Park View, is the best proof of his ability as an unusual home builder.



THOMAS P. SCOTT, member of the firm of Scott Bros., handling city, farm, business and residence property, has been identified with the growth of Dallas ever since it was a small village, having come here in January, 1853, and since that time he has witnessed its growth into the greatest commercial center in the state and predicts that the next ten years will be the most prosperous in its history. The city is surrounded by the best agricultural belt in the world, he asserts, where practically anything can be grown successfully; the lands are fertile, the water good and everything necessary to the comfort and welfare of man can be found here. He predicts that all the large farms will soon be cut up into small ones, and that the back to the farm movement will make the state the richest and most prosperous in the Union.

When Mr. Scott came to Dallas he was only six

years old, and until he was 18, he worked on his father's farm near Dallas. There were no public schools in those days and he attended a private school here. He is a Democrat and has always voted the straight Democratic ticket.

Before engaging in the real estate business in 1901, Mr. Scott served as tax collector of the city of Dallas for six years, 1893 to 1898, and prior to that he traveled in Texas for twenty years, first for local concerns and later for northern houses.

Mr. Scott was born near Lynchburg, Va., in 1851. His grandfather, Sam M. Scott, was a cousin to General Winfield Scott, and his father, Dr. Roy B. Scott, practiced medicine in Virginia, but after coming to Texas he devoted himself entirely to farming near Dallas. Mr. Scott married Miss Harris, a native of McKinney, Texas, in 1889, and they have two children, Jennie F. and Thomas Beverly.



JA. McALEER, of J. A. McAleer and Company, real estate, with offices in the Wilson Building, Dallas, has been engaged in the insurance, mortgage and real estate business in this city for the past thirty-one years. Coming to Dallas when it was a city of some twenty-five thousand people it has been his privilege to aid greatly in the development of Dallas into a metropolis of true greatness. The J. A. McAleer Company is now engaged in the general real estate business, including city, residence and farm properties. During the past fifteen years the concern has specialized in the buying and selling of suburban acreage, along with the loaning of moneys for the development of outlying districts.

Born in Ireland in the County of Tyrone, in the year 1855, J. A. McAleer is a son of John McAleer, a merchant of that county. He received his primary education in the national schools of Ireland and later graduated from an Irish Normal school. For several years thereafter he taught school in Ireland and in 1885 came to America, arriving in Texas in 1887 and locating at Texarkana, where for the next two years he was engaged in the cotton seed oil business. In 1889 he moved to Dallas and became associated with the Dallas Land and Loan Company, being cashier and office manager for that concern. While with this concern Mr. McAleer became identified with the steam railroad line to Oak Cliff which was built over the protest of practically every real estate man of the city, President Marsalis finally induced his company to build that line and open up Oak Cliff for residence purposes. In 1891 this company was disorganized and Mr. McAleer became identified with the Robert Ralston and Company, a mortgage concern which represented practically all of the Scottish and English companies. In 1904 he resigned his position and opened a real estate office of his own in the Wilson Building, which he has maintained ever since that time.

On June 10th, 1890, Mr. McAleer married Miss Mary J. Keough, of Dallas. Mr. and Mrs. McAleer are the parents of five children: Misses Grace, Agnes, Kathleen McAleer; Mrs. G. P. O'Rourke and Frank Joseph McAleer.

In fraternal orders Mr. McAleer has membership in the Knights of Columbus, being a Master of the Fourth Degree, of North Texas. In civic affairs he has always taken an active interest and is a member of a number of local civic organizations.



B. ELLIFRITZ, Managing Director of the Adolphus Hotel, has devoted practically his entire life to the problem of furnishing entertainment to the traveling public and his years of fruitful experience have made him widely recognized as master of the art. His connection with one of the South's greatest hotels is a fitting sequel to a long period of unusually thorough preparation.

The Adolphus Hotel is one of the really "big" institutions of Texan in every respect, there is nothing little about it. While it eclipses in size of buildings and number of guests almost every other hotel in the South it has made no effort to substitute floor space and numbers for courteous, efficient service. The main building, completed in 1913, is 235 by 90 feet and has twenty-two stories including the three sub-basements. The completed hotel was erected, even when material was comparatively cheap at an outlay of \$3,722,000—a cost of \$7700 per bed-room which exceeds the cost of any similar building in the country. The first building was soon outgrown and in 1917 the Junior Adolphus was built, bringing the number of bedrooms to five hundred. This new building boasts the only inclosed roof garden in Texas. Seven large, fully equipped kitchens are required to serve the dining room and the two hundred stool lunch counter, the largest south of the Mason and Dixon Line. Approximately twenty-five business "Luncheon Clubs" are served every week.

He feels very strongly the need for a "family hotel" in Dallas which would make available for transients more than 300 rooms and would thus relieve much of the congestion.

Mr. Ellifritz was born in Wheeling, West Virginia, in 1874. His father, Benson J. Ellifritz, was a manufacturer of wagons and buggies. He completed his education with the West Liberty State Normal School following which he taught school for a short time. His first experience in the hotel business was in Chicago. Prior to his coming to the Adolphus, in 1915, he was for fifteen years associated with Fred Harvey in the well known system of railway restaurants. During the latter part of this time he was divisional superintendent in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. His efficient management of the Adolphus has no doubt been largely due to these years of careful preparation.

In 1898 Mr. Ellifritz was married to Miss Belle Cleveland of Knoxville, Illinois.

The very nature of his work has brought Mr. Ellifritz into contact with large numbers of the most prominent men and women of America and his congenial temperament has enabled him to form among them many lasting friendships. He is a member of the Dallas and Lakewood Country Clubs and of the Lions Club. He has no doubts about the future of his home city and his optimistic outlook assures the Adolphus Hotel of continued growth and popularity.



CONRAD N. HILTON, president and manager of the Waldorf Hotel, 1302 Commerce Street, has scored success as a state legislator, president of a western bank, and today, still in his early thirties, owns and operates four hotels in three cities. This life of romance which has bundled together into one personality, the handshake and cordiality of a legislator and the business judgment of a successful banker—all explains that indefinable spirit of hospitality that so

favorably impresses the thousands of new-comers to Dallas who stop at the Waldorf. And first impressions are the most lasting. The Waldorf has 142 rooms, 49 of which are equipped with individual bath; cozy but roomy parlors on the second floor, and an attractive and inviting lobby on the first.

Mr. Hilton was born on Christmas Day of 1887. His parents were August H. Hilton and Mary Lauferweiler Hilton. After his education in the public schools and in the State School of Mines, of New Mexico, Conrad N. Hilton entered the mercantile business with his father, at San Antonio, N. M.; he soon became postmaster there, and at the age of twenty-three was made a member of the State Legislature of New Mexico; at twenty-seven, he was president of the New Mexico State Bank. In October of 1917, Mr. Hilton sold his banking interests and entered the military service; he received training at Presidio at San Francisco, received his second lieutenant commission the following August and was assigned to the 91st Division at Camp Lewis, Washington. In March of 1918 he sailed for France where he was stationed behind the lines for six months with a service battalion. In February of 1919, he returned to America where he was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant and was discharged Feb. 12, 1919. One month prior to his return home his father passed away. In June, 1919, he bought the Mobley Hotel at Cisco which he still owns; he is, besides, president of the Melba Hotel, Ft. Worth, of the Melba Hotel Annex Co., is interested in the Terminal Hotel, Ft. Worth. Other members of his firm are J. C. Powers, of Ft. Worth, secretary, and G. E. Anderson, Ft. Worth, vice-president, and D. E. Soderman, Ft. Worth. The Waldorf Hotel, 1302 Commerce Street, Dallas, is incorporated at \$80,000, the Terminal at \$120,000.

Mr. Hilton is a "bachelor." He is a member of the Elks, the Knights of Columbus, and has Catholic church affiliation. He resides at Hotel Waldorf, which he directs.

Characterized by that progressiveness and cordiality which has made him a success in so many services of the public, Conrad N. Hilton is an excellent host that a fastly growing city has stationed at its center.



R. C. CAMPBELL. The corner of Elm and Harwood Streets, Dallas, has become well known because of the whole-hearted hospitality and the roomy attractiveness of the Campbell House, managed by R. C. Campbell. A spacious—but cozy—lobby on the first floor, a ladies' elegant parlor on the second, then day and night elevator service to 110 big, roomy, artistically planned and furnished rooms, each with a 'phone, hot and cold water, sixty-four of which are equipped with individual bath suites, well that's just why the Campbell House keeps growing in good name and in size.

The Campbell House was built by A. W. Campbell, deceased since April, 1917, and opened to the public September 9, 1911. A. W. Campbell came to Dallas in 1872. He was Past Grand Master of the Tannehill Lodge of Masons and Past Grand Master of the Texas Lodge of Masons.

R. C. Campbell, present manager of the house, was born in Dallas, August 5, 1889. Both of his parents were native Canadians of Scottish blood. He was educated in the Edward Malcolmson Private School, Coles Military School and then continued his



R. B. Ellifritz.

schooling in the Pennsylvania Military College of Chester, Pa. Here he received the degree of civil engineer—C. E.—in 1909. Then as a post graduate he pursued the study of mining engineering in the School of Mining at Golden, Colo. Those were days of romance as well as days of training for in 1910 the student married Miss Grace Louise Townsend, daughter of R. E. L. Townsend, whose interests were in Colorado mines. There was one year of schooling after marriage, some work in the mines, and then R. C. returned to Dallas to manage the Campbell House. William Lee and Dorothy Grace are the two children.

Mr. Campbell is a Mason, a Sigma Alpha Epsilon, and a member of the Y. M. C. A. His big-hearted hospitality combined with the attractive and roomy quarters afforded by the Campbell House, make him an admirable host to place at the heart of a growing metropolis.



OTTO HEROLD, vice-president and manager of the Oriental Hotel, Commerce and Akard Streets, during the active management of one of the leading hotels of Dallas for nearly twenty years, has established for himself an enviable record as a hotel man and by careful, painstaking management has secured for the Oriental Hotel one of the first places of prominence among the hotels of the South.

The Oriental Hotel was opened October 9, 1889. Its completion marked an epoch in the building of Dallas, and for nearly a generation it was the finest hotel in the Southwest. Since that time it has served thousands of guests, including some of the most prominent men and women of America. The Oriental Hotel has two hundred rooms and in addition to the spacious main dining room there are a number of private dining rooms. A part of the main floor in the rear of the lobby is occupied by the University Club.

In addition to his hotel interests, Mr. Herold is president of the Oriental Laundry, which he established in 1906. The Oriental Laundry, 1720-28 Wood Street, is the largest laundry in the Southwest, occupying three floors of a brick building including 50,000 square feet of floor space. A three-story addition with a sixty foot front was recently completed and occupied. Business is restricted to Dallas and the work is unique in that it is the only laundry using Ivory soap exclusively which together with the modern machinery enables them to handle with satisfaction such fine materials as silks and lace curtains. More than two hundred and fifty people are employed in the various departments.

Mr. Herold was born in St. Louis, October 9, 1875. His father, Ferd Herold, was a widely known steamboat man on the Mississippi River. His mother was formerly Miss Sophie Seybold. Having finished the course at Smith's Academy, St. Louis, Mr. Herold went with the A. Moll Grocery Company and a year and a half later he took a position with Dave Nicholson who was also in the grocery business. In this position he remained for five years. In 1899 he accepted a place as bookkeeper with the Lincoln Trust Company Bank and when he left five years later he was paying teller. In 1904 he came to Dallas to become manager of the Oriental in which place he has since remained.

Mr. Herold was married to Miss Carolyn Bodemer, daughter of Chas. Bodemer, prominent real estate dealer of Cincinnati, October 7, 1903. Their only

child, Alvin, attended the Terrell School until his senior year and was graduated from Culver Military School in 1920, Lawrenceville Academy, New Jersey, 1921, and now a member of the class of '25 at Yale. The family has apartments at the hotel.

The enumeration of Mr. Herold's social and industrial affiliations which include the Dallas Country Club, Rotary Club, the Chamber of Commerce, the Auto Club, the Ad League and the Brook Hollow Country Club, indicates the breadth of his interests. He is a 32d degree Mason and a Shriner of Hella Temple. He numbers his friends in all parts of the United States and is highly esteemed by all who really know him.



CHARLES O. HODGES, proprietor and manager of the Saint George Hotel, of Dallas, has been a citizen of this city for the past forty-five years, and during the major portion of that time he has been engaged in the hotel business. During the past few years he has taken an active interest in mining affairs and at the present time is one of the owners of the Saint George mine, consisting of lead and zinc. Mr. Hodges bought the Saint George Hotel in 1895 and since that time has made a number of enlargements and improvements thereon. At the present time the hotel consists of one hundred and ninety rooms, in a fire proof brick building, located at the corner of Commerce and Martin Streets, Dallas. He employs forty people to aid in keeping the hotel up to the desires and expectations of all and for the past twenty-five years the Saint George has been one of the most popular hosteleries in this city.

Born in Saline County, Missouri, on the 27th of November, 1864, Charles O. Hodges is a son of M. L. and Lydia (Hunt) Hodges, the former having been a business man and farmer of Missouri. The family moved to Dallas when Charles O. was twelve years of age and thus he was afforded the facilities of the Dallas public school system. After leaving school he accepted a position with the S. A. Mahon Dry Goods Company, where he remained until his twenty-first year of age. In 1885 he moved to South Dakota, where he took up the life of a farmer in the Black Hills of that state. Two years later he returned to Texas, locating at Abilene, where for the first time he became engaged in the hotel business. Three years later he returned to Dallas and purchased the National Hotel, located on Pacific Avenue, from his father. He operated this hotel until 1895, at which time he bought out the Saint George Hotel, which he has been operating since that time. Mr. Hodges is president of the Saint George Mining Company, which operates the Saint George mine of Missouri, which is said to be one of the largest mines of its kind in that country. In connection with the mine there is a five hundred ton mill, which requires the services of sixty-five men, when in force, and which is one of the largest mills in that state. The entire capital stock of this company is owned by Texas people and its success means prosperity for a number of Texans who have desired to finance the project.

On July 7th, 1887, Mr. Hodges married Miss Emma Bell Kirby, of Peoria, Illinois, who died of influenza in 1918.

In clubs Mr. Hodges has membership in the Little Sandy Hunting and Fishing Club, the Chamber of Commerce and the Metropolitan Development Association.



ALEX A. SLAUGHTER. The name Slaughter is known over Texas and has been for a generation as being one of the foremost families of the Lone Star State through the renown of its founder, Col. C. C. Slaughter, deceased, one of Texas' biggest men of business and philanthropist. Alex A. Slaughter, 619 Slaughter Building Dallas, Secretary and treasurer of the C. C. Slaughter Cattle Company, is a star of the first magnitude in one of Texas' oldest and leading industries—the cattle business. Associated with him until recently in the company's organization were his brothers, E. Dick Slaughter, president, C. C. Slaughter, vice-president and R. L. Slaughter, general manager. The organization was founded by the father, C. C. Slaughter, Sr., who has long been known as the largest private citizen land holder in the world. The ranches are in Hockley and Cochran Counties. Most of the cattle are sold right on the ranches. An extensive business is carried on in breeding.

Recently a division of property was made in the Slaughter estate whereby Mr. Alex A. Slaughter becomes the individual possessor of the 14,000 acre Zavalla Ranch with 1600 herd of Hereford cattle.

Alex A. Slaughter is a native of Dallas, Texas, where he was born in 1881. His father, a pioneer not only of Dallas but of Texas, has been deceased since January 25, 1919. After completing the Dallas School System, Alex A. Slaughter attended the Baylor University from which he graduated in 1906 with Ph. B., degree. He at once began in earnest the cattle business with his father's immense interests, with which he and his brothers have naturally been associated all their lives.

In the city of Dallas in 1919, Miss Dorothy Gary became the bride of Mr. Slaughter; they have one child—Hattie Louise Slaughter, and the family residence is at 3417 St. John's Drive, Dallas. The Church affiliation is Baptist.

Mr. Slaughter is a member of the New Dallas Athletic Club. He is not only zealous and industrious in his business interests, but public-spirited as was his father whose beneficence greatly enriched Baylor University, Texas' Sanitariums, Baylor Medical College and other institutions. He will perpetuate the Slaughter name and reputation as a leader among the business men of Texas.



HUEY HUGHES, formerly of the Hardware firm of Huey & Philp, Dallas, Texas, the oldest hardware store in Texas' leading metropolis which through its service has rendered for a generation in both the wholesale and retail business in their line have an immense influence and share in all the hardware business of northern and western as well as eastern Texas. The firm was established more than a generation ago by Mr. Philp and Joseph Huey, grandfather of Mr. Hughes. Dallas is an immense business center for the Southwest; wholesale houses regard it a chief location and to say that the firm of Huey & Philp is the largest hardware wholesale and retail store in Dallas is to put the organization at the forefront in its industry in the Southwest.

Mr. Hughes devotes a large portion of his time to the extensive interest in Dallas, which constitute large investments in Texas realty and other Dallas interests.

Mr. Hughes is a native Texan, born at Dallas, 1884. His parents are Mr. and Mrs. J. Ashford

Hughes, his mother the daughter of Joseph Huey, a founder of the present day big business. The Dallas School System and Blee's Military Academy of Missouri gave the youth his preparatory training which was completed by four years in Amherst College. Mr. Hughes began his business career by starting with the M. K. & T. with which he remained for a year; he then was president of the Trinity Ware House Co. for three years and was with the Planters Cotton Oil Company two years. He then entered the firm of Huey & Philp.

Mr. Hughes resides at 1805 Pocahontas St., Dallas. He was with the Fifth Regiment of Texas Cavalry for eight months. He is a member of the D. K. E. Fraternity and the Dallas Country Club, the City Club, Polo Club of Dallas and the Racquet Club of St. Louis as well as of the Episcopal Church.

As a leading official in one of Texas' biggest business concerns, Mr. Hughes will be a leader in his realm for his generation.



A MONTE DANIELS, former president of the Texas Harvester Company and now one of the active executives of the International Harvester Company at Chicago, is a recognized authority on all matters pertaining to agricultural implements and machinery, having spent almost a life time in this business and devoting to it much thought and intensive study.

Mr. Daniels came to Dallas from Minneapolis, Minnesota, on March 8, 1906, and during his fourteen years residence in Dallas came to be regarded as one of the foremost business men of the city and state. He was first connected with the International Harvester Company as assistant manager and when the Texas Harvester Company was organized in 1907, he became treasurer and assistant manager of that organization, continuing in that capacity until 1915 when he was elected president of the company. When the business was sold out to the International in 1919 he returned to that organization and it was a great disappointment to friends and business associates in Dallas when it was learned he was to go to the general office of the company in Chicago.

Believing firmly in the future of the agricultural resources of Texas, Mr. Daniels is likewise very optimistic as to the growth of Dallas. He feels that the city owes its present pre-eminent position largely to its commanding location with reference to the great agricultural sections of Texas and expects to see it grow and expand into a city of half a million inhabitants.

Mr. Daniels was born at Minneapolis, June 11, 1876, and was raised in an atmosphere of farm implements, his father, H. L. Daniels, being for many years general agent for the McCormick Harvester Company. He was educated in the public schools of Minneapolis and at the University of Minnesota. On March 16, 1898, he was married to Miss Clara N. Frisk, daughter of M. Frisk, a prominent banker of New Richmond, Wisconsin. They have two sons, Horace N. and Belden L. Daniels, who are now in the Culver Military Academy.

One of the hobbies of Mr. Daniels is aiding deserving young men to secure an education. He was chairman of the educational committee of the Rotary Club which fostered and put over the plan of establishing a revolving fund which is being used by the Club to loan to young men striving for an education. One of the important achievements of Mr. Daniels



Alex A Haughton

was when he put over the Fifth Liberty Loan in Dallas County without the aid of the banking institutions.

Mr. Daniels is a man among men, accustomed to the direction of great undertakings and has proven himself capable of handling anything he may undertake. He is a director of the American Exchange National Bank, the Dallas Trust and Savings Bank, a member of the Dallas City and Country Clubs and the University Club, and a director of the United Charities of Dallas.



C. C. SLAUGHTER, president of the C. C. Slaughter Co. and vice-president of the C. C. Slaughter Cattle Co., with offices in the Slaughter Building, has devoted practically his entire business career to the cattle and real estate business on the large scale and in that field he has come to be one of the outstanding figures of the Southwest.

The C. C. Slaughter Co. was formerly in the cattle business but has recently given its entire attention to real estate. It owns 200,000 acres of the original Col. C. C. Slaughter estate in Howard, Borden, Dawson and Martin Counties with other holdings in Hudspeth and El Paso Counties.

The C. C. Slaughter Cattle Company has ranches in Hockley and Cochran Counties. It owns the Lazy "S" ranch sixty miles west of Lubbock, which contains 245,000 acres and maintains from 10,000 to 12,000 head of cattle. In addition to these interests Mr. Slaughter is director of the Brown Company and was formerly director of the Republic Fire Insurance Company of Highland Park.

Mr. Slaughter is a native of Dallas, born February 8, 1879. He came of the stock of pioneer settlers who saw Texas in her infancy. His grandfather was a Baptist preacher who came to Texas at an early date and took part in her struggle for independence. When Gen. Sam Houston needed a man to go on the difficult and dangerous mission of carrying a message to Travis who was then in the Alamo, commanding him to withdraw it was this grandfather who volunteered to go. The father of the present Mr. Slaughter was the late Col. Christopher Columbus Slaughter, a native of Texas, who established the well known Slaughter estate and was a figure of outstanding prominence in the cattle business. Col. Slaughter met Miss Carrie Averill, mother of the present Slaughter while he was driving cattle through Kansas where she was teaching school and their marriage was the culmination of an interesting romance. Mrs. Slaughter is still living. The younger Slaughter was educated in the Dallas public schools and in Baylor University, of Waco, Texas, from which he graduated in 1902 with the Ph. B. degree.

On December 16, 1903, Mr. Slaughter was married to Miss Elma Letcher, daughter of Dr. J. S. Letcher, a prominent physician of Dallas. An eleven year old daughter, Ann Ella, is the only child. The Slaughter residence is at 3509 Worth Street.

Through his connection with the Texas Cattle Raisers Association, of which he is executive committeeman, of which his father was a charter member and past president, and with the Pan Handle and Southwestern Association, Mr. Slaughter has done much for the advancement of the cattle raising industry in Texas. He was chairman of the committee which brought about the merger of the two

associations. He is a member of the Elks Club, the City Club, the Lakewood Country Club, the Dallas Auto Club and the Chamber of Commerce. The mere recital of these activities indicates the scope of his industrial and social activities. The family are members of the Baptist Church. He finds his chief recreation in motoring, hunting and ranching. Through the wide range of his interests Mr. Slaughter has been associated with great numbers of the more prominent Texans and as a result he is well known and highly esteemed throughout the state.



THOMAS DAVIS HOUGHTON, president of the Houghton-Reardon Company, watchmakers and wholesale dealers in jewelers' supplies, 1103½ Main Street, has for the past decade been in the wholesale jewelry business and as a result of the minute knowledge of the industry which he had formerly acquired, he has risen steadily in prominence until he has become one of the outstanding figures in the jewelry trade of the Southwest.

The Houghton-Reardon Company was organized in 1911 by Mr. Houghton and has gradually widened the borders of its territory until it now covers almost the whole of Texas and parts of Louisiana, Arkansas and Oklahoma. To cover this area, three salesmen are constantly on the road and ten employees are required to handle the local trade. The jewelers supply department carries every part of every American made watch on the market. As an indication of the continued growth of the firm, the sales for 1919 more than doubled those of the previous year and in 1920 there was a similar increase.

Mr. Houghton was born in Perry, Texas, February 17, 1878. The family moved first to Ennis, Texas, and later to Dallas where the elder Mr. Houghton became well known in the life insurance business. Mrs. Houghton was formerly Miss Lula Willard and was a native of Texas. The younger Mr. Houghton was educated in the schools of Ennis and Dallas and at an early age went into the jewelry business in the employ of T. J. Hines. For the first six months he worked for nothing and for the second six months he was paid a dollar a week. In 1897 he went into the jewelry supply line with Morgan & Hawley at three dollars a week. He remained with this firm until 1908 and for the following two years he was on a farm near Dallas. In 1911 he returned to the city and organized the Houghton-Reardon Company. The other members of the firm are Mr. Royal A. Ferris and Mr. Sam Turner.

Mr. Houghton was married to Mrs. Ella May Browne and to them two sons were born, Thomas Ruess and Reeves Reardon. The Houghton residence is at 4508 Reiger Avenue.

After a residence of more than thirty years in Dallas Mr. Houghton is able to speak with authority on most topics pertaining to the life of the city and he has the feeling that her chances for development are unlimited. The trustworthy service of his own establishment has done much to make it the wholesale center of the Southwest. He is a member of the Praetorian Lodge and is a Maccabee. He is actively connected with the local Chamber of Commerce and with the Wholesale Credit Men's Association. He may well be characterized as a successful business man and a highly respected citizen.

ROSSER J. COKE, member of the firm of Coke and Coke, attorneys at law, American Exchange Bank Building, Dallas, is well known among the younger attorneys of Dallas. He has followed a corporate practice almost exclusively. A member of one of the oldest families of Texas, the name of Coke has been connected with the courts and politics of the state for over a half of a century. Before becoming a member of the present firm he practiced independently and was a successful practitioner. Coke and Coke is one of the largest legal firms in Texas. The personnel of the firm includes Henry C. Coke, Alex S. Coke, Rosser J. and Richard W. Coke.

A native son of Dallas, Rosser J. Coke was born August 3rd, 1888. He is a son of Henry C. and Margaret (Johnson) Coke. He is a great nephew of Richard Coke, one of the distinguished early Texans, governor of the state in 1874 and later United States Senator. Mr. Coke was educated at St. Matthews Academy, a private preparatory school at Dallas, the University of the South, at Sewanee, Tennessee and later studied law at Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Virginia. After two and one-half years there he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws and then returned to Dallas, where he took up the practice of his profession. He began independently and remained so until August, 1917, at which time he entered the aviation section of the United States Army. He was commissioned a first lieutenant in November of the same year, after training at Leon Springs and San Antonio, Texas. He served in the aviation corps till the war was over, being mustered out of the service in January, 1919. Upon returning to Dallas he became a member of the firm of Coke and Coke and has remained with that firm ever since that time.

On December 28th, 1911, Mr. Coke married Miss Hazel Long, of Dallas, and they are the parents of two children, Rosser J., Jr., and John Lawson Coke. The Coke home is on Gaston Avenue, Dallas.

In fraternal orders Mr. Coke is a member of the Phi Delta Theta College Fraternity and the Phi Delta Phi honorary legal fraternity. While in college he was very active in student activities and was a member of most all of the clubs. He is a member of the City Club, The Lakewood Country Club, The Chamber of Commerce and the University Club of Dallas.

EUGENE DE BOGORY, attorney-at-law, 731 Western Indemnity building, Dallas, although he only recently came to Dallas has well established himself in the legal fraternity at this bar as a corporation lawyer, which branch of the law he has made a specialty of during his entire practice. However he is better known in business circles as one of the organizers and at the present time Vice President of the Guaranty Bank and Trust Company, the first day and night bank ever operated in Northern Texas. He brought with him to Dallas the reputation of being one of the best lawyers of the city of Abilene and a banker of long experience and ability.

Born in Geneva, Orange county, Florida, September 13, 1880, Eugene DeBogory is a son of P. DeBogory, a lumber and mill man of Miami, Florida, who recently retired from active business. The younger Mr. DeBogory received his early education in the public schools of his native city and then attended the University of Texas, where he graduated

in 1907 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In 1908 he went to Abilene and began his practice and while there was president of the First State Bank and Trust Company and represented that district in the 35th Legislature. In 1917 he entered the army at the Leon Springs training camp and was graduated the rank of Major of Cavalry. He was stationed at San Antonio until December 5th, 1918, at which time he was discharged from the service. He then came to Dallas and resumed his practice and a short while afterwards was successful in the organization of the Guaranty Bank and Trust Company. He has specialized in corporation law and is now the attorney for a number of large corporations, among which are the American Pneumatic Corporation and the Guaranty Bank and Trust Company.

In the 35th Legislature Mr. DeBogory was the commissioner of appeals and a member of the efficiency committee of the Legislature and as such was instrumental in many reform measures affecting the state judiciary system.

On July 1, 1907, Mr. DeBogory married Miss Dora Weaver, a native Texan and a daughter of Morgan Weaver. They are the parents of two children, Larry and Francis DeBogory. The home of the family is situated at 3818 Mockingbird Lane, Highland Park. Mr. DeBogory is an active member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Dallas and State Bar Association. He was one of the organizers of the Dallas Polo Association and has been president of that Association since organization.



JUDGE GILBERT HAVEN IRISH, attorney and counsellor at law, of Dallas, has for twenty-five years served the people of Dallas County in both public and private capacities and to him is due the credit for a number of laws that makes Dallas one of the best governed cities in Texas.

A native of Wisconsin, Judge Irish was born at the town of Sextonville, in 1872, a son of Rev. William R. and Martha (Banks) Irish. His father, who was a native of New York State, moved to Wisconsin in the early days, becoming a pioneer circuit rider for the Methodist Church, and as a minister for over forty years filled a number of important charges. Two of his brothers were also pioneer ministers, and a son, Rev. James W. Irish is now, a presiding elder at Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin. Rev. William R. Irish is still living, his home being at Baraboo, Wisconsin. Gilbert H. Irish received his early education in Edwards public and high school of Wisconsin, following which he attended Lawrence University and the University of Nebraska, graduating from the latter institution in 1894 with the degree of LL. B. While there he was acquainted with General Pershing, who was an instructor at Nebraska, and also William Jennings Bryan, who lived at Lincoln. Judge Irish paid his own way through college by printing work and for a time after his graduation he studied law in the office of the Hon. William Lease, ex-attorney general of Nebraska, and was admitted to practise in Lincoln in 1894. The year 1896 saw the advent of Mr. Irish in Dallas where he became a general practitioner and has continued as such to the present time. As representative of his ward in the city council for four years, he inaugurated the movement to acquire as rapidly as possible suitable grounds for public parks, and at considerable personal expense, with the aid of others, conducted two



Roosvelt

campaigns for the levy of a tax for the purchase of park grounds. He also drafted the suburban saloon law for the city and finally succeeded in having it passed by the state legislature. He is the author of the anti-pass bill of the present Dallas City Charter. During the past war he was vice-chairman of the County Counsel of Defense and was very active in its affairs.

On June 20, 1894, Judge Irish was married at Platteville, Wisconsin, to Mss Luella Henderson, daughter of W. T. Henderson, of Tully, New York. Six children have been born to this union, namely, Alva, Helen, Gilbert, Marjorie, Dorothy and Robert. The family residence is at 3006 Cole Avenue, Dallas.

The following organizations honor Judge Irish as a member: Hella Temple Shrine, City Club, Dallas Country Club, Automobile Club, Kiwanis Club, the Dallas County Bar Association and the Dallas Chamber of Commerce, which he has served as director. His long and faithful service to the city of his adoption have marked him as a man of commendable public spirit who has considered it his duty to give his best to the public weal.



THOMAS J. COLE, senior member of the legal firm of Cole and Williams, has been the president of the Texas Mortgage Company for nearly thirty years. Although accomplished in the law he has used his legal training and ability to business advantage and has devoted the greater part of his time to the activities of the company of which he is the president. His law partner, I. M. Williams, has been associated with him for the past twenty years and at the present time handles all of the legal business of the firm.

The Texas Mortgage Company was organized by Mr. Cole in 1891 at Waxahachie, Texas. It engaged exclusively in farm loans and in 1912 a branch office was opened in Dallas. Six years later the Waxahachie office was sold and all of the business of the company was brought to Dallas. The concern is now capitalized at a half a million dollars and is one of the largest of its kind in Dallas. The officers of the company are: T. J. Cole, president; D. G. Thompson, vice-president; I. M. Williams, secretary, and J. R. Hood, assistant secretary.

A son of William G. and Olivia J. (Truitt) Cole, Thomas J. Cole was born November 4th, 1855, in Sumpter County, Alabama. In 1870 he came to Texas with his parents and located on a farm near Waxahachie, Texas. His early education was secured in the public schools of Alabama and Texas. In 1884 he was elected tax assessor of Ellis County, Texas and served in that capacity for six years. In 1889 he formed a partnership with Mr. Phillips for the purpose of engaging in the real estate business, under the firm name of Phillips Cole and Company. In 1891 Mr. Cole organized the Texas Mortgage Company and soon thereafter became its president which position he has held ever since that time. Mr. Cole also has an interest in the Texas Electric Railway Company and has been a member of its executive committee ever since organization.

On October 17th, 1878 Mr. Cole married Miss Emma E. Bell. They were the parents of four children; Davella, now Mrs. Carothers; Catherine, now Mrs. M. G. Landrum; Thomas C. and Anson T. Cole. In 1918 Mr. Cole married Mrs. K. V. Wilson and they have their home at 5736 Goliad Ave.

In fraternal orders Mr. Cole is a member of the

I. O. O. F., the Knights of Pythias, the Shriners Hella Temple, and is a Scottish Rite Mason of thirty-second degree. He is also a member of the Cedar Crest Country Club.

Although sixty-five years of age Mr. Cole is still hale and hearty and his business career of over-half a century will continue to render the great service to the people of Dallas that it has for the past years.



AMES L. GOGGANS attorney at law, American Exchange Bank Building, Dallas, as the lawyer and counsellor of Dallas County and the State of Texas in many legal proceedings has established quite a reputation for himself as a civil lawyer of the best type. Having made a special study of the civil affairs of cities, counties and states he is especially well qualified in that line of legal work, and devotes a large part of his time to its practice. Among his clientele he has represented the City of Highland Park, the County of Dallas, the Federal Mortgage Company and the Pan-American Life Insurance Company.

He now maintains an office at Breckenridge, Texas, under the firm name of Goggans, Bateman & Leaverton. This firm represents the First National Bank of that city, Wallace & Brooks Refineries and numerous other substantial oil interests.

A son of John C. and Mary Adello (Long) Goggans, James L. Goggans was born in Newberry County, South Carolina, the 14th of November, 1879. The eldest of seven children, two of whom were brothers and four sisters, Mr. Goggans was fortunate in having the environment of a large family. He received his early education in the South Carolina public schools, and then attended the Newberry College, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1898. In 1902 he moved to Texas and the following year attended the law school of the University of Texas, graduating with a Bachelor of Laws degree. In 1903 he came to Dallas and started the practice of his profession, at first alone but later forming a partnership with Hiram F. Lively. This partnership was dissolved at the end of a two year period and Mr. Goggans again resumed his independent practice, which he has continued ever since. In his practice he has tried many difficult cases that involved the construction of constitutional articles and laws and the cases that he won on these points had great influence on the future application of the principles. In *Lively, et al., vs. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, et al.*, he was successful in sustaining the construction of the law as he saw it. In 1919 he represented Dallas County in the \$6,500,000 road bond issue and was the counsellor for the City of Highland Park in the beginning of its street pavement campaigns.

In 1911 Mr. Goggans married Miss Mary Horton Hopkins, of Marshall, and they have two children, Mary Elizabeth, age nine, and James L. Goggans, Jr., age 6. Their home is at 1819 Bennett Avenue, Dallas. Although Mr. Goggans specializes in the practice of civil issues involving cities, counties and states, he has ever a willing hand to those who need the counsel and advice of a civil lawyer and has often extended his legal services to the needy without compensation. He is a member of the Dallas Bar Association and of the Scottish Rite Bodies and Hella Temple Shrine, also of Dallas.



OSCAR SMITH, President of the Reserve Securities Co., A Finance, Mortgage, Loan and Trust Co., being merged into a Trust and Savings Bank, and known later as the Reserve Trust and Savings Bank, has been dealing with securities of Texas Companies for the past sixteen years and for the past thirteen years has been doing business in this city.

The Reserve Securities Company of Dallas, was organized in 1919 with a capitalization of \$100,000.00. Its volume of completed business thus far has amounted to about three million dollars. Profits were large enough to justify the distribution of thirty-one percent (31%) to our people in 1920.

The purpose of organizing the RESERVE SECURITIES COMPANY was to ultimately merge it into a modernly equipped mortgage, trust, and savings bank. In raising the capital from \$100,000.00 to one million dollars, they are carrying out the original idea by adding the following departments: Bond and Mortgage, Abstract Department, Title Guarantee Department, Mortgage Policy Department, Real Estate Department, Trust Department, Savings Department, Banking by Mail, and Securities Department.

Mr. Smith was born at Rosebud, near Searcy, White County, Arkansas, on the 24th day of September, 1882. He was reared by Dr. W. G. McCuiston, of Paris, Texas, taking him at the age of twelve years. Dr. McCuiston is a physician and druggist of Paris and is well known in that city for his attainment in the medical profession, and is one of the pioneer families of Texas. Mr. Smith was educated in the public schools of North Texas, and remained on the farm of Dr. McCuiston's until his eighteenth year, at which time he returned to his native state and started in the Hotel business under the management of E. H. Hudson of Lansing, Mich., who conducted the leading Hotel at Ft. Smith, Arkansas.

In 1905 he engaged in the Insurance business in Ft. Smith, Ark. In 1907 he moved to Dallas and became associated with the Franklin Life Insurance Company of Springfield, Illinois, as City Manager and remained there until 1909, at which time he formed a connection with James A. Stevenson the originator of the Southland Life Ins. Co., and also its first President.

In 1912 he became a member of the City Sales Department of the Dallas Trust and Savings Bank. He resigned this position in 1914 and went into the brokerage business for himself, in which he remained for the next ensuing four years, at the end of which time reorganized the Reserve Securities Co.

June 1, 1905, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Ella Elisabeth Brogan of Fort Smith, Arkansas. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have one daughter Margaret Beatrice, and their home is at 4846 Swiss Avenue, Dallas. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Dallas Athletic Club. In fraternal orders Mr. Smith is a member of the Knights of Columbus. In religion he is a Catholic and is a member of the Sacred Heart Cathedral of this city.



EDGAR L. FLIPPEN, president of the Armstrong Packing Company, Cockrell and Alamo Streets, Dallas, has seen the business of his company grow from one and a half million dollars of sales in 1908, when he became head of the organization, to more than fifteen million dollars in 1919, with an increase in 1920. The com-

pany was organized in 1891 and is the pioneer packing enterprise of Texas and, with the exception of the plants of Armour and Swift at Fort Worth, is now the largest in the state.

Mr. Flippen became identified with the company as secretary-treasurer in 1900 and eight years later became president and active manager. From an operating capital of \$250,000 in 1908 the company has grown until its combined capital and surplus now is one and one-half millions.

Under Mr. Flippen's direction the plant was entirely rebuilt in 1912 and now employs 425 people. During the year 1920 an additional quarter of a million dollars is being spent in new buildings and equipment.

Mr. Flippen is a native Texan, having been born at Bryan in 1876, and is an ardent believer in the greatness and possibilities of the Lone Star State. He was educated at Garden City, Long Island, and graduated in 1893. His earliest business activity was in the banking business, his father having been a prominent banker at Bryan and later established the private banking house of Flippen, Adoue and Lobit at Dallas. He is a director of the American Exchange National Bank and of the Planters Cotton Oil Company and Dallas Power and Light Company, a member of the Dallas Country and City Clubs and Chamber of Commerce. He is also vice-president State Fair of Texas, director Dallas Telephone Co., Republic Insurance Co., Great Southern Life Insurance Co., Mineral Wells & North Western R. R. Co., Dallas Union Stock Yards Co., Highland Park Water Co.; president Flippen Investment Co (private bankers), first vice-president Morris Plan Co., director of Dallas Hotel Co and owner of Adolphus Hotel. He is also president of the Flippen-Prather Realty Company, which developed the beautiful suburban addition of Highland Park, lying just to the north of Dallas.

Mr. Flippen is deeply interested in development of the natural resources of Texas and believes that work along this line is just fairly commencing. He has great faith in the future of Dallas and expects to see it a city of 300,000 inhabitants within a very few years.

Mr. Flippen was married in April, 1900, to Miss Minnie May Armstrong, daughter of the late J. S. Armstrong, founder of the packing company which still bears his name. They have no children.

A man of rare vision and keen business acumen, Mr. Flippen is fast taking his place as one of the foremost and most progressive business men of Texas and the Southwest.



W. COTTON, District Manager for Wilson & Company, Packers, with offices at 1004½ Commerce St., took up the duties of his present position on coming to Dallas in 1914. The firm of Wilson & Company was established in 1903 and now maintains branches in practically every state in the Union as well as all civilized countries of the world, with headquarters at Chicago, Illinois. At present Mr. Cotton, as District Manager of the Dallas branch, has under his supervision 300 employees, keeping 85 salesmen on the road while the business of this particular branch has increased from less than one million dollars the first year to more than twenty millions for the year just passed.

After leaving school Mr. Cotton's first position was that of trucker for Wilson & Company from



John Oscar Smith

which he steadily worked his way upward, becoming shipping clerk, car router, salesman, bookkeeper and in 1911 he was made Cashier and Credit man, advancing from that to Assistant Auditor, then Auditor, being appointed District Manager with headquarters in Dallas in 1914.

Mr. Cotton was born in Birmingham, Alabama in 1879. His father, W. C. Cotton, a planter, died when the son was only three years of age. His early education was gained in the public schools of Mt. Olive, Alabama, while later he worked his way through the Fourth District Agricultural College. In 1900 he was married to Miss Nettie Milton, daughter of A. T. Milton, retired planter of Athens, Tennessee. They have five children, two girls and three boys, all attending the public schools of Dallas. The family reside at 3205 Hall street.

Being a Southerner by birth, Mr. Cotton is proud of the development of Texas and particularly proud of the success of Dallas, his adopted city, as a commercial center.



JOHN J. SIMMONS, for thirty years a wholesale grocer in Dallas, retired from that business in 1918 retaining, however, a line that he has consistently handled all these years, Bagging and Ties, and maintains an office at 208 Scollard building from which he directs the distribution of this product throughout Texas, as well as adjoining states, his firm being styled John J. Simmons and Company.

Mr. Simmons is a native of Whitfield County, Ga., born April 24th, 1862, and is the eldest son of Rev. Thos. J. Simmons, a native of Tennessee and Carrie King Simmons, a native of Georgia. He received his education in the country schools of Georgia, coming to Texas in 1884. His first work was that of a clerk in the town of Pilot Point, Denton County, Texas, at which place he was married in 1886 to Miss Julia Kendall a native of Kentucky, and who died February 28, 1918. Two children survive the union, Seth K. Simmons of New Mexico and Lula Mae Simmons residing with her father at 2512 McKinney Avenue, the home occupied by Mr. Simmons for more than a quarter of a century.

In 1887 when the city of Dallas had some less than 25,000 population, with but little prestige as a jobbing market, Mr. Simmons became associated as a traveling salesman for the firm Boren & Davidson, which firm later became Boren-Stewart Company, with which firm Mr. Simmons continued his connection until 1913, having acquired an interest in the firm and became its secretary, which place he held continuously until disposing of his interests after a connection of twenty-five years. In 1913 Mr. Simmons organized the wholesale grocery firm of Simmons-Newsome Company. Following that organization, Mr. Simmons and his associates acquired a large tract of land in close proximity to the freight depots, and after a large expenditure the tract was developed into an exclusive wholesale district where a large number of jobbers now conduct their business with facilities unsurpassed for heavy traffic, such as Mr. Simmons had been so long accustomed to handling.

During all the years mentioned, Mr. Simmons has given much of his time and his money for the furtherance of those issues political and municipal, in which he believed, and while never seeking public office for himself, has been a marked influence in politics for twenty-five years. He was active in the

organization that is known locally as the Citizens Association. Was the second president of the Association, which organization has been directly responsible for the municipal administration of the affairs of Dallas continuously for fourteen years, during which time he found time from his business affairs to serve on the Park Board during which the city obtained the major portion of her parks, including both Summit and Trinity Play Parks, upon each of which is located modern play houses, as well as the first two and only colored parks in the city.

During Mr. Simmons residence in Dallas he has been many times honored by the people of his city and state, but he always refused to accept public office, although serving in many capacities without compensation.

Not having yet reached the age of 59, it is a boast of Mr. Simmons that he lived to see six generations of the Simmons family, beginning with his great grandfather, who was a native of Ireland, on down to his grand children, John J. Jr., and Herbert W. Simmons, residents of New Mexico.

At this time Mr. Simmons is serving his city as Chairman of the City Plan Commission; he is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, of the City Club, one of the Trustees of the First Methodist Church and also a Director of the City National Bank.

Chief Justice Nelson Phillips in writing him said: "Many tributes that should touch your heart have been paid you in your time, and many more will come in the hereafter, and I would not attempt to say anything that might distinguish my own but I do want to say that more than almost any man I have ever known, you idealize the best that manhood possesses, in a generous heart, unflinching devotion, resolute purpose and untiring service for others. It sometimes happens that an uneven destiny does not yield these qualities the reward to which we always feel they are entitled, because human frailty is such that the sense of obligation does not always follow service, but with you it is not so, and knowing you as I do, and the things you cherish most, I am certain you will always count it the achievement of your life that you were able to do these things, and that the only return you were willing to accept was the appreciation of your friends, among whom I am proud to number myself."



JOHN V. HUGHES, president of Hughes Brothers' Manufacturing Company, has for thirty-five years been closely associated with the leading interests of the city, and has successfully conducted one of the largest candy manufacturing concerns in the entire South. Other officers of this company are H. C. Hughes, a son, who is vice-president, and C. E. Garner, secretary and treasurer.

Hughes Brothers, manufacturers of candy and confectioners, was organized by John V. Hughes in 1885, and occupies five stories and a basement of a building 80 by 120 feet square, at 1401-5 South Ervay street. A full line of assorted candies is manufactured and two hundred and fifty employees are retained at the factory to handle the immense amount of work required to fill orders. The stock of the company is incorporated at \$150,000 and the concern sells approximately one million dollars worth of candy a year, their territory extending to all parts of Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Louisiana.

Mr. Hughes was born on a Virginia plantation. His father, F. E. Hughes, was a physician who moved to Dallas in 1873. Mr. Hughes attended the Dallas Public schools and Southwestern University at Georgetown, Texas, where he was graduated. Shortly after entering the business world the factory which bears his name was established. The business has continued to grow and expand year by year, and Mr. Hughes now finds it necessary to add a second building. This addition he plans constructing on the south side of the present structure, and will consist of five stories and a basement, thus doubling the capacity of the plant.

The Hughes home is built on 1500 Hughes Circle, a street named for the Hughes family.

Mr. Hughes takes a keen interest in all civic and municipal affairs and is an active member of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce. It is his prediction that in ten years time Dallas will be the largest city in the country south of Chicago.



ANNIS W. CLEM, 813 Southwestern Life Building, Dallas, Texas, is Texas' chief sand and gravel man, as president of the Clem Gravel Company, a pioneer in the work and the largest gravel company in the state. He leases gravel fields and pits over Texas and pays royalties to the owner. He controls the sand deposits near Denison, Texas, the only sand area of value in the state. He has plants at Trinity Mills, also near Carrollton and at Clem Spur; he works twenty employees and his equipment delivers from 1,300 to 2,000 cars of output in a year but has the capacity that would put out 100 carloads a day. Lack of transportation facilities limits the company to the smaller yield. All kinds of concrete construction call for his products. He supplies regularly a good number of lumber yards and seven large contractors for all the material they use in his line. This present-day big business was started only ten years ago by Mr. Clem. The company was incorporated for \$300,000 in September, 1920.

Arkansas is the native state of Mr. Clem, he was born at Hot Springs, of that state, on September 21, 1858. His parents were William Clem and Elizabeth (Lloyd) Clem. After his education in Arkansas, the Clem family moved to Texas in 1889 and located at Dallas. Mr. Clem chose for his business career the oil industry; he organized the Clem Oil Company, an oil jobbing concern which later was merged into the Climax Refining Company. He had the Standard Oil Company to fight on every hand continuously but was successful as he was largely instrumental in getting the fine of \$2,000,000 placed upon that corporation which the state of Texas did impose. He was also called as a witness in every case against the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, the Standard Oil Texas branch that was assessed a fine. In addition to their plants proper, the Clem Gravel Company owns all railroad tracks that lead to their pits.

In 1883, Mr. Clem married Miss Lucy Hawkins, of Arkansas. Their children are H. H. Clem, Winfield, Eugene and Armide, who is now Mrs. J. R. Davidson. The family reside at 5010 Victor, in Munger Place, one of the most beautiful residence sections of Dallas.

Mr. Clem is a Knights of Pythias, a member of the Lyons' Club, Automobile Club, Dallas Athletic Club and the Dallas Chamber of Commerce. For six years he was a member of the Oak Cliff Council. He was

the first man in the state of Texas to ship gravel by cars. He is a pioneer in his business, is a leader in his realm to this day, and is developing another one of the valuable natural resources of Texas.



ESSE D. PADGITT, president of Padgett Bros. Co., Incorporated, manufacturers and wholesale saddlery dealers, is the head of an establishment which manufactures almost everything made of leather, including saddles, harness, suit-cases, traveling bags and all kinds of shoe findings. In a comparatively short time the firm has passed from a little house to an establishment that is wholesale, retail and manufacturing in its scope and is not surpassed in size by any leather factory in the state.

From a little wholesale house on the west side of the square, begun in 1874, this business has steadily grown until it now has a floor space of 106,500 square feet. The wholesale department comprises a large stock of saddlery, harness, automobile tires and tubes and automobile bodies, lights and curtains. Six stories of the main building, 50x200 feet, are devoted exclusively for a stock room. The building has 125 foot front on Commerce Street and a 100 foot front on Jackson. A six-story brick building, 50x80 feet, adjoining used exclusively for a factory. The sixth floor of the factory is used for cutting saddle and harness material and for the dyeing machines; the fifth floor is devoted to saddle making and the fourth to harness making; on the third floor is the boot and shoe upper department; on the second floor collars are cut and sewed and on the first floor they are stuffed and finished, also a two-story building with basement, 75x100, used for leather and shoe findings. Every piece of machinery is thoroughly modern and the latest processes of harness and saddle making are employed. In addition to the 150 local employees from twelve to fourteen traveling salesmen are constantly on the road, covering the territory including Texas and adjoining states. Already a substantial trade has been built up in Cuba and the firm has a Spanish representative there who has three traveling men on the Island. Negotiations are now being made to cover Mexico. The Padgett Bros. Co. is the largest factory of its kind in the United States and does an annual business approximating \$2,000,000.

Mr. Padgett was born in Tennessee in 1851, but at the early age of three he was brought by his parents to Texas and was reared in this state. In 1869 his brother, W. C. Padgett, established a retail store at Bryan, Texas. In 1872 Mr. J. D. Padgett began a store in Corsicana and from there he followed the progress of the railroad northward until in 1874 he reached Dallas and established the forerunner of the present house. A year later he was followed by his brother who became a partner in the Dallas business where he remained until his death in 1909. Perhaps no other business in the city so clearly epitomizes the growth of Dallas as does the Padgett Bros. Co.

Mr. J. D. Padgett, in addition to being president of Padgett Bros. Co., is a director of the American Exchange National Bank, and of the Murray Co. Although the close application which his business has demanded has not allowed him to enter very largely into public affairs, he has nevertheless attracted to himself a host of friends and takes his place as one of the foremost citizens of Dallas.



McEwen



OTTO LANG, florist. An ancient philosopher said, "If I possessed in this world but two pieces of money, I would take one and buy bread for my body and with the other I would buy flowers that I might have food for my soul." It is that people might have this "food for the soul" that Otto Lang, president of the Lang Floral and Nursery Company, 1214 Main Street, has devoted his entire interests, and the result is that Mr. Lang, from a humble beginning in 1888, has seen his business grow to a \$350,000 corporation, employing one hundred clerks to serve the public whose purchases keep fourteen auto delivery trucks racing as they operate from three stores, one of which is the largest flower store in the South—all because he has persuaded a city to "Say It With Flowers!" Other members of the firm are H. L. Edwards, vice-president and J. C. Walvoord, secretary-treasurer.

Mr. Lang came to Dallas in 1895, at the age of twenty, from Cuero, Texas, where he was born September 30th, 1875. His parents were Charles and Alwine Nitsche Lang. He was educated in the public school system of our Lone Star State. After a three year stay in the city of Dallas, young Lang decided to go into business for himself and it was then, in 1898, that he established the Lang Floral and Nursery Company. That the youth was eminently correct in thinking a business which cares for the beauty hunger of the race is as much called for as the business which feeds the material man, is well shown in the incorporating figures of his business. In 1910 he incorporated his business at \$46,000 and in 1912 at \$70,000, and in 1920 at \$200,000, and in 1921 at \$350,000. His three stores are at 1214 Main, 1627 Elm and 3517 Ross Avenue. Three centers that touch the heart of the city. The company has a nursery at Richmond Hill, and one in West Dallas, just off the Dallas-Fort Worth concrete pike, another at Haskell and McKinney Avenues. On October 15th, they purchased the entire holdings of the Green Floral Company, built at a cost of over \$500,000 by Col. E. H. R. Green and later purchased by Mr. Seth Miller which included about 200,000 square feet of glass with many houses for employees and about 47 acres of land. They also purchased the entire stock and greenhouse of the Haskell Avenue Floral Company of about 50,000 square feet, situated at Haskell and Watt Streets. The store at 3517 Ross Avenue is the largest retail flower store in the South. The Lang Flower and Nursery Company has developed a wire factory in connection with the floral business so as to take care of hanging flowers, trellises, etc. The Seed Plant Division handles everything from every kind of flower seed to every sort of a vegetable seed. Seed onions and potatoes are bought by the car load lots as is also seed corn.

Mr. Lang's business ability has been commandeered in other interests, too. He is director of the Equitable Trust Company, of the Sunlite Lens Co., president of the Southern Florists Publishing Co., a weekly trades paper for the South and the only one of his kind in the South.

Miss Mamie Schaefer, daughter of Chas. Schaefer, of Cuero, Texas, was united in marriage with Mr. Lang. To them two children were born, Helen, who is now Mrs. George Preston, and Robert, who is at present a student in Leland Stanford University.

A man so prominent in business has a corresponding social service to render society. Mr. Lang does

this as a leading Knight among the Elks, as Praetorian, as a member of each the Chamber of Commerce, the Rotary Club and the Ad Club, besides being a director of the Automobile Club, a past president of the Country Club, of the Boy Scouts of this city, a prominent Y. M. C. A. worker and vice-president of the Mercantile Retail Credit Association.

Mr. Lang has built his business on the love for the beautiful; that Dallas appreciates such a man is shown by the fact that she has made him the owner of the largest retail flower store in the South.



WILLIAM J. LAWThER, 2543 Elm Street, manufacturer of the Queen of Dixie Brand poultry and cow feed, enjoys the unique distinction of having stepped out of a clerical position in a railway office into the general manager-ship of a firm doing an annual business in excess of a million dollars. Perhaps it didn't amount to that when the step was made, but it amounts to that today, which is the chief consideration.

The grain business is more than a business; it is a game—a game as fascinating as it is vacillating—and it takes "game" men to play it. There are rules, to be sure, just as there are rules in fencing, but in the parry and in the thrust there is always the human equation to be taken into consideration—there is always the other fellow playing the game, too. Not every man can possess himself of the open sesame to success in the grain business, and he who plays the winning game well earns the plaudits. William J. Lawther is achieving a signal success dealing in wholesale and retail grain as well as manufacturers' products. The service of the company is strictly modern, as deliveries are made to all parts of North Texas. The company manufactures chicken and cow feed, buying the raw product in car load lots.

William J. Lawther was born December 12, 1878, at Brenham, Texas. His father, Robert R. Lawther, founder of the Lawther Grain Company, moved with his family to Dallas in 1885. William J. Lawther received his education in the public schools of Dallas, graduating from the Dallas high school. He attended the University of Texas at Austin during the year of 1896-1897.

Abandoning in that year the project of further literary education, Mr. Lawther enrolled in the school of experience, taking a position in the general office of the Texas & Pacific Railway. Four years later he became general manager of the Lawther Grain Company, and that business grew steadily to its present large proportions under his guidance. He sold his interest in the Lawther Grain Co. to his brother, Joe E. Lawther, in August, 1920, and established his present line of business. Mr. Lawther is also a director of the Dallas Trust & Savings Bank.

His marriage at Austin, July 5, 1905, to Miss Helen Simkins, daughter of Judge W. S. Simkins, professor of law in the University of Texas, was the culmination of a romance begun when Mr. Lawther attended that institution. Mr. and Mrs. Lawther reside at 4823 Gaston Avenue.

Mr. Lawther has many interests in addition to his business, being a Rotarian, a director of the United Charities, an active member of the Chamber of Commerce and a member of the Lakewood Country Club. He attends St. Matthews Cathedral. The City of Dallas boasts not a few monuments to the energy and enterprise of this man who has played the game and played it successfully.



A N. RODGERS, president and treasurer of the Rodgers-Meyers Furniture Company, 1917-1919 Elm Street, is at the head of the largest, and what has been called the most beautiful, furniture establishment in the state of Texas. Mr. Rodgers came to Dallas from Paris, Texas, in 1912 for the purpose of assisting in the re-organization of the Kaufman-Meyers Furniture Company, of which he and his brother, J. D. Rodgers, had bought a controlling interest, and which was to be incorporated under the name of Rodgers-Meyers Furniture Company. The firm at this time was situated at 1217-19 Elm Street. Mr. Rodgers had spent his life in the furniture business and knew exactly what he wanted in the way of a building that would accommodate and display to the best advantage the quality of goods that he had in mind.

The new building, which was erected according to his plans, and ready for occupancy by August of 1915, was a six story structure with mezzanine and basement, measuring 60 by 200 feet, which gives a total floor space of 90,000 square feet. Furniture, rugs, carpets and draperies are carried, the grade of goods arranged to meet the requirements of every demand. Seventy people are necessary to handle the business, and these have been chosen carefully and are men of wide experience and discriminating taste. A warehouse is situated at Pacific and Pearl where excess stock is stored.

Born in Paris, Texas, on January 27, 1865, Mr. Rodgers received his education in private schools of that city, and started his business career by entering his father's furniture establishment. His father, J. W. Rodgers, was one of the earliest settlers to organize a furniture establishment in Texas and gained a reputation as a keen business man. His mother was Virginia Hatcher Rodgers of an old and aristocratic Virginia family. He was seventeen years of age when he entered the business in 1882, and in 1891, upon the death of his father, he took complete charge of the store, retaining its management until 1910. In 1912 his present business in Dallas was organized, and under his competent management and advanced ideas it has undergone rapid and gratifying growth until in 1919 the amount of business transacted for the year amounted to \$750,000, and in 1920 the business approached \$1,000,000 in volume.

Mr. Rodgers was married on October 5, 1898, to Miss Florence McDonald, daughter of Henry McDonald, well-known throughout the state as a lawyer of ability and force who has since moved to Corpus Christi. The wedding was celebrated at Paris, where the couple resided. Mr. and Mrs. Rodgers own a home in Munger Place, 5100 Junius Street.

Mr. Rodgers is a member of the City Plan Commission, Chamber of Commerce, Dallas Country Club, Lakewood Country Club, and the City Club, and retains affiliations with fraternal orders in Paris. He has always taken a keen interest in civic affairs and improvements and is the type of citizen that makes it possible for a city to attain a high degree of commercial and aesthetic growth. Besides his connections in the city of Dallas he maintains a deep interest in his home town of Paris and is a director of the City National Bank of that city. Mr. Rodgers is also president of the Rodgers Furniture Company at Texarkana, Texas.



J W. HOWERTH, Dallas manager of Factory Division for the Baldwin Piano Company, 1807 Commerce Street, is an enthusiastic booster for his company and believes in its products, pianos and player-pianos, to be fully the equal of any instrument in the world. The trade territory served by the Dallas Division covers Texas and a considerable portion of the Southwest not served by the Saint Louis Division.

Established in 1862 by Dwight H. Baldwin a music teacher, the company has had a remarkable growth. In 1873 Lucien Wulsin was admitted as a partner and the firm was organized as D. H. Baldwin and Company. In 1880 R. A. Johnson became a member of the firm and shortly after his death in 1884, George W. Armstrong, Jr., Clarence Wulsin and A. A. Van Buren were admitted as partners. The original amount of money put into the business by the partners was only twenty-seven thousand dollars and now the combined assets of the Baldwin Company aggregate more than nine million dollars.

The new plants under course of construction in Cincinnati are of the most modern factory construction. All the latest mechanical equipment for the making of pianos is being installed and every convenience possible for the comfort of the employees provided. Besides its modern utility features, the plant will contain handsome architectural features which will make it one of the most beautiful industrial plants in the world.

In addition to Baldwin pianos and player-pianos, the Dallas Division handles Medallion phonographs and records. Two traveling salesmen are employed out of the Dallas office to take care of the trade territory, comprising Texas, parts of Oklahoma, Arkansas and all of Louisiana. The building occupied by the Dallas house is 25 by 90 feet and eight people are employed in the office. The local house was opened in 1895 and has been doing an ever increasing business since.

The home office of the Baldwin Company is at Cincinnati, and owns and controls five factories at Cincinnati and Chicago, with branch houses and factory divisions in New York, Indianapolis, Saint Louis, Louisville, Dallas, Denver and San Francisco. The company's trade extends all over the United States and has a heavy export business to foreign countries in nearly every quarter of the globe.



BEN T. STANFORD. The history of the Haverty Furniture Company may be written in one with that of Ben T. Stanford, its secretary and manager. The others of the firm, Mr. J. J. Haverty, president, and Clarence Haverty, vice-president, reside in Atlanta, Ga. Mr. Stanford's connection with Haverty's began in 1907 with the Rhodes-Haverty Company at Waco; in the same year he was transferred to Fort Worth as manager of the Haverty store there. The Haverty firm in Dallas was established in 1898 and was incorporated in 1910 with a capital stock of \$25,000. Upon the re-organization in 1910 Mr. Stanford was elected to his present position. The business under his supervision has outgrown its present quarters, the three story building on Elm Street, and will soon move its stock into the Moroney Hardware Building, where they will occupy five floors. Their stove department alone covers a space of 50x60 feet and this is an indication of what they use when it is noted the immense stock of furniture, Columbia



A. A. Rodgers

phonographs, rugs, draperies, etc., they carry.

Ben T. Stanford is a native of Waco, Texas, born on July 11, 1872. His parents were M. S. and Ella A. (Twonbly) Stanford, both of widely known Texas families. M. S. Stanford, a merchant, came to Texas in 1865, moving to Gatesville and establishing a mercantile business there in 1882.

Ben T. Stanford received his education in the Gatesville public schools and began his business life as a clerk in a dry goods store there. In 1897 he went to Waco and was employed ten years in the Goldstein and McGill department store, leaving them to become connected with the Haverty interests.

Mr. Stanford was married at Waco, on May 28, 1899, to Miss Ethel Harton, daughter of Mr. W. H. Harton of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Stanford have five children, Ben T., Jr., John W., Steele, Margaret and Sam. The family make their home in Oak Cliff at 222 South Mont Clair Avenue.

Mr. Stanford is a member of the Masonic order and of the Chamber of Commerce.



ARTHUR A. EVERTS, president of the Arthur A. Everts Co., jewelers, Main and Murphy Streets, Dallas, Texas, is at the head of a jewelry establishment which, on account of its genuinely trustworthy service, has come to have a reputation, national in its breadth, and as an indication of his own recognition among his business associates, Mr. Everts has been twice unanimously elected president of the American National Retail Jewelers' Association.

The Arthur A. Everts jewelry business was started in 1897, and came to its present location in 1910. It occupies two floors of a building 59 by 100 feet and has an equal floor space on the second floor of a building to the rear for its jewelry factory. More of the well known Hallmark jewelry is sold by the Everts company in Dallas than by any one of seven hundred American cities. The most reliable diamond and watch experts available are employed and the stock of diamonds is one of the largest in America. Seventy employees are used with additional help during the busy seasons.

Mr. Everts is a native of Dallas county. His father, Myron P. Everts, came to Texas in 1849, traveling down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers in a canal boat to New Orleans and thence overland from Shreveport in Louisiana. His mother was Miss Laura (Oram). Mr. Everts was in early life attracted to the jewelry business. At the age of sixteen he began work in the jewelry store of his uncle, J. M. Oram, a jeweler of Dallas, and in order to fit himself fully for his chosen work he mastered four different trades pertaining to it, engraving, watch making, copper and steel plate engraving and copper and steel plate printing. In 1897 he began business for himself with a capital of only \$22. With this he bought the Gold Eagle sign which still hangs outside the store. From this rather inauspicious start the Arthur A. Everts Company has grown to its present position of national prominence.

In 1890 Mr. Everts was married to Miss Christine C. Daugherty of Dallas. To them six children were born, three of them now living, daughter Christine, now Mrs. A. Y. Shields, and two sons, Myron and Frank. The Everts home is at 4024 Worth Street.

In addition to his jewelry interests in Dallas, Mr. Everts has been elected a director of the Hallmark Stores in New York City and is treasurer of the International Christian Missionary Convention. In

his political views he has always supported the National Prohibition Ticket and was at one time the nominee of that party for lieutenant governor of Texas. For two years he was vice-president of the American National Retail Jewelers' Association and since that time, in 1919, he has twice been chosen as president of the association. He is an active member of the local Chamber of Commerce, is a Shriner of Hella Temple, is a member of the Rotary Club, the Bonehead Club, the Lakewood Country Club and the Ad League. He is a member of the East Dallas Christian Church. During a long, prosperous career Mr. Everts has gradually built up a large circle of friends and there are today few men who are more widely known in Dallas and Texas or more highly esteemed.



H. SHUTTLES, president of Shuttles Bros. & Lewis, at Jackson and Browder, Wholesale jewelry dealers, has for nearly a quarter of a century been closely identified with the jewelry business in Texas during which time he has established a reputation for reliability which extends to a patronage throughout the Southwest.

Shuttles Bros. & Lewis has in little more than ten years twice outgrown its location and has taken its place as one of the foremost houses of its kind both for volume of business and for reliability, in the South. It was established in 1897 by Mr. Shuttles in company with his brother, the late W. E. Shuttles, in a building with a floor space of only 300 square feet. In 1910 the firm bought the Wholesale department of the Linz Brothers Company and operated it for five years. In 1915 this location was found to be too restricted and the present building was secured. Four floors with a floor space of 20,000 square feet are now occupied. A complete line of diamonds, watches, jewelry, silver and glass is carried. A manufacturing department for platinum and diamond jewelry is maintained. Special attention has been given in this department to the making of class pins and rings and the patronage in this particular line is one of the largest in the United States. More than sixty people are employed including six traveling salesmen who cover all the territory included in the Eleventh Federal Reserve District, which consists of all of Texas and parts of New Mexico, Arizona, Oklahoma and Louisiana.

Mr. Shuttles was born in Greenville, Georgia in 1878. When he was nine years old he left school and with the exception of some courses taken in night schools his formal education ended at that age. Early in life he gave evidence of unusual business aptitudes and his experience in the drug business and later in the dry goods business in Atlanta, Ga., gave him a broad foundation for his later work. Attracted by the breadth and wonderful opportunities of the West, Mr. Shuttles came to Dallas in 1896 and the following year he helped in the establishing of the business with which he has since been connected.

In 1900 Mr. Shuttles was married to Miss Florence Blankenship whose father is one of the well known men in the construction business in Dallas. A son, Robert S., who is a student in the Powell University Training School of Dallas and a daughter, Dorothy, complete the family. The Shuttles home is in Highland Park where twelve acres have been reserved for grounds and when fully completed the residence promises to be one of the most attractive in Dallas.

In keeping with his spirit of advancement in every field, Mr. Shuttles has been very valuable both as a contributor and as a counsellor in the founding of Southern Methodist University. In 1916 he was elected to the Board of Trustees and has given much of his best efforts to the advancement of the cause for which it stands. He is also a member of the Board of Directors of the local Y. M. C. A. In addition to his connection with the Dallas Chamber of Commerce he is a member of the Dallas State and National Chambers of Commerce and is director of the Dallas Trust & Savings Bank. He is associated with the City Club and with the Dallas Country Club. He is an active and substantial member of the Highland Park Methodist Church.

In spite of the disadvantage of a limited education, a defect which by wide and careful reading has largely been overcome, Mr. Shuttles has attained a high degree of success and has come into a place of unusual social prominence. His friends have learned to look for him in the fore-front of every worthy movement for social and civic advancement.

JAMES DANIEL RODGERS, vice-president of the Rodgers-Meyers Furniture Company, 1917-19 Elm Street, has been in the furniture business all his life and has garnered an amount of knowledge in this line that acclaims him an authority and an expert. There are few men in the country today who know the furniture business as Mr. Rodgers knows it, having devoted his business years of earnest labor and conscientious study. Other officials of this concern are A. N. Rodgers, a brother, president, and T. F. Vorderkunz, secretary.

When Mr. Rodgers, with his brother, came to Dallas in 1913 and purchased an interest in the Kaufman-Meyers Company, Incorporated, which was changed to the name of the Rodgers-Meyers Furniture Company. This firm was one of the largest retail furniture houses in the South. The building occupied by this firm is a 60 by 200 foot structure, consisting of six floors, a basement and mezzanine floor. Complete household furnishings are carried, including draperies, rugs, carpets, linoleum, window shades, and, in fact, every article that goes to make a home complete. These stocks are purchased to accommodate the needs of every class, from the working man's modest dwelling to the most artistic and discriminating demands of interior decorators. Mr. Rodgers' idea being to furnish complete "homes" from cellar to attic. That his plan has proved most satisfactory to the buying public is evidenced by the rapidly increasing number of sales, necessitating the employment of over seventy employees.

Mr. Rodgers was born in Paris, Texas, December 14, 1862. His parents, James W. and Virginia M. Hatcher Rodgers, were Virginians and members of old and aristocratic families of that state. Early in the fifties the elder Mr. Rodgers came out to Texas, traveling the overland route, and settled at Paris, Texas, where he established one of the very first furniture houses in Texas. The Rodgers were united in marriage by the Rev. R. C. Buckner, lately deceased, who established the Buckner Orphanage.

Educated in the schools of Paris, Mr. Rodgers began his business career by entering his father's furniture establishment. In 1879, at the age of 16, he had learned the rudiments of the business so completely that he was sent by his father to take charge of a branch furniture store which the elder Rodgers

had opened up at Sulphur Springs, Texas. He remained the successful head of this flourishing firm for eighteen years, building up a splendid business and repeatedly enlarging stock and floor space. In 1897 he returned to Paris with the old firm and remained there fourteen years. About 1911 investigation showed that conditions in Dallas were exceptionally favorable for the establishment of a large furniture house. Anticipating the inauguration of an unprecedented building era, Mr. Rodgers, with his brother, came to Dallas to look over the field. The result of the visit was that they bought an interest in the Kaufman-Meyers Company, which name was changed to the Rodgers-Meyers Furniture Co.

His marriage to Miss Gretta Beck, of Sulphur Springs, took place in November of 1892. She was the youngest daughter of Dr. H. H. Beck, a pioneer citizen of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Rodgers live at 5000 Rieger Avenue.

Mr. Rodgers is a 32d degree Mason, Knights Templar, Knight of Pythias, and a member of the First Presbyterian Church.

SB. PERKINS, president of the Perkins Dry Goods Company, at Commerce and Austin Streets, wholesale dry goods dealers, is at the head of a system of stores which has served more people than any other concern handling a similar line of goods in the Southwest.

The wholesale store was originally established in Greenville, Texas, in 1909, with a capital stock of \$50,000 and in 1915 it was reorganized and moved to Dallas where the capital stock was increased to \$500,000. In 1918 the capital stock was increased to a million dollars and the following year to a million and a half. These figures indicate the increasing prosperity which has attended its first five years in Dallas. The new building which it now occupies is a hundred feet square and has ten stories and a basement. This space is devoted entirely to wholesale goods. In addition to the store there is a factory occupying one floor and the basement of a fifty by two hundred foot building. This factory produces the famous "Dixie King" brand pants and overalls. The wholesale house handles piece goods of all kinds, hosiery, ladies' dresses and coat suits and a complete line of men's furnishings. The territory covered consists of all Texas and parts of Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona. In addition to the twenty-eight traveling salesmen who are on the road the entire year, there are more than a hundred and seventy local employees. A stock varying from two and a half to three million dollars is carried.

Mr. Perkins is a Texas product, having been born in Lamar county, July 31, 1872. His father, T. A. Perkins, came to Texas from Alabama in the fifties and settled in Lamar County. His mother, who was Elizabeth Hunter, is a native of Tennessee. Mr. Perkins received his early education from the public schools of Montague County. In 1898 he began a retail dry goods store in Kaufman, Texas. With rare business foresight he saw the opportunities for a system of retail dry goods stores in Texas and one by one he began to open such stores in various towns until fourteen had been established, all of which were doing a thriving business. In 1909 he entered the wholesale business and six years later he gave up the management of the retail stores and has since devoted his entire time to the wholesale trade.



J. D. Rodgers

In 1905, Mr. Perkins was married in Alvarado, Texas, to Miss Cherie Wallace of Mansfield, Texas. The two sons, Harry and Willard and a daughter, Virginia are with their parents at their home at 4416 Lakeside in Highland Park.

The idea that a native Texan cannot compete with outsiders in the dry goods business has forever been dispelled by the phenomenal success of S. B. Perkins. Having acquired a thorough knowledge of the retail business, he carried his experience into the wholesale line and by close application he has made steady advances in the latter field. Throughout his residence in Dallas he has been actively associated with the Chamber of Commerce and is one of the substantial members of the First Methodist Church.



JOHN L. DE GRAZIER, president and treasurer of the Moore-DeGrazier Company, Incorporated, wholesale jewelry, 2nd floor Praetorian building, heads one of the most extensive wholesale concerns of the South. Mr. DeGrazier has a thorough knowledge of the jewelry business and superior managing proclivities. Under his direction the company has experienced unparalleled prosperity.

Moore-DeGrazier Company was established in 1908. At this time the Praetorian building was in course of construction and the firm moved into its rooms before the structure was finished. They occupy the entire second floor of this building and the adjoining building. This company is a wholesale house only, handling jewelry, watches and diamonds, in fact a complete line of jewelry merchandise used in retail stores. Their territory includes Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, New Mexico and a part of Louisiana. Three men are kept on the road, and 15 people are employed in the local house. A constantly increasing trade has demanded enlargement from time to time and more employes to handle the business. During 1919 the volume of business conducted was double that of 1918, and the present year will see a substantial increase over that.

A native of Texas, Mr. DeGrazier was born on August 27, 1878 in Kaufman County, near Dallas, and reared in this city, attending the schools of Dallas. In 1898, when he was twenty years of age, he entered the jewelry house of Shuttle Brothers and Lewis, remaining with them until 1908. During the years spent with this concern he was an earnest and conscientious student of every phase of the business and was frequently promoted to greater responsibility, until when he resigned his position with them he was one of the executives, having been appointed secretary and treasurer. He left the company to establish his own business.

Mr. DeGrazier is a 32 degree Scottish Rite Mason, a Knight Templar, Shrine, Hella Temple, and a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Ad League, the Rotary Club, Dallas Automobile Club, Dallas Athletic Club, City Club, Texas Chamber of Commerce, Board of Appeals, Commercialized Amusements, Dallas Wholesale Merchants Association, Wholesale Credit Men's Association, National Wholesale Jewelers Association and the Boneheads.

He takes a keen and active interest in civic affairs, is popular in all circles, and looked on as a leader. He firmly believes in the future of his city and predicts wonderful things for Texas, whose wealth is just becoming known to the outside world.



C. L. NORSWORTHY, president of the C. L. Norsworthy Company, wholesale jewelers, 1420 Commerce Street, Dallas, has devoted his entire business career to the mastery of the jewelry business and for the past twenty-one years has carried on that line of business activity in this city. He organized the company of which he is now the president in 1912 and since that time has been largely instrumental for its phenomenal growth and development. The company was capitalized at forty thousand dollars and at the present time are engaged in the wholesale jewelry trade exclusively. The home of the concern, which is located at 1420 Commerce Street, has a floor space covering eight thousand square feet and eleven people are employed to care for the local trade. The company does not limit its activities to Texas alone but also has agencies in Oklahoma, Louisiana and Arkansas and at the present time employs three traveling salesmen.

Born at Huntsville, Texas, on the 8th of September, 1881, C. L. Norsworthy is a son of T. W. and Lucy (Wardlaw) Norsworthy. The father came to this state soon after the Civil War and settled in Harris County, while the mother was a native of Mississippi. Mr. Norsworthy received his early educational training in the public schools of his native city, being a graduate of its high school in 1898. In the following year he moved to Dallas, where he began his business career with the firm of Morgan and Hawley, wholesale jewelers. He worked in the various departments of that concern for the next succeeding four years, after which time he went into the jewelry business for himself. He managed this company until 1911 and in the following year organized the Norsworthy Company, of which he is now the president. Having learned the jewelry trade in the hard school of experience, Mr. Norsworthy has not only mastered it but he is a novice in that line of business activity.

The marriage of Mr. Norsworthy to Miss Emma Schoellkopf, daughter of G. H. Schoellkopf, of this city, was solemnized here and they are the parents of two children, C. L., junior, and George Henry Norsworthy. The Norsworthy home is located at 4912 Swiss Avenue, Dallas.

In fraternal affiliations, Mr. Norsworthy is a thirty-second degree Mason, Hella Temple Shriner, and also has membership in the City Club, the Chamber of Commerce, the Dallas Automobile Club and the Credit Men's Association. In politics he is a Democrat.

In the career of Mr. Norsworthy we have a vivid example of the self-made man; a man who started from the bottom and worked up to the top; a man who takes an active interest in the civic affairs of this city and a man of which she may justly be proud to number among her citizens.



MAX GOETTINGER, vice-president of the Titche-Goettinger Company, Elm and Ervay, is connected with an establishment which has done more than its share to make Dallas the chief retail dry goods and clothing center of the Southwest.

The history of the Titche-Goettinger Company, covering a period of almost twenty years has been closely associated with its home city in its growth and ever widening patronage. It began its existence in 1902 in a fifty by ninety foot store at Elm and Murphy streets under the joint ownership and


management of Mr. Goettinger and Mr. Ed Titche who remains as president of the firm. In 1904, when the Wilson Building was completed the business was transferred to its new location where it has since remained.

Three floors of the main building are occupied and in 1912 the annex was completed with twelve floors and a basement. In all there is a floor space of approximately 120,000 square feet. The firm was incorporated in 1902 with a capital stock of \$150,000 which was raised in 1912 to \$250,000 and again in 1916 to \$400,000. The present business has a surplus and capital of over a million dollars. The number of employees ranges from 550 to 700 according to the seasons of the year. An idea of the remarkable growth of the firm may be gained by the fact that in 1920 its valuation was more than twenty times that with which it was begun seventeen years before. Plans are being made not only for an additional ware house but also for beautifying the present location.

Mr. Goettinger was born in Berlin, Germany, May 11, 1862. In 1871 he came with his parents, Maurice and Julia Goettinger, nee Floto, to New York City where he attended the public schools and became familiar with American customs and ideals. In 1877 the family moved to Galveston where they remained for ten years. In 1887 Mr. Goettinger came to Dallas and helped open the business of Fellman, Grumbach and Harris. This firm was succeeded in 1891 by the A. Harris Company with whom Mr. Goettinger remained until 1902 when, together with Mr. Titche, he established the present house of Titche-Goettinger Co.

In 1887 Mr. Goettinger was married to Miss Mamie Ulmen of Milwaukee, Wis., since deceased. There are no children. The Goettinger residence is at 3611 Gaston Ave.

It would be difficult to estimate the value of the contribution which the institution with which Mr. Goettinger is associated has made to the commercial life of the city of Dallas not the least element of which is the standard of courteous and satisfactory service which it has set. Such a business is living evidence of the genuine integrity of the men who direct it. Mr. Goettinger is a member of the Praetorian Club, the Columbian Club of Dallas, The Southern Travelers of New York and the Metropolis Club of New York City. His church affiliation is with the Congregation Emanuel of Dallas.


 **OL DREYFUS**, vice-president and manager of Dreyfus & Son, "At the Center of Dallas Activities," Main and Murphy, dealers in men's and boys' clothing, has come to fill a large place in Dallas circles, not only as a successful business man but also as a man who has the community welfare at heart and as a public spirited citizen.

The Dreyfus Clothing Store, in which Mr. Dreyfus is associated with his father, Gerard Dreyfus, who is president of the firm, was established in 1912 with a capital stock of \$60,000 which, in 1919, was increased to \$200,000. These figures alone would indicate the remarkable growth which the business has enjoyed but a better proof of its prosperity is the steadily increasing number of its satisfied patrons. In a city which is comparatively new, it becomes the task of such stores as the Dreyfus establishment to set the pace and fix the standards in the retail

clothing business and for the high plane upon which the Dreyfus concern has been pitched, the city of Dallas should be profoundly thankful. A hundred employees are used and an annual business of one and a quarter million dollars is done. A stock valued at more than \$350,000 is carried. Its claim of being "at the center of Dallas activities" is not an overstatement and from whatever angle the traveler approaches the city of Dallas the excellency of Dreyfus clothes is heralded by artistic bill-boards.

Mr. Dreyfus is not a late arrival in Dallas, having been born there on August 12, 1885, and was educated in the public and high schools of his home city. His father, Gerard Dreyfus, was for twenty-nine years with the E. M. Kahn Company, and at the time of establishing his own business he had one-third interest in the company. His mother was Julia Hurst. Immediately upon leaving school in 1900 Mr. Dreyfus took a position with the E. M. Kahn Company where he remained for twelve years. His naturally keen aptitude for business was cultivated and when his father decided to begin business for himself the son, then only twenty-seven, was thoroughly equipped to become its vice-president and manager. This position he has since retained with increasing success and efficiency.

Every man has his hobbies and perhaps the most noticeable to which Mr. Dreyfus is subject is his love for fine cars and for introducing innovations in the store. One of his latest fads of the type last mentioned is "Barber Bill" with his kiddies barber shop and hobby-horses for barber chairs. To an unusual degree he has shown himself interested in all worthy causes pertaining to municipal welfare and contributes liberally to such enterprises. He is a member of the City Club, the Columbian Club, the Elks, the Lakewood Country Club and has his church affiliation with the Temple Emanuel. Prosperity justly merited and unselfishly used makes Mr. Dreyfus a favorite among a host of friends.

 **US ROOS**, president of the Gus Roos Company, dealers in men's clothing, furnishings and hats, is at the helm of an enterprise whose increasing growth and popularity gives ample proof that it is meeting a permanent demand.

The Gus Roos store was established in 1912 by Louis Schwarz and Mr. Roos as Schwarz and Roos. In 1915 Mr. Schwarz died, leaving Mr. Roos in sole charge and the name of the establishment was changed to Gus Roos Company. The store which it occupies is fifty feet by a hundred feet with one floor and basement. In 1915 the business was incorporated for \$30,000. A stock of up-to-date men's clothes and furnishings, valued at from seventy-five to a hundred thousand dollars, is carried. Fifteen employees are used and no pains have been spared to make the representation of goods the most trustworthy and the service the most efficient possible. Special emphasis has been given to the hat line which has resulted in a hat trade second to none in the South, in proportion to the stock invested.

Mr. Roos was born in Alsace Lorraine on September 21, 1875. His parents belonged to the substantial farming class of that province. Both were French and his father, Joseph Roos, fought under Napoleon III in the war of 1870. Young Gus, lured by the reports of commercial advantages in America, came to this side in 1892 and found his way at once to

Dallas. His first employment was with E. M. Kahn & Co., in which place he remained for ten years. He allowed no principle of business to escape his notice and his naturally keen business insight was constantly enlarged. In 1903 he took a position with Titcher-Goettinger as buyer in the men's department. Here his preparation for the active management of a business was completed and in 1912 he helped in the establishment of the present firm.

In 1901 Mr. Roos was married to Miss Selma Gradwohl of Dallas. With their only child, Alice, they live in their home at 1833 Forrest Avenue.

A business such as the Gus Roos Company is does not spring up over night nor can it be the result of any policy except that of high class service furnishing a reliable line of goods. Mr. Roos' long experience as a buyer enables him to take a comprehensive view of the entire clothing market, thus eliminating unwise purchases and his careful study of the American taste makes it possible for him to meet the demands of every occasion. In addition to his close application to his particular enterprise Mr. Roos has made his influence felt as a citizen. He is a Shriner, a member of the Columbian Club, the Auto Club. His church affiliation is with the Temple Emanuel. "For value received" the city of Dallas has come to place upon Gus Roos the estimate of high merit as a successful business man and a loyal, public-spirited citizen.



CL. BENSON and C. L. SEMANS, president and secretary-treasurer, respectively, of the Benson-Semans Company, 1217-19 Main Street, established this modern clothing and gents' furnishing store on September 7, 1920, opening one of the classiest retail establishments of its kind in the South. The store is the result of several months' intensive study and planning, and it was evident on the opening day that the results had exceeded even the most sanguine expectations of the enthusiastic young men whose vision and business ability made such an establishment possible. Associated with these two men as stockholders and active department heads are Al B. Steinau, Frank Copeland, Jr., and Otto Schmidt, each of long experience in his particular department. The store carries a comprehensive line of the highest grade, nationally advertised men's wearing apparel, including the well known Hart, Schaffner and Marx clothing, John B. Stetson hats and are exclusive agents for Dobb's Fifth Avenue hats and Manhattan shirts. Accessory lines are of the same high grade and it is the avowed intention of the proprietors to make this the leading clothing store of Dallas. New and modern fixtures, walnut window backs and a comprehensive decorating and lighting scheme make the store one of more than ordinary attractiveness.

C. L. Benson, head of the establishment, was born at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, September 2, 1886, a son of J. and Bronna Benson. He was educated in the public schools. For twenty years he was engaged in the clothing and men's furnishing business at Shreveport with his father and brothers and is regarded as an expert in every detail of retail merchandising. For nine years he was manager of Dreyfus and Son in Dallas. In 1917 Mr. Benson was married in New York City to Miss Sybil Lowenberg, daughter of P. Lowenberg. They reside at 1408 Forest Avenue. Mr. Benson is a member of the B. P. O. E., Lakewood Country Club, Columbian Club and Temple Emanu El.

C. L. Semans is a native of Iowa and was born at Des Moines, December 2, 1888, a son of J. M. and Rena (Nelson) Semans. His father was a well known Iowa business man, owning retail jewelry stores in Iowa.

Educated in the public and high schools of Des Moines, Mr. Semans later attended Highland Park Academy and then entered the commercial world. He was associated with Rothchilds and Son in Kansas City and after removing to Dallas was connected with E. M. Kahn and Company for nine years. He knows the hat industry and enjoys the respect and confidence of his business associates and all who know him.

On March 6, 1911, he was married at Kansas City to Miss Mary Elizabeth Schroeder, daughter of C. Schroeder, well known business man of Des Moines, Iowa. They reside at 607 East Eighth Street.

The Benson-Semans Company, although launched in the latter part of 1920, has already achieved an enviable position in retail clothing circles. It was launched as a new store, new merchandise and new ideas and is living up to the pre-opening announcements of its plans. It occupies a three-story building fifty by one hundred feet and has 32 employees besides the partners who are actively interested in the business.



AMES M. MORONEY found his opportunity in his father's business, the Moroney Hardware Co., at 1113-1209 Patterson Avenue. He entered the business when he left college in 1915, and now, at the age of twenty-seven he is president of the company which has a capital stock of \$500,000.

The company is one of the pioneer business organizations of the city. It was founded in 1875 by James Moroney, who came to Dallas from Ireland in the seventies. Ten years later, in 1885, the business was incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000. In 1918 the capital stock was increased to half a million dollars—an increase of 900 per cent in thirty-three years.

The Moroney Hardware Company carries on exclusively an extensive wholesale business with North Texas as its territory. The plant consists of a two-story building, 175x200 feet, on Patterson Street, with 100x100, three stories, making a total floor space of about 100,000 square feet.

Mr. Moroney is a native of Dallas, born here on July, 10, 1894, the son of James Moroney and Lenora McQueen Moroney. To Dallas, also, belongs the credit of his education, in part at least. He attended the University of Dallas, finishing his education at Georgetown University in Washington, D. C. One of the most popular leaders in the younger society set, in 1917, he married Miss Maidie Dealey, the daughter of Mr. George B. Dealey, president of the A. H. Belo Company publications, which comprise the Dallas News, the Dallas Journal, and the Semi-Weekly Farm News.

The Moroney home, at 3653 Maplewood Avenue, in Highland Park, is one of the most charming in the city. Mr. Moroney's two little girls, Mary Elizabeth and Jean, give to it the atmosphere of a real home.

Mr. Moroney is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the City Club, the University Club, the Dallas Country Club and one of the liveliest members of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce.

A young man of proven leadership in business, society and civic affairs, Mr. Moroney is one of the most forward-looking citizens of Dallas.



WILLIAM C. HIXSON, proprietor of Wm. C. Hixson Company, laboratory furniture and apparatus, 1610 Bryan Street, has had an interesting career that has carried him around the world. Mr. Hixson's personal attributes and his qualities of leadership have fitted him for the high places in life, and were it not for the fact that a business career is necessary to financial independence, he would probably have spent his days in the diplomatic circles of foreign capitols.

Mr. Hixson began his present business in 1905, by selling school furniture throughout the state. He has furnished lockers and equipment to schools, colleges, Y. M. C. A.'s, large hotels, banks, and big corporations and manufacturing institutions in every part of Texas. He carries a picturesque and extensive line of laboratory apparatus, including the many intricate devices employed by modern scientific methods that seem so complex to the uninitiated, and handles everything in the way of gymnasium and playground equipment, being the representative of the three world-famous manufacturers of apparatus and equipment: Kewaunee Manufacturing Company, the Fred Medart Manufacturing Company, and the Central Scientific Company. He has not only met with marked success in his work, but has been able, through his knowledge of advanced methods, to render to the schools and colleges of Texas an appreciable service.

Mr. Hixson was born in Webster County, Georgia, near Preston, on March 14, 1869. His parents, John O. and Martha T. Hixson, were old residents of Webster County, their families being among the first to settle in Georgia. When he was nine months old his family moved to Union Springs, Alabama, where his boyhood was spent. After finishing the public school course in Union Springs he entered the University at Tuscaloosa, Alabama, and was graduated with honors from this institution, receiving his A. B. degree in 1890 and the degree of Master of Arts in 1892. The following two years he taught in Clarborne College at Homer, Louisiana, coming to Texas at the end of that time and accepting the principalship of the high school at Longview. While here he received the appointment of United States Marshal and later acting consul and vice-consul to China. The day before sailing for the Orient he was married to Miss Pearl Rivers Howard, a Texas girl and daughter of J. C. Howard, of Longview. Diplomatic services kept him in Foo Chow, China, for three years, or until the expiration of Cleveland's administration, when he returned to the United States and became head of the English department of the high school at Waco, and then principal of the school. After four years he was appointed chief clerk of the state department of education at Austin. His present work, rather than a digression, is an outgrowth of his years of work in educational capacities, and his personal observation of the needs of schools and colleges.

When Wilson's election ushered in another Democratic administration, friends and admirers of Mr. Hixson urged him to accept a portfolio for the United States Government as consul to some foreign locality, but he declined, being already well established and feeling that it would entail too many sacrifices.

Mr. and Mrs. Hixson have three children, Daphne (now Mrs. W. B. Curtis, of Tuskegee, Alabama), William C., Jr., who is attending the University of

Texas, and Jack Howard. Their home is at 2810 South Boulevard.

Mr. Hixson is a Knight of Pythias, a Delta Kappa Epsilon, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Traveler's Protective Association, D. O. O. K., and the Baptist Church.



E. HALABY, 115 Field Street, is an artist. His particular line is interior decorating, and examples of his art can be seen in a number of the fine homes of Dallas and Fort Worth, and throughout the South.

Mr. Halaby is a native of Syria, the original home of the Hebrews, the Hittites, the Phenicians and other nations connected with Old Testament history; the country where Abraham dwelt; where the Hebrew kingdom was established and where David and Solomon reigned, and that portion of it known as Palestine drew the attention of the world because it was the land in which Jesus Christ lived and in which Christianity was founded. His birthplace was Akka, a city and seaport lying at the foot of Mount Carmel, his entry into the world being recorded March 17, 1880. His father, Elias Halaby, was a man of prominence in this Syrian city, being treasurer of Akka. His mother was a native of Egypt, and before her marriage was Miss Almas Mallouk.

When Mr. Halaby was 8 years old his parents came to the United States and settled in New York, where the elder Mr. Halaby engaged in newspaper work. The son entered the public schools of the city and all went well until the death of his father.

Mr. Halaby was 14 years old when his father died, and the death of his parent made it necessary for him to withdraw from school and go to work. He took up interior decorating and continued in the profession until 1891, when he went to South America and engaged in mercantile and gold mining business. Returning to the United States in 1898, he went back to New York but remained there only a short while, going to New Orleans, where he spent two years. He came to Dallas in 1910 and some of his best work in interior decorating and home furnishing has been done in Dallas homes.

He is the owner of the largest line of Oriental rugs in Texas, his stock being carried at Fakes Furniture Company, Fort Worth.

In 1918 Mr. Halaby went into the oil business and was interested in the organization of several companies. He now owns about 40 to 50 barrels of production per day. Although successful in his oil activities, Mr. Halaby loved his profession too well to abandon it, and he is now getting back into decorative work. He is prepared to furnish homes completely and correctly, making a specialty of exclusive residences.

Mr. Halaby is married and lives at 3529 Beverly Drive, Highland Park. His wife, Laura (Wilkins) Halaby, is a native of Graham, Texas, the daughter of W. T. Wilkins, a deceased ranchman. They were married in Dallas, July 5, 1914, and have one son, N. E. Jr. Mr. Halaby is a 32d degree Mason and belongs to Dallas Consistory No. 2, and Hella Temple Shrine; he is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Auto Club, Cedar Crest Country Club, the Dallas Athletic Club and the Dallas Art Association. He worships at the Christian Science Church.

He is a Dallas booster.



IRVIN L. KRAMER, proprietor of Pike and Kramer, jewelers, 1400 Main Street, has for many years been well known in the business world of Dallas. The company was established in 1912 by Mr. Kramer and E. L. Pike and has continued under that name though Mr. Pike died on January 24, 1920. The Pike and Kramer Company does retail business and manufactures jewelry. It specializes in diamonds, platinum and solid gold jewelry only. The firm has nine employees and employs an extra force for the holiday season.

Mr. Kramer was born at Louisville, Kentucky, on July 19, 1875. His father was Morris Kramer and his mother's maiden name was Julia Weill. He received his education from the Louisville public schools. In 1889 the family moved to Dallas and his father died the same year. Mr. Kramer worked for Sanger Brothers for three years after he came to Dallas. Then he went into the cigar business, doing wholesale and retail business. Seventeen years later, in 1912, he went into partnership with Mr. Pike and Pike and Kramer, jewelers, was established.

In 1902 he was married to Miss Mae F. Fechenback of Dallas. They are the parents of one child, a girl, Juanita. The family resides at 2635 South Boulevard.

Mr. Kramer is a member of the Hella Temple Shrine and is past president and now director of the Columbian Club. He is also a member of the City Club and the Lakewood Country Club.

Mr. Kramer takes active interest in all business and civic affairs of Dallas.



IRVIN H. WEIL, owner of I. H. Weil & Co., ladies' and children's ready to wear, corner of Murphy and Elm Streets, has built up a business that enjoys both local and out-of-town trade. His excellent line of merchandise is offered to the public at remarkably reasonable prices, which is the outstanding feature of the popularity of his establishment, and results in a daily influx of customers from the city and smaller towns both near and far. B. F. Lewis is part owner of this firm, and has charge of all advertising and is assistant store manager.

Mr. Weil came to Dallas, March, 1919, from Memphis, Tennessee, for the purpose of organizing this business. He was fortunate in securing for his location a site convenient to every street car in the city and in the very heart of the smart shopping district. The concern occupies three floors and basement of a building 75 by 100 feet, and handles ladies' and children's ready-to-wear goods, shoes, millinery and dress goods. The store has won a name for prompt deliveries and courteous attention to customers.

Benjamin Franklin Lewis, partner of the firm, has been in Dallas for two years, coming here from Memphis, Tenn., to become associated with this firm. Mr. Lewis has spent twelve years in retail ready-to-wear business, formerly general superintendent of Bry-Bloch & Co., of Memphis for three years.

Huntsville, Alabama, is Mr. Weil's birthplace. His father, H. Weil, was for many years a prominent and successful dealer in general merchandise at that city, and is now deceased, after having retired from business. His mother was Miss Bell Wertheimer, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. Weil attended the Huntsville schools and later the Cincinnati schools from which he graduated in 1906. For two

years following he engaged in the banking business in Alabama, leaving this to form a connection with the Bry-Bloch Company, a large mercantile firm of Memphis, Tennessee. It was while he was with this company that he became associated with Mr. Lewis, his present partner, and the two came to Dallas together to open up their ready-to-wear establishment.

Mr. Weil was married in January of 1920, to Miss Helen Schweich, of St. Louis, daughter of M. J. Schweich, the wedding taking place at the Statler Hotel. Mr. and Mrs. Weil make their home at 5032 Swiss Avenue, Munger Place.

Mr. Weil is an Elk, a member of Bnai Brith, the Columbia Club, Lakewood Country Club, City Club Chamber of Commerce and Temple Emanu-El.



JAMES B. POWERS, general superintendent of Sears, Roebuck & Co., is the son of J. E. and Jennie Early Powers, who came to Dallas in the 80's from Kentucky.

It may be mentioned here, with striking emphasis, and regard for a truthful estimate of the sometime extraordinary coincidence of circumstances, that James B. Powers is, through and through, a Dallas product. Born in Dallas on September 22, 1887; educated in the public schools of Dallas; given his first employment in Dallas, in the local office of the H. & T. C. Ry—where he worked for eighteen months—and then, by that unseen fate which guides the destinies of men, introduced to his life-work in the Dallas house of Sears, Roebuck & Company, whose service he entered in 1906—at the age of nineteen years—in the capacity of office boy, at a time when Sears, Roebuck & Company could boast of not more than twenty-five employees—he grew up with that wonderful Dallas organization, until today, at the age of thirty-three, Mr. Powers, one time office boy, is general superintendent of the largest merchandising concern not only in Dallas, but in the whole Southwest, a concern that requires for its Southwestern trade alone 1,500,000 square feet of floor space, a concern that provides a livelihood for 2,500 loyal Dallas citizens, all working under Mr. Powers' supervision, a concern that does an annual business in excess of 20 millions of dollars.

To digress, for a moment, from the personal, what more forceful reminder could be suggested of that trite pronouncement, "Sow your crop and reap your harvest after its kind." Admittedly, there is no alchemy of transforming the servile dust of opportunity into the pure gold of success except through achievement, paying the price withal.

Such is the story of one man's career.

And man—

"How poor, how rich, how abject, how august,
How complicate, how wonderful is Man!"
or, as Pope proclaims—

"Created half to rise, and half to fall
Great lord of all things, yet a prey to all;
Sole judge of truth, in endless error hurled;
The glory, jest and riddle of the world."

Not as the "tinsel clink of compliment," but, mayhap, by way of inspiration to better things, to some courageous youth yet "in his salad days, green in judgment," this sketch will serve some useful purpose in the telling—for

"One good dead dying tongueless
Slaughters a thousand waiting upon that."

Mr. Powers is a Shriner, a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Dallas Country Club. He resides at 4914 Worth Street, Dallas.



OTTO H. LANG, senior member of the firm of Lang & Witchell, architects, and structural engineers, with offices in the American Exchange Bank Building, is one of the really great architects of the South and during his residence in Dallas of more than thirty years few large buildings have been erected in the city of which he was not the chief designer.

The firm of Lang & Witchell was organized in 1905 and began at once to handle the big propositions of construction. Among the larger buildings which they have designed are the Texas & Pacific Station, Fort Worth, and in Dallas, the Bryan Street high school, the Y. M. C. A., the Sanger Building, the Southwestern Life Building, the American Exchange Building, the Magnolia Building, the Sears & Robuck Building, the Adolphus Annex, the Jefferson Hotel—in fact to mention all the buildings which stand as monuments to the architectural genius of the firm would be practically to name all the large buildings in the city of Dallas. Nor has their work been confined to their home city but they have to their credit at least three county court houses in the state and the Municipal Court House at Houston.

Mr. Lang was born in Freiburg, province of Baden, Germany, December 2, 1864. His parents were William and Bertha (Haegelin) Lang. He was educated in the department of architecture and engineering of the University of Karlsruhe, Germany. When he was twenty-four years old he came to America and located shortly afterwards in Dallas where he has since remained with the exception of two years spent in the Texas & Pacific engineer's office at Marshall, Texas. For fifteen years he was structural engineer for the Texas & Pacific Railroad, continuing in that position until 1905 when the present firm was organized. For four years, 1915-19, he served as commissioner of streets and public property of Dallas.

Just before leaving Germany for America in 1888, Mr. Lang was married to Miss Felize Freedenburg, of Karlsruhe, Germany. In 1903 Mrs. Lang died, leaving a son, William J., and two daughters who are now Mrs. Graham H. Frost and Mrs. O. B. Freeman. The Lang residence is at 4811 Swiss Avenue.

Mr. Lang is a Mason of high standing, having taken degrees in both the York and Scottish Rite, and is a Shriner and a Knight Templar. He is a member of the Lakewood Country Club, the Rotary Club and the University Club. He has done much for the advancement of his profession in Texas through his association with the Technical Club, the Texas Association of Architects and the American Society of Civil Engineers. Along with this and above it all he is a staunch, loyal American citizen and one who showed the depth of his sincerity in the hour of a national crisis.



FRANK O. WITCHELL, of the firm of Lang and Witchell, architects and constructional engineers, American Exchange National Bank Building, has been called Dallas' foremost architect. Mr. Witchell is one of the men who has built the sky line of Dallas, and is everywhere recognized as a master of construction and designing.

He came to Dallas in 1898 from San Antonio and entered the employ of Sanquinet & Stoots as designer. His splendid work with this firm brought him fame, and when in 1904 he decided to form a partnership with Otto Lang and enter the building business for himself, his plans were met with instant enthusiasm by the public. He is one of the busiest men in the city, and his work is in constant demand.

Among the imposing sky scrapers erected by this company are the American Exchange National Bank Building, the Adolphus Annex, Cotton Exchange Building, Southwestern Life Building, Southland Life Building, Texas and Pacific general office building, Masonic Temple on Main street, and many smaller buildings and residences. At present the firm has under construction with Alfred C. Bosson, the Magnolia office building, which will be a twenty-eight story structure, the Dallas County Bank and office building, and a twelve story addition to the Jefferson Hotel, the original building having been erected by them also. They are the architects for a new Athletic Club Building. The immense building occupied by Sears-Roebuck was designed by this firm. Their splendid achievements in this city attracted the attention of other cities. They were appointed architects for the court house at Houston, the Raleigh Hotel at Waco, and have erected many court houses and public buildings in other Texas towns.

A native of Wales, Mr. Witchell was brought to the United States by his parents when he was two years old. His people settled in San Antonio, where he was reared and educated, remaining there until 1898 when he came to Dallas to form his association with Sanquinet & Stoots. His move to this city was a significant one. His genius and skill met with the recognition which they deserved. Dallas was at that time just on the eve of vast prosperity; a new and auspicious order of things prevailed, resulting in a building epoch of much magnitude. The firm of Lang & Witchell erected buildings that must represent durability and permanence.

Many of the finest architectural structures of Texas will be lasting monuments to the skill and integrity of Mr. Witchell.



FRED A. JONES, consulting and constructing engineer, Interurban Building, Dallas, Texas, has built more of the sky-scrapers of Texas and placed into each an imperishable beauty as well as an eternal stability than has probably any other builder. In fact, whether one's gaze rests upon Dallas, Houston, Galveston, Corpus Christi, El Paso, Ranger, Eastland,—or upon the great interurban systems that ply the country, the biggest telephone exchanges, the largest reservoirs of a state,—or whether the eyes are lifted to states beyond the Mississippi, one beholds the handiwork of one and the same man—Fred A. Jones, the premier builder. There is art in stone and steel, and this man has discovered their beauty as well as their strength and usefulness, so that some of the most beautiful structures in the South are credited to him.

Fred A. Jones is a native of Dallas, he was born in that city on August 23, 1875. His parents are Frank Jones and Nannie E. (Hunt) Jones, natives of Missouri. The father came to Texas as a lumberman with the Wm. Cameron interests. His brothers are the Hon. Frank C. Jones, brilliant lawyer, a thirty-third degree Mason, a former law partner of Governor Hogg, and C. A. Jones, a merchant of Greenville, Texas. When he was three years of age, the family moved to Bonham where the youth was accordingly educated, graduating from Fannin College, an academy, at the age of fifteen. He then attended and graduated from Richmond College, Virginia, receiving his B. A. degree from that institution in 1894; he next enrolled in Cornell University to take professional courses and in 1898 he received



Otto K. Sauer

the degree of electrical and mechanical engineer. He then began miscellaneous engineering and surveying in North Texas and took later the student's course of the General Electric Company at Schenectady, N. Y. For two years he was with the General Electric Company in the testing and railway engineering departments. In January, 1902, Mr. Jones opened an engineering office in Houston. He served as consulting engineer, building the Southern Pacific Terminal Company's power station at Galveston, the Corsicana Gas & Electric Company's power station and many other such plants together with a great number of engineering reports. By 1909 he had gathered about him other highly efficient builders. To list his chief buildings would be to review the greater building operations of every chief center of Texas, from the older cities to the new-born oil centers. Among other structures at Dallas that are his, is the Dallas Country Club, the Sumpter Building, Southern Methodist University Administration Building, the City Hall, which is a lasting monument of beauty and stability which compares well with the foremost municipal buildings of the largest cities, the Southland Life Building, the eight story addition to the Interurban Building, the Whiterock Reservoir, the Dallas Filtration Plant, the Texas "Farm and Ranch" Building, the Hulsey Theatre now in process of construction and which will rank with the leading theatre buildings of America, the three interurbans leading from Dallas to Sherman, from Dallas to Corsicana and from Dallas to Waco. At Houston the Rossonian Apartments, one of the most exclusive apartment houses in the South, the Sunset Hospital, the Bender Hotel, Levy Brothers Department Store—are some of his work in that city, as well as the Telephone Exchange to his credit. Then there is the American National Insurance Building at Galveston, Nueces Hotel at Corpus Christi, the Paso Del Norte Hotel at El Paso, Trinity University Dormitory at Waxahachie, the National Supply Company Warehouse at Ft. Worth, the National Supply Building and the Republic Supply Building at Ranger, the Atlas Supply Company building at Eastland, the County Hospital, the Moulton Hotel and the American Trust & Savings Bank Building which is a twenty-story structure, all at Birmingham, Ala. Then there is the valuation report on the Roosevelt Dam, Salt River Valley project which brought into usefulness \$10,000,000 of land. The Dallas-Wichita Valley Interurban Survey and Reports are his work. Camp McArthur cantonments, Rich Field an aviation camp at Waco. Also a large hospital for the government at Waco. During the late war Mr. Jones was chairman of Military Training Camps Association, and conducted examinations of civilians for officer's training camps and also represented the Secretary of War in visiting training camps and aviation fields in Texas and conferring with officers on various matters.

Chief among his work now under construction are the Hulsey Theatre at Dallas and the Telephone Exchange at Austin, he keeps in employ an average of men ranging from three hundred to five hundred.

On September 5, 1910, Miss Gussie Holland, daughter of Hon. Frank P. Holland, formerly mayor of Dallas, owner of "Farm and Ranch" and "Holland's Magazine," became the bride of Mr. Jones. They have two children, Fred A., Jr., and Holland, and the family has residence at 3902 Mockingbird Lane, Dallas, opposite the Country Club.

Mr. Jones has also identified himself with the so-

cial and civic life as well as with the affairs commercial in every city in which he has resided. He is a Shriner at Hella Temple, a member of the City Club, the Idlewild Club, the Dallas Country Club, the Houston Club and the Old Colony Club. His name is found on the rolls of the American Society of Civil Engineers and is one of the oldest members of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

Though quiet and unassuming, yet Mr. Jones' fruitfulness as the premier builder of the South marks him out as one of America's big men.



H. HUNT, of R. H. Hunt & Co., 1211 Southwestern Life building, Dallas, Texas and 1225 James building, Chattanooga, Tenn., is at the head of one of the largest architectural firms of the South. Their operations reach practically every southern state. Mr. R. H. Hunt, who is the senior member of the firm, has maintained offices at Chattanooga, Tenn., for more than twenty-five years during which time he has designed most of the large buildings of the city, including the twelve-story James Building, fifteen story Hamilton National Bank building, four hundred thousand dollar court house, two hundred thousand municipal building, Y. M. C. A. building, Carnegie Library and about fifteen churches. In addition to the above Mr. Hunt was recently commissioned to design a large High School plant for Chattanooga which is estimated to cost a million and a half dollars and which is to be one of the most complete high school plants in this country. The first section of this plant, costing half a million dollars is now under construction. He has also been engaged by the Auditorium Commission to design the new Memorial Auditorium which will cost six hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. Hunt gradually extended his practice to every southern state east of the Mississippi River, having for a number of years specialized in churches, schools and public buildings. In recent years the practice has extended across the Mississippi River, which made necessary a western office and in 1919, after canvassing the field for a location, Mr. Hunt came to Dallas and opened an office in the Southwestern Life Building, from which all business west of the Mississippi River is handled. This western office has designed and supervised a number of important building enterprises including the six hundred thousand dollar improvements for Baylor College, Belton, Texas, three hundred thousand dollar improvement for Ouachita College, Arkadelphia, Ark., eighty thousand dollar fine arts and auditorium building for Howard Payne College, Brownwood, Texas, and hundred thousand dollar high school and eighty thousand dollar Presbyterian Church at Brownwood, Texas. A one hundred thousand dollar Methodist Church at Ranger, Texas, also a hundred thousand dollar Methodist Church at Ft. Smith, Ark., two hundred thousand dollar Baptist Church at Muskogee, Okla., together with other important churches at Houston, Beaumont, Marlin, Cisco and Belton.

In addition to the number of churches now being designed and constructed, this firm is the official architect for a number of colleges east and west of the Mississippi River and consulting architect for a large men's dormitory being erected for Baylor University at Waco, Texas.

A native of Georgia, Mr. Hunt was born in Elbert County on February 2nd, 1862. His father, R. S.

Hunt, farmer and merchant, lived in various states and finally settled in Tennessee. His mother, who was Miss Mollie E. McCrary, was a native of Georgia, though her family had originally come from Virginia. Mr. Hunt received his education in the public schools of Georgia and Tennessee and after he began work, continued studying, taking special course in architecture and finally entering the architectural practice in 1887 in Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Associated with Mr. Hunt in the Chattanooga office are Mr. B. F. Hunt and Edwin G. Phillips, chief draftsman and associated with him in Dallas office are Mrs. C. B. Carter, secretary and treasurer and W. L. Love, chief draftsman.



A. OVERBECK, architect, 205-6 Deere Building has won a reputation as an architect of original ideas and exceptional ability. Mr. Overbeck inherited his constructive gifts from his father, who was also a contractor and mill and lumber dealer. That Mr. Overbeck puts more than mere ability into his work is demonstrated strongly by his achievements in constructing the Dallas County Criminal Court and Jail building, which building he erected in 1913. This building which Mr. Overbeck points to as his most noteworthy accomplishment is the most humane and best equipped jail in the country. It is a \$600,000 fire proof building, eight stories high; the two first floors being used by various departments of the Criminal Courts, the upper six floors for prisoners, whites and blacks being segregated. Mr. Overbeck travelled to thirteen states, inspecting all such buildings minutely before beginning the erection of the structure. The jail is equipped with shower baths, ice water supply and fumigating facilities on the first floor. Fans at the bottom and top of the building control washed air ventilation. The sanitary arrangements are of the very best, and the whole thing constructed for the purpose of treating prisoners like human beings.

It had been Mr. Overbeck's idea to have a modern sanitary kitchen on the roof that would supply food to the prisoners by dumb waiters. All prisoners were to eat in the exercise corridors from metal, collapsible shelves. Hospital wards, for black and white, emergency operating rooms, physicians and chapels were a part of the plan. The dungeon was to be eliminated and an electric lighted cell used for unruly prisoners. A laundry adjoining the kitchen on the roof and operated by trusty prisoners, and a separate apartment for first offense girls, under supervision of matrons, and away from the prisoners, formed other distinctive and humane features. It was Mr. Overbeck's ambition to have a pipe organ that would furnish popular music for recreation and, upon retiring, sacred music that would appeal to the better natures. However, the declaration of war stopped his campaign for funds, and the completion of plans had to be postponed.

Other buildings that Mr. Overbeck has erected in Dallas are, the M. K. & T. building, Linz Office Building, (fire proof), Dallas University building, St. Paul Sanitarium, a \$350,000 structure, Crane Company Warehouse, Blair-Hughes Grocery Company Buildings, Simmons-Newsome Company Buildings, John Deere Plow Company, Parlin and Orrendorff Buildings, Texas Moline Plow Company, John Hughes Brothers Manufacturing Company, several fire stations, Pierce Oil Corporation Building of Dallas and the Shool buildings. He built the residences

of M. C. Levi, T. C. Manning; I. G. Bromberg and Chas. L. Cribbs; the City Park School Building, a five story reinforced concrete warehouse for Hughes Brothers Manufacturing Company, an apartment building for T. H. Rush at Gaston and Haskell Avenues, a private residence for Parter Farrell in Munger Place, and a \$60,000 home for James Harrison at Waxahachie, and two business buildings at that place, and at several other Texas towns.

Born in Cincinnati, Ohio, on July 19th, 1861, Mr. Overbeck was the son of J. H. Overbeck, contractor builder and lumberman, and Dena Enneking Overbeck. He attended the public schools of Cincinnati, following this by a college course at Dayton, Ohio, and special work in architecture at a mechanical institution in Cincinnati. Mr. Overbeck states that most of his practical architectural knowledge was gotten from his father, for whom he worked many years. Opportunities of the growing west appealed to him, and he went out to Omaha and opened an office of his own. He was there eight years, and made a great success of his work. His last contract before leaving was for the erection of the State Fair Building at Omaha.

In 1895 he came to Dallas and established his present business.

Mr. Overbeck was married to Mrs. May B. Pettigrew. Their daughters are Mrs. T. C. Morrison of Dallas, and Mrs. J. B. Hale of Fort Worth. The Overbeck home is at 4810 Reiger Avenue.

Mr. Overbeck is an Elk, a member of the Dallas Society of Architects, the State Association of Architects, the American Institution of Architects, and president of the Texas Chapter of the latter organization. When he came to Dallas twenty-five years ago, Mr. Overbeck predicted that Dallas would be the greatest city in the United States some day, and now he is more certain of it than ever.



B. THOMSON, architect of Dallas, Southwestern Life building, has combined in his work a harmony of constructive beauty and artistic arrangement that distinguishes his work from that of any other architect. Mr. Thomson has studied extensively in this country and Europe and has brought the best of old world architectural beauty to his home land and united it with modern ideas and modes of living. The result classifies him as an exceptionally gifted master builder.

Mr. Thomson opened his Dallas office in 1908. Seven people are employed in the firm, and in addition to architectural designing, landscape gardening is also undertaken, Mr. Thomson believing that each house should have its individual setting. Among the imposing homes in Dallas to be erected by him are the residences of Mrs. A. G. Elliot, Orville Thorp, Mrs. C. P. Adams, W. L. Lingo, L. P. Hart, J. J. Jester, W. L. Lewis, Judge George C. Greer, E. R. Brown, Frank Tholl, George Patullo, R. L. Warren, T. E. Jackson, C. C. Huff of Dallas, the \$100,000 home of R. Q. Austin of Bryan, Texas, J. C. Crook home at Paris, Texas, Lillo Munger residence at Mexia and W. B. Munson's home at Denison.

Born in Austin, Texas, on June 24, 1882, Mr. Thomson is the son of R. M. Thomson, who is a native Texan and prominent oil and cattle man of that section. His mother was a Texan by birth, Miss Mary Belle Bowers before her marriage. Mr. Thomson was educated in the private schools of Austin, graduating from a preparatory school in 1898, and from the State University in 1902 with a B. S. degree.

He then entered the Massachusetts Technical Institute, receiving a B. S. degree from this University in 1906 and a master of science degree the following term. After graduating, he went to Europe and travelled extensively, studying the architecture of every period of history there and in England. Returning to the United States, he at once opened his Dallas office.

He was married on December 2, 1914, to Miss Geils Adoue, daughter of J. B. Adoue, banker and capitalist of Dallas. Mr. and Mrs. Thomson have one child, Geils Adoue. Their home is at 3921 Potomac street.

Mr. Thomson is ex-president of the Dallas Society of Architects and a member of the Texas Association of Architects, and American Institute of Architects, Dallas Country Club, City Club, Chamber of Commerce and Kiwanis Club. He has done much towards making his city a place of beautiful homes and artistic grounds, and his work is known in architectural circles throughout the country.



C. W. BULGER, of the firm of C. W. Bulger and Son, architects, 615 Praetorian Building, is an architect whose work is set apart by characteristics of distinction and originality. Associated with him in the business is his son, Clarence C. Bulger, a 1903 graduate of the University of Chicago, who does most of the designing for the firm and is the author of many notable articles on architectural matters.

C. W. Bulger & Son, architects, specialize principally in churches and was established in 1904 when Mr. Bulger came to this city from Galveston where he has erected many imposing buildings. The Praetorian Building, which was the first sky scraper to be built in Texas, was erected by Mr. Bulger in 1907. The building is a marvel of up-to-date, fire-proof construction, being equipped with many modern and unusual devices such as ice water circulation and individual vaults throughout. Mr. Bulger built all of the Baptist Memorial Sanitarium Buildings at a cost of about \$1,000,000. The Slaughter Building was remodeled by him, three extra stories being added to the old structure and a new seven story building being erected on the east side. Among other impressive edifices constructed by him are the First Baptist Church of Dallas (remodeled), First Baptist Church of Austin, an \$80,000 structure, St. Luke's Church, Oklahoma City, St. Mary's Church, Shreveport, and a \$150,000 Baptist Church which will be erected at Marshall. In all Mr. Bulger has constructed about sixty churches in Texas and at present has under way more than a dozen churches in this state, and church jobs in twenty states. He has done much residence work in Dallas, and built two schools, the Crockett and Colonial. While his business office is in the Praetorian Building, he maintains a drafting room in the residence district at 4020 Swiss Avenue.

Born in Delphi, Indiana, on August 3, 1851, Mr. Bulger began his education in the Delphi public schools. His father, C. C. Bulger, was a prosperous farmer and miller of Indiana. Completing the school work in his home town, he went to Wabash College, and was a friend and schoolmate of ex-Vice-President Marshall, at school there at that time. Mr. Bulger remained on the farm until he was twenty-two years old. In 1881 he went to Kansas to build a flour mill. Things looked good out there and he decided to remain. For six years he worked in

Kansas as a contractor, designing his own buildings, and winning a reputation for the quality of his workmanship. In '87 he went to Trinidad, Colorado, and opened an office as architect only. He was given the contract for all of the school buildings of that place, and among other business houses, erected the First National Bank Building, a stone structure five stories. In 1891 he left Colorado and went to Galveston, Texas. During the twelve years of his residence in that city he built the Y. M. C. A. Building, Levy Building, Security Building, Fellman Dry Goods Company's store, City Water Works and after the storm repaired the city hall and many residences.

Mr. Bulger was married to Miss Ida Connelly, an Indiana girl, on January 14, 1875. They have two children, Mrs. Emely Johnson and Clarence C. Bulger. The family home is at 4419 Junius Street.

He is an honorary member of the Society of Architects of Dallas and of the State Association of Architects, Baptist Church and the Praetorians. Mr. Bulger believes firmly in the future of his city, and no man is doing more to make it, in addition to a commercial center, a city of beautiful and imposing structures. Clarence C. Bulger is a member of the American Institute of Architecture and is now secretary of the State Association of Architects, and is ex-president of the Society of Architects of Dallas and is active in the University Club of Dallas.



DONALD C. ORLOPP, of Orlopp and Orlopp, Architects and Engineers, came to Dallas in 1914 and since then has become well known as a member of his profession. Mr. Orlopp inherited his ability from his father, also an architect of rare ability. With this innate genius for designing and structural engineering Mr. Orlopp entered an architects office when a young boy, becoming in ten years' time head designer. At present his name is known in every city in the state through the superiority of his workmanship. Associated with him are Harry A. Orlopp and Stanley F. Orlopp.

Orlopp and Orlopp occupy an entire building, consisting of three floors. Twenty people are employed in, and out of the office, and in addition to residential and commercial designing, the firm also does structural engineering and builds houses for sale in Dallas. Among the most notable structures erected by this company are Cedar Crest Country Club, Cascade Plunge, Queen and Crystal Theatres, (J. A. Walker being associated with the two latter undertakings), theaters at Galveston and Waco, Crystal Palace at Galveston costing \$185,000, Southern Ice and Utilities Company, and ice plants for this firm at the following places: Ranger, Nacogdoches, Sepulpa, Okla., Denison, Little Rock, Ark., Ada, Okla., and ice plants for the American Public Service Co., of Chicago at Okmulgee, Okla., Marshall, Texas, Anson, Texas, and Beggs, Oklahoma.

Schools erected by this firm are Wichita Falls High School, High School at Jermyn, Texas, and several grade schools at Fort Worth, also the jail and the Western Hotel at Wichita Falls. The residences of Henry L. Rogers, Highland Park, Walker G. Edwards, Highland Park and John Guitier of Abilene are among the many imposing homes built by Mr. Orlopp. Recently the company erected a two story office and warehouse for McMillan Company, and is building a great many flats and apartments at this time.

Mr. Orlopp was born in Little Rock, Arkansas, September 11, 1891. His father, H. A. Orlopp, was

an architect of note, who lived in Fort Worth for twenty years and built many court houses over the state, the Dallas Court House among them. His mother was Elizabeth Fulton White before her marriage. He was educated in the public schools of Fort Worth, graduating from the High School in 1901. He studied architecture in the evenings at home, and when thirteen years of age entered the firm of Sanguinet and Stoots as office boy. When he left them ten years later he was head designer. In 1912 he went to Wichita Falls and established a business of his own, operating there for two years. The opportunities of a growing city appealed to him, and in 1914 he came to Dallas and settled permanently.

Mr. Orlopp is a member of the Masonic Lodge, of the Chamber of Commerce, Kiwanis Club, Ad League and Cedar Crest Country Club. His home is at 2708 Fairmount avenue. He believes firmly in the future of Dallas and aids all movements for its betterment.



D. HILL, of C. D. Hill and Company, architects, 801 Sumpter Building, is an eminent architect and an authority of the highest standing, who has expressed his constructive genius and artistic sense in structures of enduring and distinctive beauty. Associated with Mr. Hill in business are D. F. Coburn and H. D. Smith, both of pronounced ability.

The firm of C. D. Hill and Company was organized in 1907 and the executive personnel has remained the same for the past fourteen years. Among the many stately and impressive buildings erected through the firm are the Municipal Building, and Auditorium in Galveston, Dallas City Temple, First Presbyterian Church, Dallas Country Club, and many others of like quality. Two homes which may stand as typical examples of their work are those of E. O. Tennon and H. L. Edwards. Mount Vernon, the magnificent home of Edgar L. Phlippen, was designed and erected by Mr. Hill after careful study of the original. Dr. J. O. McReynold's beautiful residence on Live Oak and Haskell is another private home erected by this firm, and they have built many of the finest homes in all parts of the state, notable among which is the residence of J. A. Buchanan at Texarkana. Other public buildings erected by them in Dallas and about the state are the Lakewood Country Club of Dallas, Tennon National Bank, Bender Hotel, Houston; Neuces Hotel, Corpus Christi; Austin College, Sherman; Central Presbyterian Church of Waxahachie; Oak Lawn Methodist Church of Dallas, and the Sumpter Building of this city; Rogers-Meyers Furniture Store, Perkins Dry Goods Co. Building and the South Texas Commercial National Bank Building, of Houston.

At the present time the firm is erecting in Dallas the Baptist Memorial Sanitarium, Hulsey-Lynch Building, Auto Sales Building for Gray Motor Company, Auto Building for Keith-Patterson, and in other Texas cities, building and hardware house for Peden Iron and Steel Co., of Houston, \$600,000 addition to the Bender Hotel in Houston, five-story auto building for Bender Bros. in Houston, and many theatres in different cities.

Born in Edwardsville, Illinois, on October 23, 1873, Mr. Hill was the son of H. H. Hill, prominent contractor of that place. He was educated in the Edwardsville public school and after graduating from

high school took special courses in architecture at Valparaiso, Indiana, and the Chicago Art Institute. In 1897, determined to put the application of his knowledge to the handling of actual business transactions, he established the firm of Hill and Kistner at Edwardsville. His success was instantaneous, and his skill and initiative demanded a broader field. He came to Texas in 1903 and after two years in architectural work in Ft. Worth came to Dallas as the general superintendent of Sanguinet and Staats. This position he held until he established his own company in 1907.

His marriage to Mrs. Eyman, of Indiana, daughter of H. Kittleman, merchant of Muncie, Indiana, was celebrated in July, 1903. Mr. and Mrs. Hill have five children, Lloyd P., Lester C., Clifton H., Dexter H., and Margaret Nell. Their home is at 5621 Tremont Avenue.

Mr. Hill is a member of the national, state, and city associations of architects, the Chamber of Commerce, Lion's Club, Lakewood Country Club and Automobile Club. He is a man of vision and forethought and as a master of architectural construction cannot be surpassed.



DOUGLAS F. COBURN, a partner of the firm of C. D. Hill and Company, architects, 801 Sumpter Building, is one of the three men responsible for the creation of a distinguished organization known throughout the state for its high degree of integrity and the beauty of its architectural designing. Other partners of the firm are C. D. Hill and H. D. Smith. Mr. Coburn has charge of the structural engineering department of the business.

This firm was organized in 1907 with a main office in Dallas and a branch office in Houston. Among the imposing buildings in Dallas which this company has constructed are: the City Hall, Central Presbyterian Church, First Presbyterian Church, Oak Lawn Methodist Church, Sumpter Building, Perkins Dry Goods Building, the new Hulsey Theatre, and a large number of business houses, residences and commercial buildings, including the Tennon National Bank. The concern also furnished designs for the Bender Hotel and South Texas Commercial National Bank, First Baptist Church, all of Houston, the city hall of Galveston, and the Nueces Hotel of Corpus Christi, and has done extensive work in every part of Texas.

A native of New York, Mr. Coburn was born in the nation's metropolis on November 8, 1876. Having lost his parents, Richard H. and Rachael F. Coburn when quite a boy, moved to Missouri and later to Texas, and his education was attained in the schools of these three states. He was seventeen years of age when he reached Texas in 1893, and having already decided upon the profession he should follow, he began an architectural course in practical work with Sanguinet and Staats, of Fort Worth. He remained with this firm three years, one of which was spent in Fort Worth and the two latter in Dallas.

He was married in 1905 to Miss Ethel M. Routt, of Greenville, Texas. Mrs. Coburn's death occurred on March 31, 1919. They were the parents of four boys, Douglas F., Jr., Louis Morrison, James Richard and John William. The Coburn home is at 2017 Fitzhugh Avenue.

He is past president of the Texas Chapter of the American Institution of Architects, and a member

of the Texas State Association of Architects, a member of the Dallas Society of Architects, and the Technical Club of Dallas. He holds a high place in his profession and in commercial circles of the state.



H. LEINBACH, architect, Dallas, has won a name as an architectural designer of distinction. Mr. Leinbach makes a specialty of school buildings, and has constructed these throughout Texas. He also builds churches and city halls, and has given to each piece of work that he handles an air of impressive dignity.

Notable among the high schools constructed by Mr. Leinbach are the Wellington, Seymour, Wanah, Bartlett, Stephenville, Hutto and Holland schools, and he has erected public schools at Merkle, Menard, Coolidge, and Thorndale. In all, he has built over one hundred schools in Texas. The Cisco City Hall and Monday City Hall were erected by him, as was the First Baptist Church at Mineral Wells. At the present time he is building public and high schools at De Kalb and Mineral Wells, and Baptist churches at Stephenville, Smithville, Hubbard City and Ennis. The Country Club at Mineral Wells was his work also, and he has just completed a theatre and hotel at Stephenville.

Mr. Leinbach was born at Nickerson, Kansas, on October 10, 1881. His mother was Frances Chapman Leinbach and his father was E. B. Leinbach, a farmer of that vicinity. He received a general education in the public and high schools of Nickerson and trained himself for his profession by private study and by working for several years in the building trade.

He began his architectural work in Mineral Wells in 1908, and then many distinctive buildings which he has erected at that place were done at this time. After seven years in Mineral Wells, Mr. Leinbach decided that Dallas was the city of opportunity. He moved to this city and has since conducted his business from this office.

He was married in 1907 to Miss Elizabeth Abshire, a native Texas girl. Mr. and Mrs. Leinbach have two sons, Harry and Frank. The Leinbach home was designed by Mr. Leinbach himself. It is situated on the beautiful Beverly Hills, and for beauty and artistic grace cannot be surpassed. It is known as one of the most beautiful homes of the South.

Mr. Leinbach speaks optimistically of Dallas' future and expects the next few years to bring about great developments and improvements.



MARION F. FOOSHEE, of the firm of Fooshee and Cheek, architects, 504 Dallas County Bank Building, has been largely instrumental in making Dallas a city of impressive and palatial homes. Mr. Fooshee's work possesses those qualities of artistic arrangement and architectural beauty that appeal to a discriminating public. He enables the owner of a home to express his individuality in his surroundings, and at the same time adds those touches of trained skill and rare taste that characterizes his work.

Mr. Fooshee began his architectural work in Dallas with the firm of Thomson and Harrison in 1908. In 1912 Mr. Fooshee became associated with H. B. Thomson. This firm designed and built the following beautiful homes: W. M. Lingo, Frank E. Austin, J. B. Oldham, Orville Thorp, Tom W. Vardell, Sam A. Leake, George Pattulo, W. J. Lewis, Judge Geo. C. Greer, E. R. Brown, Chas. Sanger, P. J. Manning, Frank Tholl, and many others. In 1918

Mr. Fooshee became associated with James B. Cheek, since which time he has been engaged in commercial and residential work.

Born in Weatherford, Texas, July 27, 1888, Mr. Fooshee early moved with his family to Dallas. His father, Frank M. Fooshee, a native of South Carolina, was engaged in the mercantile business. Mr. Fooshee's mother was Maggie C. Fresenius from Mississippi.

On the 15th of February, 1920, he was appointed architect for the Dallas Park Board, designing all improvements of parks and other buildings for the Park Board.

Upon the declaration of war with Germany, Mr. Fooshee entered the Officers' Training Camp at Leon Springs. Later he enlisted in the navy and was sent to San Pedro, California for duty. After the armistice was signed he continued in service, being sent by the government to the Bethlehem Ship Yards in San Francisco, where he performed architectural services for the government costs and inspection department. He was discharged from the navy January 6, 1918, when he returned to Dallas. Mr. Fooshee's home is at 4118 Live Oak.

He is a member of the Dallas Architectural Society, the American Legion, Dallas Country and Golf Club and the Junior Chamber of Commerce. He believes that Texas is the best state in the Union and that the future of Dallas is unusually bright.



HARRY MILTON PRINCE, architect, was born in New York City January 22, 1889. He is the son of John J. and Susie (Simmons) Prince of that City. The elder Mr. Prince was engaged during his active life in the manufacturing business. The public schools of New York City afforded Mr. Prince his elementary education. In 1909 he graduated from the Cooper Institute of New York and then attended the Carnegie Institute of Technology from which he received a degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1913. Mr. Prince then traveled abroad and took special training in architectural designing. In 1909 he was employed by Frank M. Andrews, a highly technical architect of New York. From 1911 to 1914 Mr. Prince was with the firm of Jaussen and Abbott, of Pittsburg, Pa. In 1914 he was employed by Ernest Flagg, a well known New York architect.

Immediately after the United States entered the late war Mr. Prince volunteered. He enlisted in the photographic section, A 6, of the Air Service. He was sent overseas in June, 1918, and was in the fighting in the Chateau Thierry, St. Michiel, the Meuse-Argonne and the Cisne-Aisne offenses. He was kept overseas with the Army of Occupation with headquarters at Coblenz, Germany. Mr. Prince was discharged from the service in July, 1919, after serving approximately two years. He came to Dallas in 1919 and became the architect for the Southern Enterprise, Inc. After a few years he returned to New York where he is active in his profession.

Mr. Prince is a Mason, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Open Shop Association, the Conopus Club and the Columbian Club. Mr. Prince is not married.

Mr. Prince's thirty-one years of life have been filled to overflowing with thousands of eventful happenings.

DR. CHARLES W. FLYNN, 4105 Live Oak Street, former instructor of anatomy in the University of Pittsburg, now associate professor of surgery in the medical department of Baylor University, is a member of the well known medical firm of Baird, Doolittle, McBride and Flynn, physicians and surgeons, and has been engaged in the practice of his profession in the city of Dallas since 1913. In 1914 he formed his present association and the firm has come to be known and recognized as one of the strongest in Texas. Dr. Flynn is one of the surgeons of Dallas honored by election to a Fellowship in the American College of Surgeons. On Dec. 20, 1921 Dr. Flynn was a member of the Board of Health of Dallas.

Dr. Flynn is a native of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and is a son of Charles W. and Edith (Denham) Flynn, pioneer residents of Louisiana. Dr. Flynn attended various preparatory schools of Baton Rouge and matriculated at the University of Louisiana, graduating in 1905 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. He then entered the University of Pennsylvania and completed his medical studies, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1911.

Following his graduation Dr. Flynn served an internship of one year at Saint Frances Hospital at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and was resident surgeon at this hospital during 1912 and 1913. During this period he was also instructor of anatomy in the University of Pittsburg. In the autumn of 1913 he came to Dallas. The summer months prior to locating here were spent in visiting the principal clinics of the large cities of the United States.

In 1917 Dr. Flynn was married to Miss Mary Watts Knight, daughter of Hon. R. E. L. Knight, well known citizen and lawyer of Dallas. They have one son, Charles Watt, Jr.

Besides his membership in the American College of Surgeons, Dr. Flynn also is a Fellow in the State Surgical Society and is a member of the American Medical Association, the various local and district medical societies. He is a Mason and a member of the Idlewild Club and the Dallas Athletic Club. His college fraternities are the Sigma Nu and Phi Rho Sigma.

Dr. Flynn is an enthusiastic booster of Dallas and expects this city to become the leading medical center for the Southwest. With the provision of additional hospital facilities, he says the city will offer even greater advantages to the young men of the profession.

DR. DAVID W. CARTER, professor of physical diagnosis at Baylor University Medical College, and member of the medical firm of Rosser, Rosser and Carter, Wilson Building, came to Dallas and began active practise on July 1, 1919, shortly after receiving his discharge from the medical corps of the United States army. Dr. Carter is a diagnostician and specializes in internal medicine. He is a member of the staff of the Baptist Memorial Sanitarium and during 1919 and 1920 was a member of the visiting staff of Parkland Hospital.

Dr. Carter was born in the city of Mexico, October 25, 1889. He is a son of Rev. Davis W. and Cornelia Stanley (Keith) Carter. His father has been for many years a well known minister of the Methodist Church and is now retired and living at Georgetown.

After receiving his preliminary education in the public and high schools, Dr. Carter attended Randolph-Macon Academy at Front Royal, Virginia, graduating in 1905. He continued his academic studies at Southwestern University, graduating in 1909 with the degree of bachelor of arts. He received his master's degree in arts from Southwestern University in 1910 and then entered the medical department of Johns Hopkins, graduating in 1914 with the degree of doctor of medicine. From 1914 to 1916 he was a medical interne at Peter Brent Brigham Hospital and then assistant resident physician and resident physician at Johns Hopkins Hospital during 1917 and 1918. In November, 1917, he was commissioned first lieutenant in the medical corps and was stationed at Camp Travis, Camp Beauregard and Camp Shelby, Mississippi. He was discharged on May 22, 1919, and came to Dallas to engage in general practise. In July he formed a partnership with Dr. C. M. and Dr. Curtice Rosser.

Dr. Carter is a member of the American Medical Association, Southern Medical Association, State, County and North Texas Medical Societies and the University Club of Dallas.

DR. ROBERT S. YANCEY, F. A. C. S. Ophthalmologist and Otologist, Medical Arts Building, Dallas, one of the leading Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Specialists of the Southwest, has for nearly a score of years been identified with the medical fraternity of Dallas. His long and successful career as a Practitioner has brought to him an enviable position in the world of medicine.

Dr. Yancey was admitted to practice in 1897 when he received his degree of M. D. at the Washington University of St. Louis, Missouri. He immediately accepted a position with the M. K. & T. Hospital at Sedalia, Missouri where he remained for four years. In 1901 he first came to Texas and became Division Surgeon for the M. K. & T. and H. & T. C. Railroads at Denison Texas. This position he retained for eighteen months. In 1902 Dr. Yancey took a vacation from his practice and went to New York City, where he spent one year in the New York Eye and Ear Hospital. The following year he came west again and located at Kansas City where he was Assistant to Dr. F. B. Tiffany, head of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Department of the University Hospital, where he remained for another year. In 1904 Dr. Yancey came to the city of Dallas and opened up his office and has continued his practice here since that date. For many years he has been the Chief Oculist for the M. K. & T. Railroad and Division Oculist for the St. Louis and Southwestern Railroad and has an extensive private practice.

Dr. Yancey was born in Armstrong, Missouri, July 21, 1877. His parents were Charles S. Yancey, a native Virginian and Anna Roselle (Bedford) Yancey, who was from Kentucky. His public and high school education was received at Armstrong. He later attended the Missouri Valley College at Marshall, Missouri, after which he took a four year course in the Medical Department of the Washington University at St. Louis, Missouri, graduating with the class of 1897 and entered immediately in the practice as stated above.

Dr. Yancey was married in 1906 at Denison, Texas, to Miss Martha Foster, daughter of Col. R. C.

Foster, a pioneer Denison Lawyer, who is general attorney for the M. K. & T. Railroad. Mr. and Mrs. Yancey have two sons, Charles Stephens and Robert Foster. The family residence is at 3616 Beverly Drive. Dr. Yancey holds a fellowship in the American College of Surgeons and in the Sigma Nu, a College Fraternity. He is a member of all the Medical Societies, The Dallas Country Club, Dallas Athletic Club, University Club, City Club, Idlewild Club and the Chamber of Commerce.



DR. JOHN GANO McLAURIN, member of the teaching staff of the medical department of Baylor University and a member of the staff of the Baptist Memorial Sanitarium, partner in the medical firm of McLaurin, McLaurin and Walker, Southwestern Life Building, is a native of Dallas and with the exception of the time spent in school and in the army has lived here all his life. Dr. McLaurin specializes in diagnosis and the treatment of medical cases. He formerly did surgery but after his appointment to the teaching staff of Baylor Medical College gave up surgery and devoted his time to the subjects on which he lectures at the College. He was appointed to the teaching staff at Baylor in 1916 and is one of the youngest men ever appointed to such a position at this school.

Dr. McLaurin is a son of the late Dr. Hugh L. and Kate (Gano) McLaurin and was born in Dallas December 8, 1891. His father was one of the leading physicians of Dallas and one of the best known men in medical circles in the state. He was a member of the State Board of Health when he died and had been twice appointed to this position. He held various offices in different medical societies of the state and at one time was secretary of the State Society. His mother was a daughter of General R. M. Gano, noted Confederate soldier.

After attending the public schools and graduating in the Dallas High School in 1910, Dr. McLaurin took a pre-medical course of two years in the Southwestern University. He then entered the medical department of Tulane University and graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in the class of 1914.

Out of 78 applicants, Dr. McLaurin was one of fourteen assigned to internships in the Charity Hospital at New Orleans but on account of the illness of his father was unable to complete his service there. He returned to Dallas and began active practise of his profession.

On December 31, 1917, he was commissioned first lieutenant in the Medical Corps and ordered to report for duty on March 6, 1918, being assigned to the base hospital at Camp Bowie. Here he received his promotion to a captaincy and after five months joined base hospital No. 84 and went overseas, landing September 18, 1918. He was assigned to duty at Perigueux, France, and after four months there was made chief of the medical section in Camp Hospital No. 78 at Raza, France. After six weeks there he returned to Base Hospital No. 84 and then was sent to Camp Hospital No. 91 at La Baul and given command of a detachment of nurses from Base Hospital No. 2. After the detachment of nurses left for the United States he was transferred to the 115th Sanitary Train of the 40th Division and placed in command of the company which he brought back, to the United States, landing April 16, 1919. Just before

leaving France he was notified that a Major's commission had been issued for him at General Headquarters, but he declined to accept the promotion as it would have involved remaining in France for a longer period.

On July 30, 1918, he was married at Dallas to Miss Lucy Coke, daughter of Henry C. Coke, one of the best known lawyers in the South. They reside at 5004 Worth Street, Munger Place.

Dr. McLaurin is a member of the American Medical Association, Southern Medical Association, State, County and North Texas Medical Societies, the Dallas Country Club and University Club. He is a great believer in Dallas and says that already this city is second only to New Orleans in importance as a medical center. He believes that Dallas will soon rank with the six leading medical centers of the United States.



DR. FRANKLIN A. PIERCE, 608-609 Wilson Building, specialist in gynecology and obstetrics, came to Dallas from Ferris, Texas, in 1909 and has built a splendid practise in his specialties and in general medicine and surgery. He is a member of the staff of both Parkland Hospital and Saint Paul's Sanitarium and was formerly professor of histology and gynecology at Southern Methodist University.

A native Texan, Dr. Pierce was born in Ellis County, October 7, 1882. He is the son of J. E. and Elizabeth Conger Pierce and numbers among his maternal ancestors a prominent surgeon of the Civil War. The early education of Dr. Pierce was received in the public schools of Ellis County and at the Ferris high school where he graduated in 1900. He attended the medical department of Tulane University and graduated there in 1904.

Dr. Pierce was married January 20, 1904, to Miss Eva May Carpenter, daughter of J. A. Carpenter, president of the First National Bank of Ferris.

During a portion of the year 1903 Dr. Pierce was an interne at Saint Paul's Sanitarium and following his graduation at Tulane in 1904 began active practise at Ferris. He was city health officer of Ferris for several years until he came to Dallas in 1909.

Dr. Pierce is a man of wonderfully pleasing personality, broad vision and is thoroughly imbued with the spirit of helpfulness to humanity. He believes that Dallas is the logical location for a great medical center and expects it to become this at no distant date. With its splendid hospital facilities, which are being constantly added to, Dr. Pierce can see no reason why Dallas should not take front rank with the great medical centers of the North and East.

Among the organizations with which Dr. Pierce is affiliated are the American Medical Association, Southern Medical Society, Texas and Dallas County Medical Societies and the Rotary Club. In church affiliation he is a Presbyterian.




RUFUS WHITIS, general medical practitioner, 405 Sumpter Building, formerly demonstrator of surgical anatomy and surgical anaesthesia at the Southwestern Medical College, and considered an expert on anesthetics, has long been identified with the medical profession in Dallas, and is about the oldest practising physician in the city in the point of time, locating here in July, 1885, after graduating from the Jefferson Medical College in 1884 with the

degree of M. D. Prior to becoming a physician he was engaged in the mercantile business in 1877 and 1879. Dr. Whitis has always occupied a prominent place in the councils of his profession in Dallas and has contributed largely to its advancement and present high standard. He belongs to the "old school" of physicians who have developed the science of medicine to its present high position, and has always kept pace with the development of the science.

Dr. Whitis is a native of Lockhart, Caldwell County, Texas, born December 26, 1859. His parents were Chas. W. and Florence (Rogan) Whitis, and both were natives of Tennessee. His father, who is a banker at Austin, Texas, came to the state in 1855, and is well known. Dr. Whitis was educated in the public schools of Austin, graduating from the high school in 1877. He was married in Dallas, February 3, 1892, to Miss Frances E. Weichsel, daughter of Francis Weichsel and a sister of C. Weichsel, a prominent Dallas business man. He is identified with the State and County Medical Societies and is prominently connected with the Second Presbyterian Church, being an elder in the congregation.

When he came to Dallas it was a city of about thirty or thirty-five thousand people, and was an important distributing point even at that time, and was the leading saddlery and leather products market of the state. It has always been a great city, he says, and at the present time has a brighter future than at any time in its past history. He is confident that it will be the greatest medical center in the Southwest.

 **R. JOHN H. DEAN**, 528-29 Wilson building, specialist in genito-urinary diseases and one of the best known men in this line in the Southwest, came to Dallas from Waco in 1906 and for fourteen years has been professor of Urology and Venerology in the medical department of Baylor University. Several years he was a member of the executive staff of the Baptist Memorial Sanitarium and on the visiting staff of the Parkland Hospital.


Dr. Dean is a native Texan and was born at Waco July 23, 1879, a son of Dr. J. L. and Anna Augusta (Ferguson) Dean. His father was one of the most prominent physicians and surgeons of Central Texas for many years and during the Civil war was attached to the medical department of General Lee's Division of the Confederate Army. His parents were residents of South Carolina and came to Texas following the close of the Civil War.

The early education of Dr. Dean was received in the public schools and at the Waco High School where he graduated in 1897 after which he had two years of pre-medical study at Baylor University. He then had two years work in the medical department of Tulane University and graduated at Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia in 1904, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He began active practice at Waco in June, 1904 and continued there until October 1906, when he removed to Dallas.

On November 1, 1905, Dr. Dean was married to Miss Carrie Rebecca Slaughter, daughter of the late C. C. Slaughter, pioneer cattle man and philanthropist of Dallas and who aided largely in the building of the Great Baptist Memorial Sanitarium. Dr. and Mrs. Dean have one son, John Henry, Jr. They reside at 411 North Fitzhugh Avenue.

Dr. Dean is a member of the American Urological Association, the American Medical Association, the State, County, North Texas and Southern Medical Societies. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of Hella Temple Shrine, the City Club and Lakewood Country Club.

In the opinion of Dr. Dean there is absolutely no doubt that Dallas will become the great medical center of Texas by reason of the vast territory tributary to Dallas and the facilities provided here for medical research work.


 **R. ELISHA S. GORDON, M. D.**, physician and surgeon, 525 Wilson Building, formerly an associate of Dr. Small, began his medical career in Dallas and has been a familiar figure in medical circles of the city for about fifteen years. He has devoted a great deal of time and study to gynecological and obstetrical subjects and is now specializing in these branches of the profession. He began his practise in Dallas in 1906.

Dr. Gordon is a native of Texas and was born in Ellis County December 21, 1877. He is a son of Elisha S. and Rebecca (Lancrest) Gordon and received his preliminary education in the public schools of his native county. His parents were pioneer residents of Texas and were actively connected with the events of the reconstruction period following the close of the Civil War.

As a boy Dr. Gordon received his first employment in a drug store and after reaching manhood decided to study pharmacy. He entered the pharmaceutical department of the University of Texas, graduating in 1897 with the degree of Ph. G. He was connected with a drug store in Forney for a while and in 1900 came to Dallas and became associated with the Oak Cliff Pharmacy where he remained until entering the medical department of Southwestern University to take up his medical studies. He graduated at Southwestern with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1906 and after one year as interne in Saint Paul's Sanitarium began general practise in Dallas.

Dr. Gordon was married in Dallas in 1908 to Miss Walker Hargreth, member of a well known Dallas family. They have three children, Manly, James and Elizabeth.

Deeply interested in seeing Dallas become a great medical center, Dr. Gordon also is interested in the movement for obtaining additional hospital and clinical facilities for the city. He is a member of the American Medical Association, Texas State Medical Society and Dallas County Medical Society.

 **R. GARTH A. RIDDLER, M. D.**, physician and surgeon, Dallas, has done some valuable work for the city of Dallas in its health department and is now engaged in private practise, having left the service of the city in 1914 after being made assistant city health officer and serving in that capacity for two years. Dr. Riddler was connected with the City Hospital during 1911 and 1912.

A native of Missouri, Dr. Riddler was born at Jefferson City, the capital of the state, September 3, 1882. He is a son of Dr. John A. and Sophia (Sharp) Riddler. His father was a well known physician of Jefferson City.

After attending the public schools and the high schools of Jefferson City and Kansas City, Dr. Riddler came to Dallas and entered the medical department of Southwestern University, completing his studies and graduating with the degree of doctor



Jno. H. Brann M.D.

of medicine in 1911. He served an internship at the City Hospital after his graduation and in 1914 began private practise.

In 1917 Dr. Riddler was married in Dallas to Mrs. Lydia Jackson, daughter of R. B. Courtney, well known railroad man and division passenger agent for the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway. They have three children, Courtney and Garth A., Jr., and John Richard. They reside at 3208 Douglas Street.

Dr. Riddler is a Mason and is a member of the American Medical Association, Texas Medical Society and the Dallas County Medical Society. He is deeply interested in the movement to make Dallas a great medical center and has also taken a deep interest in the efforts of members of the profession to obtain additional hospital facilities for the city.



R. ROBERT WALLACE BARNES, 901½ West Jefferson Street, Oak Cliff, came to Dallas from Waco, Texas, in 1907, and has been active in the practice of his profession here for nearly fourteen years. For the past eleven years Dr. Barnes has been located in Oak Cliff, although his practice is not limited to any particular section of Dallas nor has he ever specialized in any particular phase of medicine or surgery, having done general practice since his entry into the medical profession.

Dr. Barnes is a native of Arkansas and was born at Ozark January 13, 1869. He is a son of W. E. and Margaret (Anderson) Barnes, both natives of Arkansas, who came to Texas in 1894 and settled at Waco. His father was a well known planter for many years but is now retired.

Dr. Barnes was reared on a farm and attended the public schools of Arkansas, later taking an academic course at Hendricks College. He entered the medical department of the University of Arkansas and in 1892 graduated with the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

Dr. Barnes began practice at Altus, Arkansas, remaining there until September, 1894, when he removed to Waco, continuing to practice there until 1907 when he came to Dallas.

On October 25, 1895, he was married at Waco to Miss Nettie Corbell, daughter of John C. Corbell, well known McLennan County rancher. They have one daughter, Wanda Margaret, now married to King S. Williamson, well known Dallas attorney.

Dr. Barnes is an enthusiastic booster for Dallas and especially for Oak Cliff, pointing to the fact that the population of that section of the city has doubled in the last nine years and further that Oak Cliff has some of the finest schools, churches and residences in the South. He expects to see Dallas a great Medical Center and has always co-operated in the movement looking to that end. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and a communicant of the Methodist Church.



R. WILLIAM M. LIVELY, former professor of obstetrics in the medical department of Baylor University, now engaged in general practise with offices at 101½ North Lancaster Street, Oak Cliff, or Station "A," Dallas, came to Dallas on November 16, 1897, from Detroit, Texas, and has been a well known figure in medical circles of Dallas for nearly 23 years. He held the chair of obstetrics at Baylor Medical College for three years and is now a member of the medical staff of Parkland Hospital.

Dr. Lively is a native of Mississippi and was born in Tate County, March 26, 1864. His parents were J. M. and Mary (Richert) Lively, well known residents of Mississippi and Arkansas for many years. His father was a prominent Mississippi planter and had an active part in many of the stirring events of the reconstruction days following the close of the Civil War. His mother was a native of France.

Educated in the public schools of Tate County and of White County, Arkansas, Dr. Lively then attended Quitman College at Quitman, Arkansas, and Central College at Sulphur Springs, Texas. He entered the medical department of the University of Arkansas and graduated with the degree of doctor of medicine in 1892. He began active practise at Rosebud, Arkansas, and in 1893 removed to Detroit, Texas, remaining there until he came to Dallas in 1897. Dr. Lively took a post graduate course at the New York Post Graduate Medical School in 1897.

On December 4, 1890, Dr. Lively was married at Searcy, Arkansas, to Miss Ola Baugh, member of a well known family of White County, Arkansas. They have five children, C. B., who served two years with the expeditionary forces in France, E. P., of Dallas Telephone Co., Mrs. H. D. Yeargan, Mrs. R. K. Porter of Santa Maria, and Wm. M., Jr. The family resides at 516 East Jefferson.

Dr. Lively is a member of the State, County and North Texas Medical Societies and believes Dallas has bright prospects for becoming the medical center of the Southwest.



R. R. H. DANIEL, eye, ear, nose and throat specialist, 612, 614 Wilson building, occupies a prominent place among the men of his profession in Dallas. Graduating from the medical department of the Southern Methodist University in 1913, with the degree of M. D., he came to Dallas and for one year was house physician at St. Paul's Sanitarium, has been on the hospital staff of the same sanitarium for the past eight years and was at one time on the teaching staff of the Southwestern University.

Devoting himself entirely to the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, Dr. Daniel has naturally made a very exhaustive study of this department of his profession. He has built up a large practise and ranks high as a physician and citizen.

Dr. Daniel is a native of Dallas County, born within twelve miles of the city on December 1, 1874. His parents were among the early settlers of the county, his father, R. N. Daniel, a prominent planter and at one time county commissioner, coming to Dallas County in 1853. His mother, Frances (Palmer) Daniel, was a member of a Missouri family that came to the county about the same time.

Dr. Daniel graduated from the high school at Duncanville, Dallas County, in 1897. He was married to Miss Beulah Fite, a native of Dallas County, at Duncanville, December 26, 1898, and they have five children, Mable, Ruby, Marjorie, Robert and Mary. The family home is at 4722 Swiss Avenue. He is a 32d degree Scottish Rite Mason and a member of Hella Temple Shrine; belongs to the American Medical Association, the State Medical Society and the Dallas County Medical Society. His church affiliation is with the Methodist denomination.



JOSEPH H. MONTGOMERY, Dallas' leading photographer, proprietor of the magnificent studio, corner of Akard and Elm Streets, over Liggett's Drug Store, where the most artistic "portraits by photography" are made, occupies a leading place among the photographers of the Southwest.

The opening of this beautiful studio in 1921, marked a new epoch in the art of portraiture in Dallas and was the culmination of the dreams of its proprietor, backed by a long period of experience in making the finest class of portraiture. In the designing and building of this unexcelled studio, everything was considered and combined to make a place of par excellence for the taking and finishing of fine portraits. One needs only to visit the studio to recognize the builder's triumph in giving Dallas the finest place of its kind that can be found in the Southwest.

Mr. Montgomery has made a long study of the art of fine portraiture and has many of the attributes essential in the best class of work in finding the best expressions of the human countenance, regulating the proper lighting effects, and securing the best possible poses. In the finishing department he employs high grade artists who know how to turn out the best class of workmanship.

His son, Berner Montgomery, chief assistant, studied in the leading studios of Washington, D. C., and other leading cities in the East, learning the art of up-to-date photography. Mr. Montgomery, Jr., also has many attributes that qualify him as an artistic photographer and has contributed a great deal toward the success of the studio.

A native Texan, Mr. Montgomery was born in Hempstead in 1883. His parents were Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Montgomery, of Yoakum, Texas. His father was a well known and successful contractor of Yoakum. Joseph Montgomery received his education in the public schools of Yoakum, after which he went into the photograph business with his elder brother. He later owned and operated a studio at Yoakum, Eagle Lake, Victoria and Corsicana, Texas, the latter place where he continued until 1917 when, in search of a wider field of activity, he moved to Dallas. He first located at 1102 Elm Street where he built up a reputation and a large clientele. Here he continued until he moved to the present location.

Mr. Montgomery was married in 1903 to Miss Jewel Berner, daughter of F. A. Berner, of San Felipe, Texas. They have one son, Berner, who is associated in the business with his father in the studio. The family residence is at 4929 Worth Street, Dallas.

Mr. Montgomery is president of the Southwestern Professional Photographer's Association, which includes the states of Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana and Arkansas. He holds a membership in the Elks Club, Glen Haven Country Club, Dallas Athletic Club, Kiwanis Club and the Christian Church. He is also a Scottish Rite Mason and member of Hella Temple Shrine.



HENRY C. HUGHES, secretary and manager of Hughes Bros., Manufacturing Co., manufacturing confectioners, 1401-7 South Ervay street, is a native of Dallas, and has been connected with this firm ever since he left school. His father, John V. Hughes, is president of the company, Royal A. Ferris, vice-president, and C. E. Gardner, treasurer.

The Hughes business is one of the early institutions of Dallas, having been established in 1878 by Dr. Frederick E. Hughes, grandfather of Henry Hughes. Three sons of the originator of the business, John V., F. V., and George V., inherited the business, and at the present time John V. Hughes is the only son actively identified with the concern, and the subject of this sketch is the only son of John V. Hughes connected with the business.

The company manufactures a complete line of candies and confectioneries, chocolates, package goods and pail specialties, and enjoys a large business throughout the Dallas trade territory. The business has grown from a very small beginning to one of the largest in the Southwest and is well known for the quality of its products and its business integrity. For years the name of Hughes Bros. has been a familiar one in the homes of the people in Texas and the adjacent states.

Mr. Hughes is a native of Dallas, born in 1885, and educated in the Dallas Public schools, St. Matthews Academy and Georgetown University. He was married in St. Louis, Mo., to Miss Frances Albert, in 1910, and has one son, Henry C. Jr. The family home is located at 3601 Gillon avenue, Highland Park. He is a member of the Dallas Country Club, the Chamber of Commerce and the Automobile Club, the New Athletic Club and the Holy Trinity Church. Mr. Hughes is interested in all civic matters pertaining to Dallas and never loses an opportunity to cooperate in any movement to make it a greater and more progressive city.



W. B. KING is reputed to be one of the most capable scenic artists in the South, has to his credit some of the finest scenic work in theatres that can be found anywhere.

The scenic decorations of some of the best known theatres of Dallas, including the Majestic, the Hippodrome and the Jefferson, stand as examples of his artistic skill. He has also done a great deal of work for the Southern Enterprises Corporation and has furnished the scenery for a number of theatres throughout Texas. In addition to himself, two men are employed in his shop and a third is on the road.

Mr. King was born in Verdun, Illinois, March 26, 1885. His father, T. J. King, was a native of Alabama and his mother, Frances (Lee) King, was from Oklahoma. Mr. King was educated in the schools of Chicago and New Orleans and spent much time attending night schools. In 1901 he went with Clark Cox, a scenic artist of New Orleans and worked with him in the preparing of floats for the Mardi Gras and for various occasions in other places. He remained in New Orleans until 1910 in which year he came to Texas and began business for himself. In 1916 he opened the Dallas studio with which he has since remained.

Mr. King was married in September, 1908, to Miss Lillian Ellis whose family was from Pennsylvania but who was reared in Chicago. There are two children, Samuel Bartram and Shirley Laverne. The King residence is at 3302 South Harwood Street.

Although he is not to be classed among the older citizens of the city, there is no man in Dallas who is more confident of her promising future or who supports her public enterprises with more enthusiasm. He is a Maccabee and a member of the Knights of Pythias Lodge.



Joseph H. Montgomery

CHARLES F. WEILAND, owner of the Charles F. Weiland Undertaking Company and president of the New Process Bakery, both located in Dallas, has been one of the leading business men of Dallas for several years. His undertaking establishment has earned him a reputation throughout Texas of being an honest, upright and capable business man. His social activities have gained for him the reputation throughout this community as being a philanthropist and citizen of the ideal type.

The Charles F. Weiland Undertaking Company, unincorporated, was established by him in 1910. Starting in a most unpropitious way with a hole in the wall as an office, and a one horse shay as a hearse, the Weiland Undertaking Company has had a most prodigious growth until at the present time it is the second largest undertaking company in the city. The offices and chapel of the company are located at 517 North Ervay Street.

The New Process Bakery was opened in Dallas in the month of May, 1919, and in a short while had made a name for itself as one of the best bakeries of the down town district. The bakery is located at 1521 Elm Street.

In the year 1870, at Indianapolis, Indiana, Charles F. Weiland, son of Mr. and Mrs. William C. Weiland, was born. The elder Mr. Weiland was one of the pioneer grocery men of Indianapolis having been engaged in that business for fifty-seven years. He was one of the earliest settlers coming to that part of the country, which was then unsettled, when the Indians roamed the plains and made the life of the "pale face" a most hazardous one. The public schools of Indianapolis furnished the younger Mr. Weiland his education. After graduating he began traveling as the representative of northern vehicle manufacturers. It was in 1893 that he first set foot on Texas soil and from that time on has been a loyal supporter of the Lone Star State, and has many friends in all cities and towns of Texas. He traveled the entire state for seventeen years, representing several buggy manufacturers up until 1910 when he established his present business. Since that time he has taken interest in other concerns, among which may be classed the New Process Bakery. He also is on the board of the Dallas Street Railway Company.

Mr. Weiland married Miss Cora May Goodman on December 31, 1895. They have one child, Miss Alice Weiland, who is a graduate of the Dallas high school and the Southern Methodist University. Mrs. Weiland is active in women's clubs throughout the state, being county chairman of Rural Life, third vice-president of the Woman's Forum, chairman of the Empty Stocking Crusade and originator of Tag Day. She is one of the incorporators of the "Little Theatre" which has for its purpose a community wide spirit and not to be commercialized.

Mr. Weiland is a member of the following orders: Hella Temple Shrine, Pentagon No. 1080, A. F. and A. M. Consistory No. 2, Scottish Rite Mason, is the supreme representative of the Knights of Pythias and Imperial Sheik, which is an officer in the Imperial Palace of the dramatic order of Knights of Khorassan and past dictator of the Loyal Order of Moose. He is a past president of the Kiwanis Club, a member of the Automobile Club, the Lakewood Country Club and the Advertising League, Odd Fellows and B. P. O. Elks.

EDGAR PADGITT. Back in 1869, when the great metropolis of the Southwest—Dallas—now stretching for miles along the banks of the Trinity—was a little village of small stores, grouped around the court house square, there was established here the house of Padgitt Bros., founded by J. D. and W. C. Padgitt, brothers.

Today this pioneer organization, keeping pace with its environment, is recognized as one of the largest and most progressive of the South's wholesalers of harness, saddles, leather findings, tires and truck bodies. The present location of the business is at 1020 Commerce Street. The interests of the late W. C. Padgitt, deceased, are represented by his four sons. Mr. J. D. Padgitt still serves the company as president, and has his two sons associated with him.

R. Edgar Padgitt, credit manager of Padgitt Bros., was born in Dallas; he received his education in the public schools and at the Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va. In 1914 he married Miss Lucile Perkins, daughter of Judge and Mrs. E. B. Perkins, of Dallas.

Mr. Padgitt is a Shriner and a member of the Dallas Country Club. He attends the First Presbyterian Church. His residence address is 4816 St. John's Drive, Highland Park.

EDWARD F. PITTMAN, general manager of the G. H. Pittman & Brother, wholesale firm dealing in photographic supplies at Ervay and Pacific Avenues, directs a fastly growing industry and conducts the only exclusive supply house for a half dozen states—Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona. The business was founded in 1900 by G. H. and E. F. Pittman. The advance from the faint old tin-type prints that marked the beginning of a science, as our fathers knew it, to the present day life-like creations that will preserve the image of youth for its old days and even for generations to come, is a marvel that is Aladdin-like indeed. The harnessing of the industry for magazine and press work, and now for great display advertising, is one of the latest unfolding possibilities of the trade. These advances multiply a thousand-fold the call upon the wholesale dealer, and it is because G. H. Pittman & Bro. are measuring up to this demand that they today have the largest photographic supply house in the South.

Mr. Pittman was born February 10, 1867, at St. Louis, Mo. Appreciating the advantages of the great Lone Star State, the family immigrated to Texas and Edward F. Pittman first arrived in Dallas as a youth in 1886. He returned, however, to his native state, Missouri, when later he selected a bride, Miss Mae Wright. They have two children, George H. and Katherine Pittman.

Mr. Pittman volunteered his services to Uncle Sam in 1917 and was assigned to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for training in the naval aviation, completing his course and receiving his commission as ensign at Key West and Pensacola, Florida.

The fact that Mr. Pittman's firm has succeeded in becoming the leading photographic supply house in the Southwest is the best proof of his progressiveness which so well identifies him with the Chicago of the Southwest.

VAN ZANDT JARVIS, Fort Worth, Texas, has a large place in Tarrant County activities as pioneer, cattleman, banker and capitalist, and is known in the cattle industry throughout the United States and Central America as a producer of thoroughbred Short Horns and Herefords. He comes of a family whose activities are inseparably interwoven with Texas history, whether from the viewpoint of statesmen, warriors, or men of big business.

Van Zandt Jarvis is a native Texan; he was born in Tarrant County, in 1873. His father and mother both are illustrious in Texas nobility. J. J. Jarvis, his father, was a native of North Carolina who came to Texas in 1857, locating in Wood County as an attorney and later was district attorney and then district judge for that county; in 1873, he moved to Fort Worth and there practiced law until 1881 when he began service in the state legislature, returning after that, to Fort Worth. His mother, Ida Van Zandt Jarvis, was born in Washington, D. C., as her father, Isaac Van Zandt, was minister there from the Republic of Texas. He was a great and intimate friend of Sam Houston and after his return to Texas he was in the race for the governorship but died of the yellow fever, at Houston, Texas, before the election. The Fort Worth public schools and Texas Christian University, at that time at Thorpe Springs, gave Mr. Jarvis his education. From that date he has been active in business, prominent as cattleman, banker and in real estate. He owns 4,000 acres in Tarrant County, 2,500 of which are in cultivation and the remainder in ranches, and has 28,000 acres of land in Erath and Hood counties. He has 2,000 registered Short Horns and Hereford breed cows from which he raises and ships thoroughbreds to all parts of the United States, Mexico, South America and Central America. He also buys and fattens steers for the market. He is a director of the Fort Worth National Bank, a stockholder in the First National Bank of Fort Worth, and of the Haslett State Bank at Haslett, Texas.

In 1901, in Fort Worth, Texas, Miss Ann Burgess, daughter of J. W. Burgess, deceased, a cattleman known all over Texas, became the bride of Mr. Jarvis. They have five children: Van Zandt, Jr., Priscilla, Jane, Mary and John Lycurgus. The family residence is a beautiful suburban home.

Mr. Jarvis is a member of the Cattle Raisers' Association, the Short Horn Association, and the Hereford Association.

He is a member of the executive committee of Fat Stock Show, the Great Southwestern Exposition, one of the greatest of its kind in the world, is a director of the Chamber of Commerce, a distinct honor, inasmuch as Mr. Jarvis resides outside the city limits. He is a member of the board of trustees of Texas Christian University and chairman of the finance committee. He has had a prominent part in making his city, Fort Worth, the largest calf market in the world and one of the best breeding centers in the United States.

LUTHER H. VAN ZANDT, owner and manager of the Van Zandt Iron Works, 209 West Railroad Street, Fort Worth, is skilled in the output of ice and refrigerator machinery which his plant is engaged in manufacturing. Established in February of 1899, the Van Zandt Iron Works is well known to the South-

west and has enjoyed an extensive share in the production and installation of refrigerator plants. It bids well in the business of the Southwest in its line today.

Mr. Van Zandt is a native Texan and a native of Fort Worth where he was born in August, 1871, of noted Texan lineage. His father, Dr. J. L. Van Zandt, retired, who practised medicine in this city for about 50 years. His mother was Ellen Henderson (Van Zandt) native of Texas, born in Marshall. After a thorough course in the Thorpe Springs and Fort Worth school systems, Luther H. Van Zandt attended the University of Michigan, where he studied mechanical and electrical engineering. His schooling finds its full fruition in his manufacturing work of today. His plant has a floor space 103 feet by 230 feet and employs fifteen workmen. Installation service on machinery they manufacture is maintained by the company. The Van Zandt Iron Works in its beginning was a partnership organization but today Luther H. Van Zandt is sole owner.

In Clarksville, Tenn., in 1907, Miss Keesee, a native of Tennessee, became the bride of Mr. Van Zandt. William, Gertrude, Henderson and Nell are the four children of this union and the family residence is at 1818 Henderson Avenue.

Mr. Van Zandt is a leader in business circles of his metropolis; he is thoroughly entitled to be ranked with those who have attained success of the first magnitude. The name Van Zandt, through its historical associations with the Republic of Texas and now with the state affairs, as bankers, as business men of marked ability, has sterling worth throughout the Lone Star State. Luther H. Van Zandt well perpetuates the name, the ability and the success, as well as service to the public in which he is eminent. He is identified not only with business interests but throws the full weight of his influence and helpfulness to every civic enterprise of worth.

BARNEY SMITH is best known to the citizens of Fort Worth by his long association in the city with the George W. Armstrong Company, of which institution he was vice-president and general manager, and which he aided in building up to be one of the leading manufacturing companies of Texas.

The greater part of the life of Mr. Smith has been associated with machinery and the manufacturing of various kinds of iron and steel commodities. He has worked in all capacities with machinery, from the position as blacksmith, draftsman, to the manager of the large manufacturing plant, with nearly five hundred employees under his management.

The story of the life of Barney Smith would read much like that of many citizens of today, who have started in at the bottom of the wrung and worked up through energy and persistence to the top of the ladder of success. He was born in Dayton, Ohio, April 6, 1881. His parents were A. J. and Sarah Smith, farmers of the Buckeye State. Receiving his preliminary schooling in the public schools of Ohio and Indiana, he was graduated from the University of Indiana Law College, at Bloomington, Ind., in 1898. Becoming admitted to the bar, he opened up a law practice at Muncie, Ind., where he, through ill-health, found it necessary to give up his practice. In order to build up his constitution and physique he went to work in a black-



Van Landh Jarvis

smith shop in the iron mills of Muncie, Ind. He rapidly advanced up to a position as foreman of a number of departments. He later was associated with the Republic Iron & Steel Company and the Highland Iron and Steel Company of Terra Haute, Indiana, remaining until 1904, when he accepted a position with the Helmbacher Rolling & Forge Company. While working in the shops, Mr. Smith became a student in the Scranton Correspondence School and by ardent and persistent study during spare hours secured a finished education as a mechanical engineer, to which he has owed much of his success in the mechanical world. On coming to Fort Worth in 1906, he became associated with the George W. Armstrong Company. In 1910 he became the superintendent of the entire plant, in 1912 was elected vice-president of the institution and under his management it grew to be one of the leading industries in the Southwest. January 1, 1921, he severed his relations with the George W. Armstrong Company to look after his own interests, handling iron and steel products with offices in the Burkburnett Building.

The marriage of Mr. Smith to Miss Julia A. Turner, daughter of James B. Turner, a Tarrant County farmer, took place at Terra Haute, Indiana, in 1903. They are the parents of four children, Beatrice, Barney, Jr., Anna Belle and Alma Delle, the two last being twins.

Barney Smith is a Mason with both the Scottish and York Rites, being a member of the Fort Worth Commandery No. 19, Moslah Temple Shrine and Dallas Consistory No. 2. He is a member of the Riverside Country Club, Fort Worth Club, and the Rotary Club. Throughout the entire period of his residence in Fort Worth, Mr. Smith has taken an active interest and a leading part in all civic affairs, which are launched for the progress of Fort Worth. He has been a potent factor in the commercial and industrial development of the Panther City.



B. NEWHALL, president and general manager of the Newhall Labor Saving Equipment Company, offices in the Reynolds Building, is one of the real big business men of Fort Worth, identified with its commercial, industrial, civic and social life for the past fourteen years and a strong believer in the future greatness of his city. Connected with him in the Newhall company are his two sons, G. H. Newhall, a graduate of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., as secretary-treasurer, and N. H. Newhall, graduate engineer of Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J., as engineer. The company are manufacturers' agents for conveying machinery of all kinds for factories, warehouses and industrial plants desiring the best facilities for speeding up production, cutting down labor costs, etc. The following Fort Worth concerns are a few of the most prominent that have been supplied with equipment sold by the Newhall company: Swift & Co., Armour & Co., Smith Bros. Elevator Co., Fort Worth Stock Yards, Star Telegram News Building, North Texas Traction Co., Burrus Mill and Elevator Co., Trades Cotton Oil Co., Nissley Creamery Co., and many others. The company's Texas territory extends from Parallel 31 degrees to Red River.

Mr. Newhall came to Fort Worth in 1907, and in 1916 he established his present business, to handle chiefly labor saving devices manufactured by the

Mathews Gravity Carrier Company. Since then other companies have been added to the list of those the firm represents, until today the company is in a position to furnish every class of labor saving equipment made, and is always able to show to advantage such equipment and how it will speed up production.

Graduating from the Worcester Polytechnic of Worcester, Mass., in 1882 with the degree of M. E., Mr. Newhall worked as a machinery designer and salesman for several large eastern companies and was master mechanic for the American Axe Co. (formerly Douglas Axe Co.), for six years. For many years he traveled over southern territory as machinery salesman, and from 1909 until he engaged in business in Fort Worth, he was engineer and salesman for the Southwestern Mechanical Co. of Fort Worth.

Mr. Newhall is a native of Boston, Mass., born in 1860, son of Maurice B. Newhall. He was educated in the public and high schools of Boston. His wife was a Miss Annie F. Hubbard, and they have four children, two sons and two daughters, the latter being Mrs. J. M. Barnhart, of Childress, Texas, and Mrs. Lewis Kowalski, of Brownsville, Texas. The family home in Fort Worth is in beautiful Arlington Heights. Mr. Newhall is identified with the Chamber of Commerce, the Salesmanship Club, the Rotary Club, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers of New York and the Sons of the American Revolution.



ALLEN G. BUTLER, vice-president of the Texas Manufacturing Company, manages this company's business at 321 Fifteenth Street, Fort Worth, where they are engaged in turning out a line of mill, gin, steam and water plant supplies for a growing trade extending throughout Texas and Oklahoma and other states of the Southwestern group.

Mr. Butler was born in 1884, in Belton, Texas, where he received his earlier schooling, but later attended a preparatory school in Virginia. His parents, George J. Butler and Sarah James Butler, both are now deceased. In 1915 he was married in Marlin, Texas, to Miss Allouse Ragland, daughter of William Ragland and a native of San Antonio. They have one child, a son, Master A. J. Butler, and reside at 1731 Sixth Avenue, Fort Worth.

After making an early start with the Texas Manufacturing Company in 1900, Mr. Butler has, so to speak, grown up with the business, which has been established for 26 years. Mr. Butler is now realizing the benefit of sticking to one thing. When he first started out as a young man he made a modest beginning with this concern and he is now its active head by virtue of personal efficiency as well as that very fundamental rule of success, which depends upon the perseverance of the individual. For many years he was active as a salesman, traveling throughout the Southwest territory, but since 1913 has been head of the organization as vice-president and manager.

Associated with him are Sam Davidson, president; A. J. Panstch, secretary, and A. H. Davidson, treasurer. At their place of business in Fort Worth this company has a building of three floors and basement all of which afford 40,000 square feet of floor space. Here are employed 35 people, while there are ten men on the road traveling in Texas and Oklahoma.



S. LARD, president of Nissley Creamery Co., established at Fort Worth in 1901, belongs to that type of men who begin in a small way and grow. The Nissley Creamery Company started in business with small capital and 900 feet of floor space, and in 1917 it had a new building with 30,000 square feet of floor space, seventy-five employes in the main plant, three manufacturing branches, nine sales branches and twelve men on the road covering all of Texas, part of Louisiana, Arkansas, and New Mexico, is preparing to send its forces into Old Mexico, and did four million dollars' worth of business in 1920. The main product of the company is the celebrated "Mistletoe" brand of butter, one of the most popular brands and the largest seller in the territory in which it is distributed. T. W. Robinson of Fort Worth, is vice-president of the company.

Mr. Lard went into the company on a salary and in 1908 was elected president of the company in appreciation of the remarkable and high character of service he had given the company as an employee, and the great success made by the company is evidence of his splendid business ability and executive management. He is also a director in the National Bank of Commerce, Fort Worth, and owns leases and other holdings in the various Oil Fields. He is a native of Riley County, Kansas, born October 9th, 1886, and was educated in the public schools there and at the Kansas Agricultural School, where he studied dairying and acquired that knowledge of the business that has made it possible for him to become the head of one of the largest creamery concerns in the South. His father, S. B. Lard, deceased, was a Kansas farmer. Mr. Lard was married in Fort Worth in 1907, to Miss Mary Potishman daughter of H. Potishman. They have one son, Homer 12 years of age. Mr. Lard is a Scottish Rite Mason and member of Moslah Temple Shrine, and Dallas Consistory No. 2. In the club life in Fort Worth he is identified with the Fort Worth Club, the Rotary Club, the Elks, the Glen Garden Country Club, and the Rivercrest Country Club. He claims that his city is one of the best in Texas, and that it is growing better all the time.



BEN E. KEITH, president of the Harkrider-Keith-Cooke Company, 1801 Jones Street, wholesale fruit and produce dealers, is a native of Fort Worth and proud of it. His entire life time has been spent here and he has no desire or intention of going elsewhere to reside.

Mr. Keith was born March 20, 1882, his parents being C. S. and Mary Ellen (Lightfoot) Keith, who came to Fort Worth in 1878. His father was for many years a prominent business man of Fort Worth and was well known throughout this section. He originally came from Kentucky and the mother of Mr. Keith was a member of a prominent Indiana family.

Young Keith was educated in the public schools of his native city and at an early age entered the business world where he added to his store of knowledge that education that comes only from actual contact and experience with the duties and problems of life.

The first venture of Mr. Keith was in the fuel business in which he was engaged for a year and then for ten years he was with the Fort Worth Fuel Company and the Stewart Coal and Fuel Company, becoming manager of their yards. In 1905 he

entered the produce business with the predecessor of his present company and has been with this same concern ever since. The company was organized in 1904 and reorganized in 1912. In 1917 Mr. Keith was made president and so rapidly has the business grown that 175 people are employed in the organization. Branch houses are maintained at Abilene and Wichita Falls and the Fort Worth plant is the largest of its kind in the South.

In addition to his fruit and produce business Mr. Keith is interested in several other lines of activity, including manufacturing and jobbing and the oil industry. He is a member of the Rivercrest Country Club, Glen Garden Country Club and the Fort Worth Club, a York and Scottish Rite Mason and a member of Moslah Temple Shrine. He is Past Exalted Ruler of the Elks, ex-president of the Chamber of Commerce and at present a director. He also is a member of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association, Credit Men's Association and Ad Club.



ARTHUR SEELEY DINGEE, senior partner in the firm of Turner & Dingee, 502 Houston Street, Fort Worth, has watched for many years the growth of the Panther City, for he arrived there in 1886 from New Brunswick, Canada. Starting in as clerk in a store at \$50 per month, Mr. Dingee is today senior partner in a business maintaining twenty chain stores in Fort Worth, doing a cash business only. This business was established in 1878 by Mr. J. K. Turner under the name of Turner & McClure. In 1886 Mr. Dingee was employed by Mr. Turner and in the short space of three years so demonstrated his ability that he was made a full partner and the firm name was changed to Turner & Dingee. In 1898 Mr. Dingee took over the entire business and now has associated with him his two sons and one son-in-law, H. L. and Geo. F. Dingee and W. B. King, Jr. The Turner & Dingee stores are favorably known and well patronized by the people of Fort Worth and the success of the business speaks well for the members composing the firm.

Born in New Brunswick, Canada, May 6, 1862, Mr. Dingee spent his youth in the town of his birth and received his education in the New Brunswick grammar schools. His father, L. C. Dingee, a farmer of New Brunswick and his mother, Rebecca Smith Dingee, are both deceased. In 1888, two years after coming to Texas, Mr. Dingee was married to Miss Pink Holloway of Fort Worth. Mrs. Dingee is the daughter of H. C. Holloway who came to Fort Worth in 1851. Mr. Holloway was the builder of Tarrant county court house. Mrs. H. C. Holloway came to Texas the year it became a part of the United States and has lived in Fort Worth since 1849. Mr. Dingee's only daughter, Mary, is now the wife of W. B. King, Jr. He has two sons, Henry L. Dingee who is also married and George F. Dingee. Both of Mr. Dingee's sons are actively engaged in business. The family residence is 112 Prosser Street.

During the world war Mr. Dingee took an active part in Liberty Loan and War Savings campaigns and was inspector of meats for Swift and Armour for the English government, inspecting meat to be sent overseas.

Mr. Dingee has been a member of the Elks Lodge for many years and is an active member of the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce.



J. J. Lang



B. GEORGE, owner of the T. B. George Furniture and Carpet Company, 410-12 Houston Street, belongs to that type of business men who make true the old saying that "large oaks from little acorns grow." Directly after quitting the public schools, he went to work for a Dallas, Texas, furniture concern at \$4.50 a week, collecting and driving. One year later he was earning \$10 a week as a salesman. In 1900 he came to Fort Worth and worked for a short time for J. W. Childress Furniture Co., refinishing furniture. He then went with the Rosenthal Furniture Co. as an "all-round" man and worked for that company three years, leaving them to go with the Durett-Gorman Furniture Company as salesman. His next connection was with the Ellison Furniture Company as traveling salesman, covering West Texas. He spent several years with this company then went with an Oklahoma City furniture concern for a short while; then became traveling salesman for Foster Bros. Manufacturing Company of St. Louis. With a big lot of experience and some little money he had saved, he bought out a furniture business in Temple, Texas, operated it for one year there and then moved to Fort Worth, where he has one of the leading furniture stores in Fort Worth, the salesroom and offices occupying three floors 50x100 feet, with a three-story warehouse 50x200 feet located on the railroad tracks.

The business, when acquired by Mr. George in 1914, was located in a two-story building, 50x60 feet, and its growth since that time reflects great credit upon his knowledge of the business and his efficiency as a furniture man. During his first year in Temple he did a business of about \$33,000; the first year's business in Fort Worth approximated \$135,000, and in 1920 it went over \$200,000.

Mr. George is also one of the organizers and now is secretary and treasurer of the Coffman-Erwin Company, manufacturing stationers and office outfitters.

Mr. George is a native of Greenville, Texas, born in 1881, and educated in the public schools at Campbell. His father, L. T. George, has been a contractor in Greenville for many years, coming to Texas when he was 20 years old. He is now 70 years of age and is still actively engaged in his business.

Mr. George was married in Oklahoma City, Okla., in 1913, and he and Mrs. George live at 1212 Carson Avenue. He is an Elk and enjoys the social pleasures afforded by the Glen Garden Country Club and the Kiwanis Club and the Chamber of Commerce. He has been a resident of Fort Worth since 1900, has a large acquaintance here and believes it is the best city in Texas, and getting better all the time.



LOUIS J. LANERI, vice president of the Fort Worth Macaroni Company, Park and Dagget Streets, is one of the leading figures in the Italian colony in Fort Worth as well as one of the city's most enterprising and progressive business men. He came to Fort Worth in 1906 from New York City and became identified with the Macaroni Company, starting in at the very bottom round of the ladder in order to thoroughly master every detail of the business. After two years' service he was made a director of the company and in 1919 became vice president. Other officers of the company are John B. Laneri, president, W. J. Boesch, secretary and N. T. Mazza, treasurer.

The Fort Worth Macaroni Company is one of the largest and best equipped establishments of this kind in Texas and manufactures a high grade product which is distributed throughout Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico. With the establishment of peace in Mexico the company is also doing an extensive business in the Southern Republic. Forty-five people are employed in the plant and office.

Mr. Laneri was born at Geneva, Italy, in 1886 and is a son of A. Laneri who came to America in the early eighties. He was educated in the New York Public Schools and was employed as shipping clerk by the Wolf Bindery Company for eight years prior to coming to Fort Worth. He was reared by his uncle, John B. Laneri.

In 1909 Mr. Laneri was married in Fort Worth to Miss Mary Barbuzza, member of a well-known Italian family of that city. They have two children, John Phillip and Louis Carl. Mr. Laneri was attracted to Texas by the wonderful possibilities of the state from a commercial and industrial standpoint and states he will educate his children here.



ROBERT DRUMM, secretary and treasurer of one of the most successful seed and floral companies in the state of Texas, the Drumm Seed and Floral Company of Fort Worth, having their retail store at 507 Houston Street and their large magnificent greenhouse at Riverside, is directing an organization that has the largest and most complete line of seeds and plants in the state, and ship their line over North and West Texas and Oklahoma in large quantities. The company was established in 1889 by Mr. Drumm and has 18 acres at plant and 15 acres at the river, which requires the service of 35 employees along with the retail and wholesale stores.

He was born in New Jersey in 1853; his father, Thomas Drumm, was a native of Ireland and came to the United States when he was 17 years old and settled on a farm in Warren County, New Jersey. His schooling was had in the public schools of his native state, and one year was spent in a private school, after which it was necessary for him to enter the business world and seek the top of the mountain called success.

After being raised on a farm, Robert Drumm became interested in the florist business and worked for Geo. Acules at New York City for two years and later accepted a position with a firm that sent him to Texas to organize a crew to sell their line in that state and was given an interest in the firm one year later for looking out for their interests in Texas. He broke off his relations with that firm in 1889 and entered into the floral business for himself at Fort Worth, which has now grown to be one of the foremost retail and wholesale houses in the Southwest.

He was married to Mrs. Nannie Cross (James), widow of Thomas James, at Fort Worth on August 13, 1891, and resides with his wife at 1010 Fifth Avenue, Fort Worth. Six clubs and fraternal organizations of Fort Worth claim Robert Drumm as their brother and member, the Kiwanis Club, Knights of Columbus, Ad League, Lions and the Woodmen of the World. A farm in Tarrant County owned by him bring back the memories of the tilling of the soil by the son of Thomas Drumm on a picturesque farm of New Jersey.



LOYD HAWLEY McKEE, vice-president and general manager Waples-Platter Grocery Company, wholesale grocers, 1819 Jones Street, came to Fort Worth from Louisiana in 1906 and since 1907 has been identified with the Waples-Platter Company.

A native of the "show me" state, Mr. McKee was born at Macon, Missouri, October 15, 1875. His father was Edwin McKee, a well known merchant of Macon and formerly of New York State, but who is now retired and living in Fort Worth. His mother was formerly Miss Frances Hawley, member of a well known New York family.

Young McKee was given a good education in the best private schools of Macon and early in life began an active merchandising career which he has consistently and steadily followed. He was first engaged in business with his father at Macon from 1892 to 1900 and then started in the coal business in North, Missouri. From 1902 until 1904 he was in the lumber business in Louisiana. In 1906 he came to Fort Worth and for two years was engaged in the manufacture and sale of windmills. In 1907 he went with the Waples-Platter Grocery Company as assistant cashier and in 1909 was made manager of the Fort Worth house, later becoming also vice-president of the company. The business of the Fort Worth house and its branches has increased until the sales total 15 million dollars a year and a total of three hundred people are employed.

On April 19, 1907, Mr. McKee was married at Fort Worth to Miss Helen Waples, daughter of the late John G. Waples, well known wholesale grocery merchant of Fort Worth. They have three children, Edward, Helen and John Paul.

Mr. McKee is a director in the National Bank of Commerce, Burton-Lingo Lumber Co., of Fort Worth and the Burton Lumber Company of Dallas and Houston; the Waples-Painter Lumber Company of Gainesville, Strawn Mining Company of Strawn and the Waples Lumber Company of Galveston. He is a member of the Rivercrest Country and Fort Worth Clubs, Chamber of Commerce, Merchants and Manufacturers Association and Credit Men's Association. He is a consistent Fort Worth booster and declares this is the logical distributing point for this part of Texas because of its unequaled railroad facilities.



JOSEPH W. SANGER, general manager of Sanger Brothers, retail store at Main, Houston and Second Streets, came to Fort Worth from Waco when the Sanger Brothers' establishment was opened in 1918. Prior to that time he had been with the firm which his father organized in Waco.

A native of Waco, Mr. Sanger was born January 26, 1884, the son of Lehman and Isabella (Wenk) Sanger, pioneer residents of Waco. Mr. Lehman Sanger was one of the original organizers of the firm of Sanger Brothers which in recent years has been merged into a corporation owning large wholesale and retail stores at Dallas and Waco and a retail establishment at Fort Worth.

The business of the company in Fort Worth has grown materially and it is planned to establish here a thoroughly modern department store. The present building has 25,000 square feet of floor space and 275 people are employed in the organization. The annual sales aggregate two and a half million dollars.

Mr. Sanger was educated in the public schools and the Waco high school and he later attended the Philadelphia Textile School where he graduated in 1903.

The first business engaged in by Mr. Sanger was a brokerage business which he conducted in Waco from 1907 to 1909. He then entered the Sanger Brothers organization and was connected with the wholesale department in Waco until 1912. From 1913 to 1918 he had charge of Sanger Brothers' Waco store, known as the Famous, and then came to Fort Worth as co-manager with Mr. C. L. Ettelson of the local establishment.

Mr. Sanger is optimistic over the company's prospects in Fort Worth and believes the splendid surrounding territory and trade facilities make this the logical point for extensive development of their present retail business.

On April 14, 1913, Mr. Sanger was married to Miss Elsa Liebman, daughter of N. Liebman of Dallas, vice-president of the Texas Paper Company and one of Dallas' most prominent business men. They have two children, Elsa and Joseph L.

Mr. Sanger is a Scottish Rite thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Dallas Scottish Rite Organization, and a member of Moslah Temple Shrine at Fort Worth. He is a director of the Chamber of Commerce, a member of the Rivercrest Country Club, Fort Worth Club and the Kiwanis Club. He is a communicant of Beth-el Temple and a member of the Welfare Association.



M. PRALL, president and manager of the Prall-Huff Company, Inc., 411-17 West Railroad Avenue, Fort Worth, is widely known in the bottling trade throughout Texas and Southern Oklahoma, and although he has had his present connection only since April, 1920 the success of his efforts in this business is most gratifying if one may judge by the figures showing their growth in volume. The business was started in January, 1919, and the first year's volume was \$72,000, while for 1920 this approximates \$200,000. Associated with Mr. Prall are J. B. Huff, vice-president, and J. H. Watkins, secretary.

Mr. Prall's company is engaged in manufacturing bottled goods, extracts and a full line of restaurant, hotel and soda fountain supplies. At their plant in Fort Worth they have 6,500 square feet of floor space and here five men are employed while they have four salesmen outside—two city salesmen and two traveling in the territory served.

Mr. Prall is a native of Kentucky and at the time of his birth, 1889, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Prall, were living in Fairview. At the present time his father is retired and living in Longview, Texas. Mr. C. M. Prall came to Texas in 1912 and during the same year was married to Miss Mary Null, daughter of R. L. Null, at Wichita, Kansas. At the present time they reside at 318 Broadway.

Although he has been a resident of Fort Worth for only a short time, Mr. Prall has a wide circle of friends and is well connected socially. In Masonry he has reached the 32d degree of the Scottish Rite, has been made a Knight Templar and is a Shriner with membership in Hella Temple, Dallas. In Fort Worth he is numbered in the membership of the Fort Worth Club, and other organizations. He is an enthusiastic Fort Worth citizen and feels that the local developments of recent years are full of promise for the future.



John M. Keen

LEWIS D. FOX, president of the Home Abstract Company, 105 West Sixth Street, Fort Worth, has been engaged in the land title business in Texas for an even score of years. He is a native of Kentucky but has been a Texan for over a quarter of a century, coming to Fort Worth in 1895, where he attended the public schools for six years.

In 1901 Mr. Fox went to San Antonio, Texas, where he entered the abstract business, remaining at that place for some time, later spending three years in Houston where he installed and operated a complete abstract plant. He returned to Fort Worth in the year 1907 and shortly afterward acquired the Home Abstract Company which he has continued to operate ever since. This company was incorporated in 1907 and during the thirteen years of its existence has prepared approximately 25,000 abstracts of land titles in Tarrant County.

Associated with Mr. Fox in the Home Abstract Company are R. L. Tillery, as secretary; Nolty Cox and W. G. Howeth, as assistant managers. The combined experience of these four gentlemen in the land title business in Texas is forty-three years and this experience together with the fact that these gentlemen devote their entire time to the active conduct of its business assures the public of a highly efficient abstract service. As their slogan reads "The Title Tells the Tale" they search the title not the man.

It may be remarked in passing that Fort Worth is indeed fortunate in having four of the best equipped abstract plants in the state which enabled the public to secure highly satisfactory title service during the period of abnormal real estate activity which the city has enjoyed for the past two years.

Samuel T. and Victoria (Dryden) Fox, both natives of the Blue Grass State, were the parents of Lewis D. Fox who was born just the day before Christmas in the year 1882, at Hopkinsville, Christian County, Kentucky.

In 1906 while a resident of Houston, Mr. Fox married Miss Mary Downs, of Cleveland, Ohio. They have two children, Katherine Cecil, aged thirteen, and Downs D., nearly twelve years of age.

The family home, at 528 Henderson Street, corner of Pennsylvania Avenue, is considered one of the most beautiful in the city. The house is of the typical southern colonial style set in a grove of very fine old trees and is one of the land marks of early Fort Worth.

Men who make a success of any business or profession are usually found at the helm of organizations representing that calling. Mr. Fox is president of the Texas Abstractors Association, which is composed of about 140 of the leading abstract companies of the State. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Rotary Club and the First Christian Church.

FUMAN EARL FERGUSON, Texas manager of the Moore-Seaver Grain Company Grain and Cotton Building, Fort Worth, Texas, has for nearly ten years been an active figure in the grain business of Fort Worth. The Moore-Seaver Grain Company, with which Mr. Ferguson has been connected since 1913, the year of his arrival in Fort Worth, was organized in 1903 and maintains its home office at Kansas City, in Missouri the land of waving wheat fields. This com-

pany handles corn, oats, wheat and barley. The Fort Worth branch is a sales office for the Kansas City office and was opened in 1909. The Moore-Seaver Grain Company does an extensive business—in fact ranks high among the largest shippers of corn and oats in the Middle West. They do not exclude exporters from their list of buyers but most of their trade is domestic.

Before making his home in Fort Worth, Mr. Ferguson was a resident of Cameron, Milan County, Texas. He is a native of the Lone Star State, born in Gause, Texas, November 6, 1895. His father, W. G. Ferguson, and his mother, Mattie (Raines) Ferguson, were also native Texans. Mr. Ferguson attended the public schools of Milan, after which he completed a commercial course at the Tyler Business College. He was united in marriage to Miss Addie Largent in 1915, the wedding taking place in Fort Worth, and their home at 720 Penn Avenue is now made merry by the laughter of two boys, Ben Moore and Largent Ferguson.

Mr. Ferguson's organization affiliations are varied. He is a member of the Kiwanis Club, Y. M. C. A., Fort Worth Grain & Cotton Exchange, the firm holding membership in National Association of Grain Dealers and all leading exchanges of Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago. He is a member of the Christian Church, being president of the Men's Bible Class of Magnolia Avenue Christian Church.

ROY BINYON, well known progressive business man, secretary-treasurer and general manager of the Binyon-O'Keefe Fireproof Storage Company, is a native of Fort Worth and proud of it. He was educated here and has spent his entire business career in this city, entering the business established by his father upon completing his high school studies. He started as collector and then was made bookkeeper and assistant manager and in 1916 became general manager, later being given the position of secretary-treasurer also.

The Binyon-O'Keefe Company are forwarders of merchandise and maintain one of the largest fireproof warehouses in Texas at Seventh and Calhoun Streets, the building covering a total of 90,000 square feet. Two other warehouses are maintained having ninety and thirty-five thousand square feet of space. The company has a total of 115 employees and twenty trucks and twelve teams are engaged in handling freight. Branch houses are operated at Houston and Galveston where W. J. Binyon, Jr., brother of Mr. Roy Binyon, is in charge.

Mr. Binyon was born in Fort Worth in 1886, a son of W. J. and Leila (Howard) Binyon. His father came to Texas in 1874 and was the first man in Texas to establish a freight forwarding business, operating a line between Dallas and Fort Worth. The younger Mr. Binyon attended the public and high schools of Fort Worth and then entered business with his father.

In 1912 Mr. Binyon was married at Sherman to Miss Ethel Handy, daughter of Dr. H. L. Handy, well known Sherman dentist. They have three children, Elizabeth, Ethel Louise and Lyman.

Mr. Binyon is a thirty-second degree Mason, member of Moslah Temple Shrine and is a member of the Lions, Kiwanis Clubs and the Chamber of Commerce. He is an enthusiastic Fort Worth Booster and actively interested in many enterprises and civic projects.



BRYANT W. OWENS, 2721 Lipscomb Street, Fort Worth, owner of the B. W. Owens Lumber Company, is one of the leading lumbermen of North Texas and with a yard space of 96,000 square feet, his is one of Fort Worth's biggest lumber concerns. With a city, the lumber industry is a vital issue; as the city is aggressive and growing or dull and small so is its lumber business. Fort Worth, Texas, is unsurpassed in the rapid development and growth that has characterized it for more than twenty years; a village of a few years back, she is today a leading metropolis of Texas—and her development is just beginning. In this increase of the last twenty years the B. W. Owens Lumber Company has had a big part and in the immensity of tomorrow's development this company will be at the forefront. Other yards of the organization are at 2000 Ellis Avenue, in North Fort Worth, and at Vernon, Texas, and Mr. Owens is president of the yard at Wichita Falls, but 2721 Lipscomb is the main office and yard. They do both retail and wholesale business, and especially in the wholesale of sash and doors the business is immense. Salesmen are kept on the road continuously in south, west and north Texas. Mr. Owens is sole owner of the entire Owens Lumber Company.

Monroe County, Alabama, was the birthplace of Mr. Owens. His parents were J. S. and Martha (Jordan) Owens. In his early boyhood his parents came to Texas and here B. W. Owens has resided for over half a century. He began the lumber business in 1880 at Lancaster, Texas, where he continued for twenty years before coming to Fort Worth. The Fort Worth yard was established in 1902 and has from its opening been his headquarters.

Mr. Owens was married January 22, 1911, to Miss Nannie Trigg, daughter of Frank J. Trigg, farmer and stockman of West Texas. Mr. Owens has eight children, George H., Bryant W., Jr., Shelby, Phil, Richard, Bessie Mae who is now Mrs. Rev. W. Angel Smith of Kerrville, Texas, Wm. Howard and Mary Elizabeth. The six oldest are children by a former marriage. The family residence is at 1300 Lipscomb; the church affiliation is with the Central Methodist. Mr. Owens is a Scottish Rite Mason, a member of the South Side Blue Lodge No. 1114. He is a Shriner of Moslah Temple. As a leading lumberman in one of Texas' chief cities, Mr. Owens and his company are leaders.



B. SLOAN, 201 West Railroad Avenue, president and manager of the Sloan Lumber Company, successors to Farrar Lumber Co., which does both retail and wholesale lumber business, is among the most aggressive of Texas lumbermen. His company's plant has a ground space of 50,000 feet, which is one of the best located yards in the city of Fort Worth. Everything that is required in the list of building materials is handled by the Sloan Lumber Co. The business of this establishment is conducted along conservative lines, supplying not only a large part of the demand of the public in Fort Worth, but is shipping building supplies to out of town trade. Mr. Sloan, as a business man, is known over the state. He is connected with many business interests over Texas, a few of which are the Williford Lumber Co. at Athens, Texas, the Williford Lumber Co. at Eustace, Texas, the Williford Lumber Co. at Murcheson, Texas, the Elliott Lumber Co. at Eastland, the Midland Brass

Works at Fort Worth, the Fishburn Cleaning Co. of Fort Worth, the Vernon Parish Lumber Co. at Kurthwood, La., the National Bank of Commerce, Fort Worth—and other interests.

Mr. Sloan was born near Salisbury, N. C., on July 3, 1879. His parents are John L. and Salina Crowell Sloan. His father was a man of the old school in North Carolina. He operated a flour mill, cotton gin and saw mill in his earlier days. His native state gave him his education. As a youth, Mr. Sloan came from his home state to Texas and first entered the employ of Wm. Cameron & Co. (Inc.), and was with them for twenty years, until leaving to found the business he manages today. At the time he severed his association with the Wm. Cameron & Co. he was manager of the Fort Worth plant of that corporation.

In 1901, at Salisbury, N. C., Miss Emma Shulenberg was married to Mr. Sloan. Their residence is now in Fort Worth, Texas, at 818 Bois d'Arc—a proper street for a lumberman.

Mr. Sloan is a Knight Templar and a Shriner. His membership is with the South Side Blue Lodge No. 1114. He belongs to the Elks Lodge No. 124; he is a member of the Fort Worth Club, the Glen Garden Country Club, the Rotary Club and the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce. He is a worker in the Fort Worth Welfare Association and the Boy Scouts organization of his city. In fact Mr. Sloan is not only a worker of first rank in his own business, and connected with other business interests over the state, but he identifies himself with his home city socially and in everything that makes for its civic betterment.



C. BARBER, owner of the Barber Lumber & Mill Company, 411 East Magnolia St., Ft. Worth, Texas, is among the men of larger business in his city. The Ft. Worth yard has an area of 120,000 square feet and enjoys an extensive business in retail trade as a retail yard only. This business was started in 1909, when Mr. Barber came to Ft. Worth from Cleburne, Texas, where he had been engaged in the lumber business. The building activity of a city is dependent upon the growing condition of that city; Ft. Worth has developed along with the most fastly growing cities of the Southwest and has before her one of the most attractive and expanding futures.

Mr. Barber is a native of Mississippi, born in the city of Vicksburg, on February 29, 1868. His parents were John C. and Eunice (Satcher) Barber. The public schools of his native state started the education that was completed in Mississippi College and Poughkeepsie University of New York.

In 1898, Mr. Barber yielded to the call of the West and came to Texas, locating in Cleburne. His activity was first given to the Life Insurance and Loan business. In 1902, he began the lumber business at Cleburne; later he opened a mill in Beaumont where he manufactured lumber for his own use as well as for other lumber establishments. In 1908, the business was founded in Ft. Worth which today is among the leaders of that city.

At Forest, Mississippi, in 1892, Miss Lottie Lowry became the bride of Mr. Barber. They have residence at 2228 Weatherby St., Ft. Worth.

Mr. Barber is a member of the Chamber of Commerce of his city, and of the Woodmen of the World. Church affiliation of the family is Baptist.



Ben. Owens



A. PENRY, manager of the City Store of Wm. Cameron & Company (Inc.), is a directing official for one of the largest outlets of one of the biggest lumber concerns in the Southwest. The Fort Worth business was established in 1890, the home office at Waco, Texas, and today there are thirty-nine plants of this corporation in the state of Texas and twenty-six in Oklahoma. The main Fort Worth office is at Thirteenth Street and Jennings Avenue, and covers a 200 foot city block; sixty employees are maintained in this one establishment which is housed in a beautiful two-story structure equipped with oak fixtures and furniture. Eighteen trucks are kept busy in the transfer of building materials of every type. Mr. Penry deals only with the retail trade of his city; his firm does both retail and wholesale business throughout Texas and Oklahoma; a number of salesmen are kept on the road by the Cameron interests.

Oklahoma is the native state of this Texas business man; he was born at Chickasha, on April 16, 1896. His parents are J. E. Penry, a native of Oklahoma and a business man there, and Lauretta (Fincher) Penry, a Texan until her marriage. The public schools of Oklahoma have given Mr. Penry their best. For a business career, he started with the M. K. & T. and was active with them until his coming to Fort Worth with the Cameron interests in 1910. For the eleven years since Mr. Penry has identified himself with every good interest of Fort Worth and is a leader among the men of business of that city. Associated with him in an official capacity are W. W. Cameron, president; E. P. Hunter, vice-president and general manager; E. R. Bolton, vice-president; G. A. Zimmerman (of Waco), as secretary, and Douglas Wolsley, general manager of the Fort Worth yards.

In 1916, at Fort Worth, Texas, Mr. Penry married Miss Annie Ferrell. Elizabeth Ann Penry is their daughter. The family reside at 2208 Vickery Boulevard.

Mr. Penry is a Knight Templar of the Julian Field Blue Lodge No. 908, Masons, and a Shriner of Moslah Temple. He is also a member of the Lions Club and of the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce. As one of the leading retail lumbermen of his city, as one active in affairs not only commercial but in things that make for the civic beauty and welfare of his city, Mr. Penry is a first rank citizen.



LVA R. ELDREDGE, former railroad man and now manager of the Fort Worth Transfer Company and the Union Transfer Company, 1704 Jones Street, is one of the best known railroad men in Texas, having worked for the Texas and Pacific Railway Company for 22 years before coming to his present position as manager for the two leading transfer companies of Fort Worth. He worked in various capacities for the Texas & Pacific from telegraph operator to freight agent and was stationed at various points on the company's lines between Texarkana and El Paso.

Mr. Eldredge came to Texas in 1886, having secured his position with the Texas & Pacific Railway through the kindly offices of a friend who had already located in Texas. He continued with the road for 22 years and in 1908 came to Fort Worth and was later appointed general manager of the two transfer companies. He has fifty employees under his supervision and the two companies operate

ten baggage trucks, six transfer busses, one tallyhoe and ten wagons.

Mr. Eldredge is secretary-treasurer of the Inter-urban Land Company, owners of the South Fort Worth addition to Fort Worth.

Mr. Eldredge was born in Shelby County, Ohio, in 1865 and attended the public schools of that state. He began work as a messenger boy for the Western Union Telegraph Company at Troy, Ohio, continuing in that capacity for three years before removing to Texas.

In 1894 he was married at Arlington to Miss Maude Capps, member of one of the best known Texas families. They have three children, Lois, now Mrs. C. C. Griffin, Ward a student at Princeton College and one of 22 selected to attend from Fort Sheridan, and Frank, now in his freshman year at the University of Texas.

Mr. Eldredge is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of Moslah Temple Shrine, the Knights of Pythias, Rotary Club, Temple Club, Chamber of Commerce and Fort Worth Club. He is a strong believer in the commercial and industrial future of Fort Worth and predicts that the city will become eventually the strongest in the state by reason of its superior railroad advantages and the unlimited natural resources of its trade territory.



Q. HARVESON, 115 South Jennings Street, Fort Worth, of the firm of Sloan-Harveson, has one of the largest and best equipped undertaking establishments in Texas. Automobile service, a set of the most expensive parlors in North Texas and a warehouse 50x50 feet, together with a full line of materials are some of the characteristics of the Sloan Harveson establishment. Mr. Harveson came to Fort Worth from Ennis, Texas, in 1914. During the seven years following his arrival, he has identified himself with every interest that makes for the development of his city. In the immense development that the west is coming into Mr. Harveson is having a part for he is president of the Pittsburg-Texas Oil Company and is associated with a number of other oil organizations. He has large private holdings in Erath County. Mr. Harveson is active not only with the company he directs as president, but he is also busy at developing the plans for the future of his private holdings.

Mr. Harveson is a native of Alabama; he was born at Whistler, of that state, on February 18, 1865. His parents were W. F. and Annie (Lowry) Harveson. His father was a railroad man, with the M & O. Railroad for many years. His native state gave him his education and then the railroad world, the business of his father, claimed his attention. In 1885 he surrendered to the pull of the Lone Star State and came to Texas. For the twenty-five years prior to his present location and business he was with the H. & T. C. Ry.

At Lake Charles, La., Mr. Harveson married Miss Lizzie Powell, deceased. Miss Ruby Asberry, at Houston, Texas, became his bride. They reside at 1107 Travis Street. Mrs. Ora (Harveson) Dietrich is his daughter. Mr. Harveson is a Mason and a Methodist.

As a business man, Mr. Harveson has well been known to his city for seven years. He has been active not only in things commercial but is zealous in everything that pertains to the civic welfare of his city.



TRANK H. SPARROW, president and treasurer of the Reliable Steam Laundry Company, 1119 West Weatherford Street, pioneer laundryman and prominent Mason, is one of the best known business men in Fort Worth, having been actively engaged in business here for 34 years. His company is now one of the largest in the city and is doing a monthly business of upwards of \$10,000, all of it being obtained in Fort Worth and suburbs of the city.

Mr. Sparrow came to Fort Worth in 1887 and for a short time worked for the Troy Laundry Company. He then managed to secure one thousand dollars of borrowed capital and went into the laundry business for himself, repaying his loan at the rate of fifty dollars per month. He had only three employees at first and he and his wife worked from 16 to 18 hours a day. In spite of discouragements and the prediction of friends that he could not make the venture a success, Mr. Sparrow continued his efforts until now he is the head of one of the most modern laundry plants in the state. The business was incorporated in 1900, the other officers of the concern now being C. W. Connery, vice-president; J. W. Hoover, secretary, and Jack E. Davis, manager.

Mr. Sparrow is a native of England and was born in 1853. He came to the United States in 1884 and three years later settled in Fort Worth. He was married in 1881 to Miss Julia Daniel. They have one daughter, Gladys, now Mrs. Jack E. Davis. Mr. Sparrow does not devote all his time to the business now, leaving many of the executive details which he formerly supervised to the direction of his son-in-law and other officers of the company.

Mr. Sparrow has been prominently identified with Masonry in Fort Worth for many years, being a 33rd degree Mason and a member of Moslah Temple Shrine. He also is an officer of the Grand Commandery and has held many other positions in Masonry, and is grand junior warden of the Grand Commandery of Texas. He resides in Arlington Heights.



DE. CLAYPOOL, owner and manager of the Claypool Machine Company, 1711 Calhoun Street, Fort Worth, has been established in that city for over twenty years and is a recognized expert on all classes of machine work and big jobs of repairing and overhauling oil mills, gins, light plants, water works and industrial plants throughout Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas. The present company is a continuation of the Van Zandt-Claypool Machine Company which was reorganized under the present name, with Mr. Claypool at its head, in 1906. The plant, located at the above address, has floor space of 25 by 100 feet and at the present time employs eight mechanics.

Mr. Claypool is a native of Kentucky, and his parents, J. M. Claypool and Mrs. May (Kirby) Claypool, were living, at the time of his birth, 1866, in Warren County. In 1886 they removed to Johnson County, Texas, later living in Putnam and Ballinger counties, and finally in Marble Falls where the father died in 1917. The younger Claypool worked on the farm until he became of age and then he came to Fort Worth to learn his trade in the employ of the Fort Worth Iron Works. Here he worked on a salary until 1898 when, fired by the

spirit of adventure, he set forth to Alaska to seek his fortune in the rush for gold. However this sojourn only lasted nine months and upon his return to Fort Worth started in business for himself by organizing, in February, 1899, the Van Zandt-Claypool Machine Company. This proved to be a profitable venture and as a foundation of the present business, was responsible, in no small measure, to the success of the present company.

In November of 1891, Mr. Claypool was married to Miss Ida Belle Tanner in Fort Worth. She was a daughter of H. Tanner, a native of Delaware, who had come to Texas in 1876. Mr. and Mrs. Claypool have five children, Ruth, deceased, Henry, West. Mary and Ida Bell. The family resides at 200 Rosedale Avenue.

Mr. Claypool's long association with Fort Worth affairs has made that city's development a matter of vital interest to him and he is unquestionably a booster for its future. In addition to the wide social connections which he enjoys, he is a loyal member of the Modern Woodmen and the Woodmen of the World fraternities.



GF. McCORMICK, manager of the Pemberton Furniture Company, Incorporated, of Fort Worth, with offices and sales rooms at 800 Houston Street, manages one of the biggest and best retail furniture houses in the state of Texas. The company, which has grown immensely since 1914, when it was first organized, had an asset of only \$98,000 in 1914, while the unceasing efforts of the organization has brought it up to \$300,000 in 1920. Five floors, fifty by one hundred feet at 800 Houston Street, with fifteen retail salesmen, under the direction of Mr. McCormick, giving the best possible service, gives proof that the work of Mr. McCormick and J. T. Pemberton, owner of the concern, has produced one of the most successful enterprises ever established in the Southwest. Each of these five individual floors has its separate show room and display.

In 1873 in Jasper, Mississippi, a baby boy was born to P. F. and Rebecca (Morris) McCormick which was given the name of G. F. McCormick and when about seven years old was brought with his parents to Bowie County, where he attended the public and high schools of Texas.

He worked in a furniture factory at Texarkana, where his parents had made their home, for eight years, learning one of the most needed things in salesmanship, which was "know your goods." He became thoroughly familiar in the manufacture of furniture and the different grades which made him a valuable addition to any sales force of a furniture company. Mr. McCormick was a shipping clerk and later a salesman for a furniture organization at Texarkana.

Previous to his association with Pemberton Furniture Company of Fort Worth, he was a salesman for the Fake Furniture Company of the same city for six years.

He was married to Miss Nora Huffman, the daughter of John Huffman, in Texarkana, and is the father of Christine, his fourteen year old daughter.

Mr. McCormick is a member of the Woodmen of the World and the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce and predicts a bright future for the ever growing city of the Southwest—Fort Worth.



Frank H. Mason



WILLIAM ROSCOE KYSER, progressive cotton merchant of Fort Worth, controlling member of the firm of W. R. Kyser & Company, came to Fort Worth in 1903 from Chicago, Ill. Before entering his present field, Mr. Kyser was associated with Clay Robinson & Co. Chicago in the livestock business and before leaving the Windy City for the Lone Star State was connected with the Rock Island Railroad for about nine years. the firm of W. R. Kyser & Company does an extensive export business, handling approximately 75,000 to 100,000 bales of cotton a year, shipping to all European countries, the greatest volume of business, however, being done with Spain. In addition to maintaining agencies throughout Texas and the East, the local office has ten employees.

Mr. Kyser has been actively interested in educating the farmers of Texas to use good cotton seed. Experimenting, Lone Star cotton was planted on 2,000 acres in South Texas, the astonishing result being 50,000 tons of Lone Star Cotton Seed to be sold to the farmers at cost, twenty salesmen being placed on the road for this purpose and a warehouse 50x150 feet maintained in Fort Worth, in order that seed may be stored for the farmers until planting time.

A native of New York, Mr. Kyser was born August 14th, 1873, at Van Etten. He is the son of C. W. Kyser and Henrietta (Hyers) Kyser, both of New York, the former being engaged in the railroad business there. Like many others of our most successful men, Mr. Kyser received his education in the public schools.

On March 3rd, 1895, Mr. Kyser married Miss Mattie Morris. They have one child, Charles Morris Kyser, who married Miss Pauline LaVerne Martin, daughter of F. D. Martin, of Fort Worth, and now reside at 1321 Henderson Avenue. Charles Morris Kyser has had all the advantages of a military education, having attended Castle Heights Military Academy, Labannon, Tenn., Terrell School of Dallas and Bryant School of Fort Worth, and is now associated with his father in business.

Although a very busy man, William Roscoe Kyser finds time for many fraternal and social pleasures and duties. He is a Mason—Patmos No. 97, El Dorado, Kansas, a member of the Glen Garden Country Club, (as is his son, Charles Morris Kyser) Kiwanis Club, Chamber of Commerce of Fort Worth Cotton Exchange. Texas Cotton Association, Oklahoma State Cotton Exchange.



CHARLES T. BURNS, president of the Reynolds Mortgage Company, 804 Texas State Bank Building, came to Fort Worth in 1908 from New York City, where he was born November 2, 1877, and where for a number of years he was engaged in the grain and milling business.

In 1909 Mr. Burns saw the need of some agency that would enable the progressive farmers of Texas to improve their farms to a higher stage of productiveness and thereby increase the farm wealth of the state. Accordingly he organized the Reynolds Mortgage Company for the purpose of handling farm and ranch loans in North Central Texas, and by the progressive and conservative methods employed by his company it has become one of the largest and most important of its kind in the state. An office force of fifteen capable people are necessary to

handle the large business of the company, and three men are kept on the road. The company handles nothing but loans on improved farms.

Associated with Mr. Burns in the Reynolds Mortgage Company are Sidney L. Samuels, vice-president; E. T. Ambler, vice-president; J. S. Manning, secretary, and R. A. Pampell, treasurer, all progressive business men of large experience, and through their agency farm wealth in the sections in which they have made loans has been greatly enhanced.

Mr. Burns is a graduate of the Dennison University of Ohio, is married and lives at 601 West Fifth Street.

He is a Mason and an active worker in the Knights of Pythias Lodge.

Being an enthusiastic booster for Fort Worth he is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, to which body he lends his best efforts to every movement making for his city's good.

He is also identified with the social life of the city and holds membership in the Fort Worth Club and the Rivercrest Country Club.



H. WILLIAMS COMPANY, cotton buyers and exporters with home office in Liverpool, England, and Fort Worth office on the 9th floor of the Neil P. Anderson Bldg., of which H. Lampe is local manager is numbered among the leading companies in this line in Texas.



B. WARD, JR. Among the leading business men of Fort Worth Wm. B. Ward, Jr., president of the Ward-Harrison Mortgage Company, handling farm and ranch loans throughout the northern, southern and central parts of the state. The company places loans on improved property and sells its securities to trust and life insurance companies seeking safe investment for their funds. Four people are employed in the office of the company. Associated with Mr. Ward are J. C. Smyth, vice-president; Charles F. Smith, vice-president and secretary, and Paul Crusemann, director.

Prior to the organization of the Ward-Harrison Company, which was effected in 1913, Mr. Ward was president of the Ward-Isbell Company, manufacturers and wholesalers of lumber. He was connected with this company for seven years before selling out. He is vice-president of the Hamilton Cotton Company and served as director in the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Ward was born at Jefferson, Texas, and came to Fort Worth in 1895. He is a graduate of the Vanderbilt University of Nashville, class of 1893, receiving the B. A. degree. He is a member of the Beta Theta Pi Chapter at Vanderbilt.

He was married in Fort Worth, August 17, 1914, to Edna Sanquinet, daughter of M. R. Sanquinet of the firm of Sanquinet & Staats, one of the leading architectural organizations of Texas and the Southwest. The family home is located in Arlington Heights, one of the pretty residence sections of the city.

Being a Fort Worth booster, Mr. Ward is active in the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce and the Fort Worth Club. In the city's social life he enjoys the pleasures afforded by the Rivercrest Country Club.

The family church affiliation is with the Presbyterian faith.



JUDGE SAM J. HUNTER. More than half a century has passed since Judge Hunter of Fort Worth prepared his first brief as a lawyer. He came to Texas about the close of the period of reconstruction from Louisville, Kentucky, and is one of the comparatively few men still living who personally participated in the work which restored democratic rule in the State. He has been honored with some of the highest judicial offices, and is one of the oldest members of the Fort Worth bar.

He was born in Cumberland County, Kentucky, October 31, 1845. His father was the first cousin of R. M. T. Hunter, who served as secretary of state in the Confederate Government. His father, Dr. Andrew Jackson Hunter, was born in Virginia in 1816, but was reared in Kentucky and educated as a physician in that state. He was a man of adventurous impulse, and while he made a great deal of money he was never satisfied with a long residence in one locality until he reached the frontier country of the Northwest. For a time he was a railroad physician in Illinois, also practiced in Missouri, but in 1864 started for Montana territory and was one of the first settlers in the Yellowstone Valley. While in this Valley he discovered the famous Hot Springs, still a prominent resort and known as Hunter's Hot Springs. However, he could not occupy that location on account of Indian hostilities for a number of years. He engaged in mining, in the practice of medicine, was a Government physician at Fort and Indian Reservations, also served as probate judge and spent his last years at Bozeman, Montana, where he died April 18, 1894. His career is claimed as conspicuously belonging to the history of Montana.

Judge Hunter was the oldest of his father's children by his marriage to Lucy Ann Philpott, a native of Kentucky. Her mother, Sidney B. Monroe, was a niece of President Monroe.

Judge Hunter, only survivor of his brothers and sisters, acquired a common school education in Kentucky. After his father went west he remained at home working on the farm, and from the age of ten years was practically dependent on his own resources and energies. He worked out as a farm hand at ten dollars a month, and, nevertheless, managed to educate himself through books borrowed. At the age of eighteen he taught school. During the Civil War he became a drummer boy in a regiment of Home Guards, and served with a Union command until he was captured at Stone River, Tennessee, just before the great battle. He was paroled and sent home. At the age of twenty-one he was clerking in a dry goods store at Glasgow, Kentucky, where he cast his first vote supporting the democratic ticket. While in the store at Glasgow he kept many books in a back room and employed all his leisure time and many of his night hours in studying literature, mathematics and such sciences as geology, astronomy and chemistry. At Tompkinsville, Kentucky, he also studied law with John R. Leslie, a brother of Preston H. Leslie who served two terms as Governor of Kentucky. While at Tompkinsville he married Miss Mary E. Ray, daughter of John Ray, a wealthy resident of that section.

Judge Hunter was licensed to practice law in Kentucky April 8, 1868, and remained in Tompkinsville four years. His wife's father had moved to Louisville in 1870 and Judge Hunter went to that city

in 1872 and pursued the regular course of the Law School of the University of Louisville, graduating with the legal degree of LL. B. February 26, 1873. On the first day of May of that year he arrived in Texas and located in Sulphur Springs, where he became associated in the law firm of General Sam Bell Maxey and W. H. Lightfoot, until General Maxey was elected to the United States Senate in 1876. In November 1873, Senator Coke was elected Governor of Texas, but Mr. Hunter was unable to vote in this election since he had not been in the state as a resident a year. However, he used his influence in the campaign to support the champion of democracy. When Governor-elect Coke went to Austin to take his seat early the following year, the military Governor, E. J. Davis refused to vacate, and in the historic proceedings that followed Judge Hunter participated to the extent of purchasing a Winchester rifle and two hundred rounds of cartridges and accompanied a body of determined men who started for Austin for the purpose of seeing that the will of the people as expressed in the election was carried out. However, when President Grant refused the aid of the Regular Army to support Governor Davis' contentions, the controversy abruptly ended without bloodshed. Judge Hunter practiced law at Sulphur Springs until the election of O. M. Roberts as Governor. At that time a new judicial district was created from half a dozen counties in northeastern Texas, and the Governor appointed Mr. Hunter district attorney, but he refused to accept the appointment until a meeting of the bar was held, represented by the lawyers of the district, and formal resolutions passed urging Mr. Hunter to accept the office. He gave a vigorous administration in that office for fifteen months, and in that time secured the conviction of thirty-five men to penitentiary sentences and the hanging of two criminals.

June 8, 1884, Judge Hunter removed to Fort Worth and opened his office in the then bustling small city and the metropolis of the great West Texas cattle country. The first friends Judge Hunter made in Fort Worth were B. B. Paddock and J. Peter Smith. Judge Hunter was soon handling a large private practice, and continued to devote his energies to the law until 1894, when the legislature created the three courts of Civil Appeals. He was then appointed by the Fort Worth bar to represent the interests and claims of Fort Worth as the location for Court No. 2, and proceeded with characteristic energy and enthusiasm and after a notable campaign brought about the favorable decision by which Fort Worth became the seat of the Court of Appeals. The first three judges of the Court were B. D. Tarlton, Chief Justice, H. O. Head and I. W. Stephens. With the resignation of Judge Head in the fall of 1895, Governor C. A. Culberson appointed Judge Hunter to fill the vacancy, and his appointment was subsequently confirmed by election for a full term of six years. He was succeeded by Judge Ocie Speer. Upon the election of Judge Speer, Judge Hunter retired from the bench and resumed practice with W. W. Flood. Three years later, upon the death of Mr. Flood, Judge Hunter took in as his partner, his son, Ray. Ray Hunter was a young man of brilliant attainments in the law, and his death, September 26, 1916, was greatly lamented. Since then Judge Hunter has continued in practice and is head of the firm of Hunter & Hunter, composed of six members of the



Sam J. Hunter.

Fort Worth bar, retaining his son's name as a matter of sentiment.

Judge Hunter served as a member of the Legislature in 1913-1914. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and both as a lawyer and citizen is one of Fort Worth's grand old men. Judge Hunter was three times married. His second wife was Kate Rice Burnett, widow of Bruce Burnett. His third wife was Miss Anna E. Schober. He has one living son, Horace, a merchant at Oklahoma City.

Judge Hunter's dissenting opinion in the famous case of Chicago, R. I. & T. Ry Co., Vs. Rosa Langton, 47 S. W. Rep. on page 1030 et Seq. bespeaks the character of the man and of the Judge more certainly and graphically than would a whole volume of biography. In this opinion the Judge declares the law of the personal security of an American citizen more clearly and emphatically than was ever declared by a Texas Court before, and cites both state and national authorities to support his opinion.

The case went to the Supreme Court of Texas on the dissent, and that Court sustained the majority opinion of the Court of Civil Appeals, overruling Judge Hunter's dissenting opinion and the judgment was reversed and remanded for a new trial. See Opinion of Justice Stephens, 47 S. W. Rep. 1027.

The case was never retried but the Railway Company succeeded in compromising the claim for \$12,-500.00—just half the sum the jury had awarded her

Just five years later, the precise question came before the same court again when Justice Brown who had participated in the decision overruling Judge Hunter's dissenting opinion above quoted, rendered the opinion of the Court in the case of Austin & N. W. R. Company vs. Cluck, 77 S. W. Rep. 403, 97 Tex. 172, holding just the reverse of their decision in the Langton case when they overruled Judge Hunter's opinion, and settled the law of personal security in Texas as Judge Hunter had declared it in his dissenting opinion, a portion of which follows:

Excerpt from Judge Hunter's Opinion

Nov. 29th, 1898.

HUNTER (dissenting). "I regret that I cannot agree with my brothers on the opinion they present in this case. I think that the ruling of the learned district judge in refusing to require the plaintiff to unwrap and expose her wounded limbs to the Company's Doctors was exactly correct. It appears from the bill of exceptions that they were "Surgeons of defendant and in defendant's regular employment;" that the plaintiff's counsel had previously refused to allow them to examine her upon this ground, offering, however, at the same time, "to have plaintiff examined by any number of physicians the court might see proper to appoint, on defendant's application, who were not in any way connected with plaintiff or defendant." Defendant then made application to the court, and upon this application the court appointed Dr. Stinson to make the examination, refusing to appoint the company's doctors, or either of them, stating that Stinson could act or not, as the parties themselves desired. At this juncture, it seems, defendant's counsel placed two of the company's doctors on the stand, and requested them then and there "to examine the plaintiff and her injuries," and I infer that the aforesaid doctors were then and there about to seize the plaintiff's limbs, and examine them, nolens volens, when her counsel came to her rescue, again objecting to

the assault upon her by these corporation doctors, placing their objections upon the grounds (1) that they were in the employment of defendant, and were partisan, and not impartial; (2) that they had not been appointed by the court to make such examination; and (3) that defendant had no right to have such examination without the plaintiff's consent, agreeing at the same time to submit herself to such examination at the hands of any other doctor considered by the court to be impartial and competent, and not in the employment of defendant." Thus, Judge Hunter continued in a masterly opinion, an incontrovertible logic substantiating the position he held as Dissenting Judge. This opinion stands out in the history of court decisions as an example of unerring reasoning and logical interpretation of the law and since that date eminent jurists have decided similar cases in the light of Judge Hunter's reasoning.

Although the majority of the court would not concur, Judge Hunter's opinion in this noted case has since been recognized as the most conclusive and logical interpretation of the law in the case involved and the family and friends of the Judge cannot but honor the author of so note worthy a document.

The author of this short sketch of Judge Hunter's life cannot close the same without setting forth one of the poems written by him which tells of his patriotism and love of Country better than any further comment of his can do it.

TEXANS TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

(Lines by Judge Sam J. Hunter, a prominent Texas Democrat, who has admired Mr. Roosevelt from the beginning of his public career as a member of the New York Legislature. Copied from Fort Worth Record of April 8, 1905, upon the occasion of the President's visit to Texas)

Hail, Chieftain of the rank and file, brave colonel of San Juan,
 We bid thee welcome to the state the hand of valor won.
 We saw thee midst the smoke and flame on Santiago's hills,
 Leading our Texas boys to fame—sharing their joys and ills.
 We heard thy question passed along (Tho' Shafter said "lie still"),
 "Boys, who will face those guns with me? We've got to take that hill."
 We saw thy bold Rough Riders then, in face of shot and shell,
 Leap forth and shout in trumpet tones: "We'd follow thee to hell."
 And when the blaze of Spanish guns into their bosoms burned,
 And other men with faces blanched in deathly terror turned,
 The valorous cowboys of thy band beheld with manly pride
 Thy proud, heroic form in front; their colonel by their side.
 Then came the charge of fearless men—the shout of triumph high—
 And then the flag of freedom kissed the blue of Cuba's sky.
 Brave Fish was left on Guasmas field, the first in fight to fall,
 That gallant youth of gentle blood heard not his colonel's call,

But o'er thy pallid form, proud boy, and o'er thine
early bier,
Brave Texans' heads in sorrow bow and hold thy
memory dear.
And thou, brave chief of this proud land, shalt live
in song and story,
Thy charge with thy Rough Rider band hath covered
thee with glory.
Yet other victories hast thou won since war hath
ceased his carnage,
For thy just rule of honest hand we offer thee our
homage.
No kindly diadem binds thy brow nor service throngs
surround thee;
Thy throne is they brave people's love, and deeds
of valor crown thee.
Then welcome to this sunny land, brave colonel of
San Juan,
We'll greet thee with an open hand and open hearts
will join.
Beneath the Alamo's saintly towers—on San
Jacinto's wolds,
The spirit of our deathless dead reanimates our
souls.
Thermopylae's messenger of defeat was a Grecian
traitor son,
But Texas youth can proudly boast, "The Alamo had
none."
No braver deeds in history's tomes can pen of man
relate;
No prouder name than Texas bears is borne by any
state.
And soon the granite shaft shall rise to point the
sacred place,
Where heroes fell, in freedom's cause, a nation's
birth to grace.
And on that shaft no prouder line can grateful hearts
unveil,
Than, from that deadly field of strife, none came to
tell the tale.
And so, on San Juan's rugged hill, midst fires of
death and hell,
Fair Cuba rose—a nation free—thy glorious deeds
to tell.
And when their bleeding wounds are healed, fair
maiden of the sea,
Thou'lt sing of the Rough Rider boys whose valor
set thee free.
Then welcome to this glorious state, brave champion
of the right,
No brighter name in peace or war can poet's pen
indite.
No party name can hem thee in; no creed thy
conscience claims;
The glory of thy deeds is all thy country's now—
and fame's.



WM. P. McLEAN. Inseparably interwoven with the making of Texas, in fighting its battles, in making its constitution, in forming its statutes, in being a leader in all political history of the Lone Star State is the life of Judge Wm. P. McLean, of the law firm of McLean, Scott & McLean, Ellison Building, at Weatherford and Main Streets, Fort Worth, Texas. Mr. McLean's legal practice extends over sixty-two years and inasmuch as he has always been a leader, to review his life is to review the glory of his profession.

Gallatin, Miss., was the birthplace of this noted Texan, on August 9, 1836. His parents were Allen

F. McLean, a merchant, and Anna Rose McLean. They moved to Texas when their son was two years of age and since that date, 1838, Wm. P. McLean has been a Texan. In 1857 he received his A. B. degree from the University of North Carolina. The following year he was admitted to the bar and he has been prominent in Texas' legal development since. Just as he was beginning his practice at Jefferson, Texas, the Civil War began and young McLean went to Victoria where he enlisted in the Confederate Army, in Company D, 19th Texas Infantry, left his family in eastern Texas, and battled through the entire four years of the war. At the end when he was discharged, he was a major. In 1865 he began his practice at Mt. Pleasant where he remained for twenty-five years. In 1869 he was again elected to the state legislature for in 1861 he had been chosen to this responsible place but resigned to enter the army. He became a congressman in 1872. In 1872 was made one of the electors for president and vice-president by the Democratic state convention at Corsicana. From 1884 to 1888 he was district judge of the Fifth Judicial District. In 1875 he was chosen to help remake the constitution of Texas and his wisdom and influence pervades our chief document as it is today. In 1894 he located at Fort Worth where he has been among the leaders of that city for the last twenty-six years.

In 1859 Miss Margaret Batte, a Virginian, became the bride of Mr. McLean. Nine children have been born to them, five of whom are now living: Ann, Ida, Richard, Thomas, Jefferson Davis, William P., Jr., Margaret, John H. and Bessie. The family residence is at 316 Henderson Street. Mr. McLean is of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity and is a Mason. He is a member of the Fort Worth Board of Trade and of both the Fort Worth and State Bar Associations. His present associates are Walter B. Scott and his son, William P. McLean, Jr. He is a director of the Exchange State Bank of Fort Worth, also its legal representative, a director of the First National Bank of Mt. Pleasant, Texas, and the legal representative for the First National Bank of Fort Worth.

Mr. McLean, in experience, practice and service rendered, is one of Texas' greatest lawyers. No one of his profession is today more widely known and beloved in the Lone Star State than is he.



ROBERT McCART, attorney at law, of the law firm of McCart, Curtis & McCart, senior member, Fort Worth National Bank Building, has a prestige enjoyed by no other Fort Worth lawyer—he has been in the Fort Worth Bar Association longer than any of its present membership. This association has lasted through forty-four years, since 1877.

Mr. McCart is a native of Kentucky. He was born at Flemingsburg, on January 22, 1844; his parents were Robert McCart and Elizabeth Lee McCart. After attending the State University Normal of Illinois, Mr. McCart graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. He then began his practice at Bloomington, Ill. On October 3, 1877, he yielded to the call of the Lone Star State and began his practice in Fort Worth where he has remained ever since. The result is he has grown up with the town. Forty-four years ago Fort Worth was a hamlet and a resident citizen at that time knew all the citizenship. This was Mr. McCart's situation and as the city has grown through



W. J. M. Lewis

the years, his habit of forming acquaintances attempted to keep pace and the result is that perhaps no man is known by more people and beloved by them in Fort Worth than is this earliest of lawyers who is active to this day. Associates with Mr. McCart in his present partnership are A. B. Curtis and H. C. McCart.

Mr. McCart's bride was Miss Fanny E. Kneffly of Dallas. Their children are Robert McCart, Jr., a mining engineer, John Lee McCart who was a captain overseas and is now in the oil business, and Fannie Bell who now is Mrs. T. E. D. Huckley of Fort Worth.

Self-made and attractively talented, Mr. McCart is among the leaders in his phase of law practice.

DM. ALEXANDER, attorney F. & M. Bank Building, Fort Worth, Texas, of the law firm of Alexander & Baldwin, as a state senator is the author of some of Texas' best commercial laws—the Bank Guaranty Law and the Bulk Sales Law protecting merchants. He is one of Texas' busiest lawyers in civil practice.

Mr. Alexander was born in Tennessee, in Hardin County, on August 12, 1862. His parents were Wm. P. Alexander and Mary Craven Alexander. His father was a merchant. Hardin County public schools gave the youth his earliest education, McKenzie College of Tennessee, came next, and then Southern Normal University of Illinois lastly. Mr. Alexander came to Texas in 1886. In 1892, after studying law in both Tennessee and Texas, he was admitted to the Texas bar. For seventeen years he practiced at Weatherford, four of which years, 1900-1904, he was county judge of Parker County. From 1907 to 1911 he was state senator from Fort Worth district. It was in this service that he originated the Guaranty Bank Law and the Bulk Sales Law protecting merchants. He has always been one of the active supporters of every prohibition measure. In 1912, after a seventeen year residence at Weatherford Mr. Alexander came to Fort Worth to reside. Two years later, in 1914, he formed the present partnership of Alexander & Baldwin, with Ben S. Baldwin. He is the legal representative of the Farmers Union of Texas.

In 1885 Mr. Alexander married Miss Emma McKenzie of his native state, Tennessee. To them two children have been born; a daughter, Thula, and a son, Bruce, who died in 1917 at the age of twenty-seven. At 1501 South Adams Street is the family residence.

Mr. Alexander is a member of the Knights of Pythias, of the W. O. W., and of the American Bar Association.

WILLIAM C. AUSTIN, attorney, descendant of Stephen F. Austin, one of the founders of Texas, has an interesting career as the director of the U. S. secret service work during the late war for the northern district of Texas and as Assistant United States District Attorney for North Texas today.

Mr. Austin is a native of Wise County, Texas. He was born on February 19, 1880. His father, John H. Austin, is a descendant of Stephen Austin, one of the pioneer founders of Texas, also a son of W. Ben Austin a pioneer Presbyterian minister of Texas who preached the first sermon of his church in Grandbury, Texas. Wise County schools gave the youth his book training, and law offices of some of Fort Worth's ablest men his legal training. He

was admitted to the bar in 1913 and began his practice in Fort Worth. After one year of private practice he was made chief agent for the Bureau of Investigations which position he held until February of 1920. In February, 1920, he was appointed by R. E. Taylor as an Assistant United States District Attorney for the Northern Texas District. During the late war, Mr. Austin had charge of the secret service work of the Federal Government for Northern Texas. He had fourteen employees of the government in this department working under his direction during this time.

In 1905, at Dallas, Texas, while Mr. Austin was with the Wells Fargo Express Company, Miss Henrietta Boyd, a west Texas girl, of Parker County, became his bride. They have three children, Josephine, Bernice and Willie C. The family reside at 2025 Granger Street and are members of the Hemphill Street Presbyterian Church where Mr. Austin is a director of the Men's Bible Class.

As one who from his first public service has been of large usefulness in investigations, secret service and also able as a lawyer, Mr. Austin is unusually well equipped for the place of responsibility and influence he now holds.

CHARLES L. MORGAN, attorney at law, with offices at F. & M. Bank Building, who is associated with Ike Wynn in the general practice of civil cases, is identified with a number of large realty and oil litigations of Texas. He is a former aviator and has been practicing his profession by himself since 1919, when the firm of Wynn, Johnson, Green and Morgan, of which he was a member dissolved.

He is a native of the state of Texas, being born in Greenville, on October 29, 1892; his parents are J. H. Morgan, a lawyer of Greenville, and Maude Ellen (Lewalling) Morgan. He was educated in the Greenville grammar and high school and attended the Burleson College where he graduated in 1912 with the A. B. degree. Later he attended the University of Texas and graduated in 1916 with the degree of LL. B.

He represented the Dallas Trust and Savings Bank, the Dallas Title and Guaranty Company, and the United States Bond and Mortgage Company, when he practiced his profession in Dallas between 1916 and 1917 and made a success of his first year of practice.

In September, 1917, he enlisted in the air service of Uncle Sam at Dallas, Texas, and was sent to receive his ground training at Austin, Texas. His primary flying was received at Barron Field, Everman, where he was commissioned a second lieutenant A. S. A., August 28, 1918, as a Corpe de Armee Pilot. At Fort Sill, Oklahoma, he received training in co-operation with the artillery and infantry for a number of months after which he was sent to Taliaferro Field at Fort Worth to train in the aerial gunnery school and combat flying, where he was made an instructor. After sixteen months in the service of Uncle Sam he was discharged January 8, 1919.

He is a member of the County Bar Association, Glen Garden Country Club, Chamber of Commerce and the Moslah Shrine, Knight Templar, Masons.

ANDREW J. POWER, of the firm of Power, Dryden and Rawlings, attorneys at law, with offices at 214½ Main Street, Fort Worth, Texas.



WILLIAM H. SLAY, attorney at law and senior member of the law firm of Slay, Simon and Smith, 12th floor W. T. Waggoner Building, has been practicing before the bar of the Tarrant County courts for nearly twenty years, having opened his first office for the practice of law in this city in the month of September, 1902. Associated with Mr. Slay are U. M. Simon and Judge Mike E. Smith, the triumvirate forming one of the strongest law firms in the city.

For some years after beginning the active practice of his profession, Mr. Slay fought his legal battles alone. In 1905 he was appointed assistant county attorney's department, he was elected corporation At the close of his tenure of office with the county attorney's department, he was elected corporation counsel for the city of Fort Worth and held this position four years. In 1912 he formed a partnership with Mr. Simon and in 1916 Judge Smith came into the firm. The practice is confined to civil and corporation business. The firm is legal counsel for a number of leading oil companies and corporations of Fort Worth, and has substantial interests in oil properties and real estate in Fort Worth and North Texas.

Mr. Slay is a native of Texas and was born in Ellis County, November 23, 1875. He is a son of T. E. and Carrie C. Slay and spent his early days on a farm. His preliminary education was received in the public schools of Ellis County and he spent four years at the University of Texas, doing two years of academic work and taking the law course during the last two years. He graduated with the class of 1902, receiving the degree of bachelor of laws.

In 1908 Mr. Slay was married to Miss Ruby Nored, daughter of Mrs. Martha C. Nored, who has been a resident of Fort Worth for more than twenty years. Mrs. Slay early identified herself with the church and for several years has not only been active in church affairs, but has been an industrious worker in women's clubs and in the matters of charity. Mr. and Mrs. Slay have one child, William H. Slay, Jr., who is eight years of age and who is now attending the public schools of the city of Fort Worth.

Mr. Slay is devoted to his profession but at the same time is intensely interested in civic affairs. He is a firm believer in Fort Worth and never loses an opportunity to enumerate the city's many advantages.



JUDGE JOHN J. HINER, attorney at law, of the firm of Thompson, Barwise, Wharton & Hiner, Denver-Record Building, Fort Worth, has been active in his profession for about thirty years. He served as district attorney for the 29th Judicial District, legal representative of big corporations, and the experience and fruitage of a long practice.

Mr. Hiner is a native Texan, born at Cleburne; his father was Reverend James Hiner, a Methodist preacher of pioneer days, and who was also the first county judge in Johnson County after its organization. His mother was Martha Abney Hiner. The family moved to Grandbury, in Hood County, while their son was still a child. From Grandbury College, in 1889, he received his B. S. degree. His legal training was under the most able lawyers in his district, such as Judge Thomas T. Ewell. In 1891, in September, he was admitted to the bar. He began

practice in Grandbury, Texas, which he pursued for nineteen years when, in 1910, he was elected district attorney for the 29th Judicial District, composed of Hood, Erath, Palo Pinto and Somervell counties. In this capacity he served four years; after his nomination for the third time, without any opposition, he resigned to come to Fort Worth as general attorney for W. C. Belcher Land Mortgage Company. He remained in this position for three years. In 1917, became associated with the law firm of Bradley & Burns for a few months, and then formed the present partnership.

In 1894, at Granbury, Texas, Mr. Hiner was married to Miss Etta Beatty, a Missourian. They have one daughter, now Mrs. Mildred Ferrell. Mr. Hiner is a member of the Glen Garden Country Club, various bar associations and of the Knights of Pythias. His church affiliation is with the Mulkey Memorial Methodist Church.

Judge Hiner is honored by all those of his profession as being one of the most active among them.



CHARLES K. LEE, attorney, of the law firm of Lee, Lomax, Wren and Smith, Fort Worth, Texas, as a lawyer of general civil practice has been the representative of big business in Corporate Law for many years. Since 1890, through all of his varying partnerships, he has been the personal attorney for the Sante Fe Ry. During this time he has also had affiliation with many other business interests as chief counselor.

On November 17, 1866, Mr. Lee was born at Galveston, Texas. His father, C. H. Lee, was a prominent business man in Galveston. His mother, was Emma Jones Lee. Southwestern University at Georgetown, the University of Texas and Cornell University are the three higher institutions of learning that contributed to the education of the youth. After his academic and law courses, Mr. Lee was admitted to the bar in 1890. His first two years of practice were at Waco, Texas. From 1892 until 1902 he followed his calling in his home city, Galveston. In 1902 he came to Fort Worth where he has been active ever since. His firm affiliations Colvan, Burney & Lee, 1902-03; Lee & Goree for the next two years, then in private practice for several years; 1910-1914, Lee & Lomax, and in 1915 the present firm was formed.

In 1895 at Galveston, Texas, Miss Lucie Frances Campbell, daughter of Dr. Clark C. Campbell, of Galveston, became the bride of Mr. Lee. They have one adopted daughter who now is Mrs. J. G. Gregg. Mr. and Mrs. Lee reside at 1404 S. Adams Street. Their church affiliation is Methodist.

As a lawyer not only known to his own citizenship but known by his profession throughout the state and as the president of the Texas State Bar Association, 1917- 1918, Mr. Lee is one of the honored ones of his profession.



ROBERT LEE CARLOCK, attorney at law, Wheat Building, Fort Worth, as a state senator for the Thirtieth District and as originator of some of Texas' best jury laws and judicial reforms is a leader in a profession of leaders.

Mr. Carlock is a native of Tennessee. He was born in McMunn County, on February 5, 1863. His father, James C. Carlock was a merchant and farmer in that state; his mother was Elizabeth Hoyl Carlock. His native state furnished the youth with his education but immediately upon his being admitted to the



W. H. Gray

bar, he yielded to the call of the Lone Star State and came to Fort Worth where he has resided ever since 1883. The more than thirty years that have unfolded since, have seen the youth rise from a beginner in civil practice to a position of state repute and honor. His first affiliation in the earlier days was with Judge W. T. McLean with whom he was for seven years and then O. W. Gillespie seven years, both very able lawyers. In 1886 he was elected county attorney. In 1916 he began his services for the state in a larger realm as a member of the lower house of the 35th legislature. Two years later, so unquestioned was his ability and fitness, he was elected to the state senate without any opposition. In this capacity he serves the 30th Texas District today. Many of our best jury laws as some of the best judicial reforms have come from this able lawyer. He has championed, and does today, every good interest of the state.

In 1884, at Athens, Tenn., Miss Sallie L. Henderson became the bride of Mr. Carlock. Robert L. Carlock, Jr., is their one son. Mr. Carlock himself is a Mason, a member of the Fort Worth Club and of the River Crest Club.

As one who has reached one of the highest awards of his profession, Mr. Carlock is honored and revered by his city and state.



CHARLES T. ROWLAND, attorney at law, W. T. Waggoner Building, Fort Worth, Texas. A native of Tarrant County, his practice has always been in his present city.

Charles T. Rowland was born on January 8, 1874, near Fort Worth, Texas. His father, David W. Rowland, was a pioneer settler of Tarrant County and has seen the development of this pushing Texas city from the time it was a village. His mother was Paulina Nance Rowland. The Tarrant County public schools, Springtown Male and Female Institute and Veal Station College combined to give young Rowland his education. His law education was acquired under the direction of the most able lawyers of his section of the state. On December 6, 1893, he was admitted to the bar and has ever since diligently followed the calling he then chose. In 1899, he was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court. He has had former partnerships with Judge R. Bruce Young and with Judge R. E. L. Roy.

On May 30, 1900, Miss Mary Early Morris, a native of Alabama, became the bride of Mr. Rowland at Rhome, Texas. They have three children: Charles T., Jr., Nell and Elizabeth Morris.

From the time that he was admitted to the bar at the age of nineteen, Mr. Rowland, in his twenty-eight years of civil and criminal practice, has been located in his home city where he has practiced from the first.



BENJAMIN S. BALDWIN, an attorney at law, with offices in F. & M. Bank Building, Fort Worth and at Cisco, Texas, is a member of the firm of Alexander & Baldwin. The firms handle the general practice of law but specialize in oil litigations, and represent oil companies and owners of oil property. Judge Alexander spending his time in the Fort Worth office and Mr. Baldwin practicing at both offices. The firm is considering opening another office at Breckenridge, Stephens County, Texas, where large oil fields have just recently been developed.

His birth place is in Water Valley, Mississippi,

where he was born on the thirtieth day of November, 1870. His parents are Joseph C. Baldwin and Adelaide (Fondren) Baldwin, planters of Mississippi.

Mr. Baldwin attended the Tula Normal School at Tula, Mississippi, and received the degree of B. S. He also has the A. B. degree from Iuka Normal School, and the degree of L.L. B. at the University of Texas in 1900.

Between 1902 and 1906 he was assistant county attorney in Kaufman County, under Judge James S. Woods, who was county attorney at that time. He was also assistant county attorney of Tarrant County under John W. Baskin during 1910 and 1914. He practiced his profession alone for four years after leaving the county attorney's office of Kaufman County and in 1914 associated with D. M. Alexander and R. B. Ridgeway in the partnership of Alexander Baldwin and Ridgeway. Since 1918 the firm has been Alexander and Baldwin.

On March 18, 1903, at Kaufman, Texas, Mr. Baldwin was united in marriage with Miss Norene Wilson, native of Texas, and daughter of Sam Wilson, deputy sheriff and jailor of Kaufman County for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin have two children, Benjamin Calvin and Mattilene.

Mr. Baldwin is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World, the Methodist Church, the Chamber of Commerce and the Bar Association. He has made his residence in Fort Worth since 1906 and now resides at 859 Woodrow Avenue and is a convinced believer in Fort Worth and Texas.



REUBEN S. PHILLIPS, attorney at law, of the law firm of Phillips, Ammerman and Hurley, 413½ Main Street, Fort Worth, Texas, in both personality and individual ability as well as in his firm association is in the forefront of Fort Worth's most successful and able lawyers. For more than twenty years he has engaged in general civil practice in which realm he is a leader.

Mr. Phillips is a native of Tennessee, being born in Kingston of that state. His parents were J. T. Phillips and Mary E. Phillips. Appreciating the advantages afforded by a new and rapidly developing state, they yielded to the call of the Lone Star and came to Texas in 1879 when they settled in Wise County. The Texas public schools, the Cumberland Law School of Lebanon, Tennessee, and the law offices of some of Cleburne's most able lawyers gave the youth his education. In 1897 he was admitted to the bar at Cleburne, Texas. Here he began his practice alone. He successfully served as city attorney from 1900 until 1904. In 1914 he moved to Fort Worth where for two years he assisted in the county attorney's office until March 1, 1919, Mr. Phillips was with the city's legal department.

In 1904, at Cleburne, Texas, Mr. Phillips married Miss Maude Stewart, a native Texan. They have one daughter, Vola May. The family reside at 2108 Alston Avenue, Fort Worth.

Mr. Phillips is a Mason and a member of the Fort Worth Club. His church affiliation is Presbyterian. Ranked with the foremost of his calling in both his own personal ability and in his firm association, Mr. Phillips is successful to an attractive degree.

URIAH M. SIMON, a member of the law firm of Slay, Simon, Smith and Morris, with offices at 12th floor W. T. Waggoner Building, Fort Worth, Texas, has been identified with some of the leading litigation of Fort Worth since 1904, when he arrived in that city to practice his profession with a Mr. A. B. Curtis, under the name of Curtis and Simon. The present firm members are William H. Slay, Uriah M. Simon, Mike E. Smith and Walter L. Morris, and engage in a civil practice.

Moore's Landing, Mississippi, is the birthplace of Mr. Simon who was born on the eleventh day of July in 1879. His parents are Uriah Simon, a manufacturer, and Hannah (Goldsmith) Simon, who moved from Mississippi to Tyler, Texas, when he was a boy two years of age.

He was sent to the public school of Tyler and graduated from the Tyler high school with honors. Mr. Simon enrolled in the University of Texas, later graduating with the degree of LL. B. from the University of Denver in 1903.

It was a year after his entrance to the bar, that he first practiced his profession in Fort Worth with Mr. Curtis, and since that time has devoted his entire attention to his legal profession.

He disengaged himself with Mr. Curtis and practiced by himself until 1909, when he became a member of the firm of Slay, Simon and Wynn, which was dissolved in 1910, Mr. Simon and Mr. Slay forming a partnership under the name of Slay and Simon. In 1915 the present firm was organized, which handles some of the more important suits in Texas, and promises to become one of the leading law firms in the South.

His marriage to Hattie Weltman, who was the daughter of Louis Weltman, of Fort Worth, took place in that city on September 12, 1905. Mr. Simon is the father of three children, Richard U., Ruth Louise and Henry W., and is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Woodmen of the World, Chamber of Commerce and the B'nai B'rith, and last but not the least, one of the most successful attorneys of that city.

HON. A. B. CURTIS. The history of Hon. A. B. Curtis, attorney at law of the firm of McCart, Curtis & McCart, Fort Worth, for the last few years is inseparably and honorably interwoven with the history of the 36th and 37th sessions of the Texas Legislature. Mr. Curtis entered his present partnership in 1915. In 1918 he was elected state representative from Tarrant County, and re-elected in 1920 without any opposition. In the 36th session of the State Legislature Mr. Curtis was chairman of the judiciary committee, member of the public health, the municipal and private corporation committees, as well as member of the reclamation committee. In the session of 1920 he led the fight for the bills which divorced the public gins from the cotton oil mills and from the packers. He was co-author and assisted the passage of the bill placing gas companies under the Railroad Commission. He was chairman of the committee appointed by Governor Hobby to draft a public utilities bill for the 1920-21 legislature. He is now chairman of the committee in oil, gas and minerals in the 37th session of the legislature, taking a leading part for the independent oil operators of Texas.

Mr. Curtis was born in Cookeville, Tenn., on September 3, 1875. His parents were Jas. H. Curtis and Mrs. Nancy McDaniel Curtis. The public schools of his state and Vanderbilt University gave the youth his education. In 1902 he received his LL. B. degree from Cumberland University Law School. The same year he came to Texas and located at Fort Worth where he has resided since. He began his practice here alone and was associated with different firms until 1915 when the firm of which he is a part today was organized. He has served his city as assistant city attorney and for many years as chairman of the City Democratic Executive Committee. The efficiency of his service is now given to the state in his present position of representative.

In 1901 Mr. Curtis was married to Miss Lee Johnson of Tennessee. Albert, in the University of Texas, Sarah and Billie, are their three children. Mr. Curtis is a K. of P., a Woodmen of the World, and by church affiliation a Methodist.

ROBERT SANSOM, attorney and counselor at law, W. T. Waggoner Building, came to Fort Worth and began the practice of his profession in 1912, coming here directly from Johnson County, and has made an enviable place for himself among the ablest attorneys of the Fort Worth bar. He specializes in civil matters and a great deal of his time is taken with corporate practice.

A native Texan, Mr. Sansom was born in Johnson County, July 7, 1887. His parents were D. Flourmeyer and Anna (Knox) Sansom, pioneer residents of Johnson County. His father has been a well known rancher and cattleman at Plainview for many years. He is a nephew of Marion Sansom, well known capitalist of Fort Worth.

The preliminary education of Mr. Sansom was received in the public schools and the high school of Alvarado where he graduated in 1904. After a four years period on his father's cattle ranch in Hale County, Texas, he entered the University of Texas Law School from which he was graduated with the degree of LL. B. in 1912. He made an unusual record in his college work and has the distinction of being selected in his senior year for quiz master, an honor which is unusual for an undergraduate.

Immediately following his graduation he came to Fort Worth and began practicing law. He was first connected with the well known law firm of Capps, Cantey, Hanger and Short and remained with them until 1917 when he opened his own office. Mr. Sansom probably does as much title work as any lawyer in Fort Worth and had the honor of examining for the United States government a long portion of the titles to land on which were located the three aviation fields and Camp Bowie at Fort Worth. He is a director of and attorney for the Guaranty State Bank and the Investors Mortgage Company, and was formerly attorney for the Hog Creek Petroleum Company and the Mutual Oil Company.

On March 27, 1917, he was married at San Antonio to Miss Eleanor Sansom, daughter of B. M. Sansom, a prominent banker of Alvarado and one of the best known men of that section. They have one daughter, Eleanor. They reside at 1212 Clara Street.

Mr. Sansom is a member of the Fort Worth Bar Association, the Kappa Sigma and Phi Delta Phi fraternities and the Chamber of Commerce. His church affiliation is with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.



U. Mission



ALBERT L. CAMP, well known lawyer and oil operator, senior member of the firm of Camp and Camp, investment brokers, and president of the Camp Oil and Gas Company, Dan Waggoner Building, first came to Fort Worth and engaged in the practice of law in 1895 and returned here in 1912 and entered the investment business, which together with oil interests has consumed his entire time and attention since then. Mr. Camp is also secretary and treasurer of the Hayes Oil Company which is operating in the Louisiana oil field.

The Camp Oil and Gas Company is now having some of their leases developed in Wichita County and in Louisiana and after this program is completed will do some extensive drilling in shallow fields. The company already has some production in Louisiana, with oil and gas wells in Wichita County.

Mr. Camp was born in Grimes County, October 12, 1866. His parents were J. C. and Kate (Glasscock) Camp who came to Texas from Alabama in 1842 and were one of the three original Texas families named Camp. They removed to Austin in 1868 and Mr. Camp was educated in the public and private schools of the capital city and at Southwestern University where he graduated in 1888 with the degree of bachelor of science. He studied law in San Angelo with Cochran and Hill, attorneys, and in 1889 was admitted to the bar. From 1890 to 1895 he was a member of the law firm of Stephens, Huff and Camp at Vernon and then came to Fort Worth where he formed the firm of Camp and Padlock, practicing here from 1895 to 1898. In that year he removed to Midland where he practiced with the firm of Hawkins and Camp until his health forced him to retire from active practice in 1906. He returned to Fort Worth in 1912.

On April 24, 1893, he was married at Vernon, Texas, to Mss Lida Roberts of Alabama. They have two children, A. Clifford who is secretary and treasurer of the Camp Oil and Gas Company and a member of the firm of Camp and Camp, and a daughter, Katherine.

Mr. Camp has been in the past very active in local and state politics. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Elks and the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce.



RAYMOND ELLIOTT BUCK, well known and popular young attorney, is one of the younger lawyers of Fort Worth who is building a splendid practice and achieving marked success in his native city. Doing a general practice in all the courts, both state and federal, Mr. Buck has already built up a clientele many an older barrister would be proud to claim. A characteristic of Mr. Buck which has won him a great deal of important business, is his untiring devotion to any matter entrusted to his care whether it be large or small. He exercises the same painstaking care in the preparation of a simple document that he gives to the preparation of an important case, believing in the old adage that anything worth doing at all is worth doing well.

Mr. Buck was admitted to the bar in 1916 and with the exception of the time he was in the service of his country overseas has practised here continuously since.

Upon the entrance of the United States into the

World War Mr. Buck entered the Army and was commissioned Captain in the 77th Infantry, landing with his Company in France August 29th, 1917. He remained overseas until March, 1919, when he returned to the United States, received his discharge and resumed his practise.

Mr. Buck was born in Fort Worth July 13th, 1893 and is a son of R. H. and Eula Elliott (Blackman) Buck, both natives of Texas and for many years well known residents of Fort Worth. He was educated in the public schools and attended Texas Christian University in 1911 and 1912. He then entered the law department of the University of Texas and graduated with the class of 1916, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

Mr. Buck is a young man of pleasing personality, genial, and an attorney of marked ability. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Chamber of Commerce, taking an active interest in all movements for the betterment of the city. He is unmarried and is a popular member of the younger social set of the city.



THOMAS R. JAMES, attorney at law, member of the well known law firm of James and Conner, Dan Waggoner Building, has been an active figure in courts and legal circles of Tarrant County for ten years, having been admitted to the bar and begun practice in Fort Worth in 1911.

For six years Mr. James practiced alone but in 1917 his business assumed such proportions that it was necessary to have assistance in handling it so he formed a partnership with George M. Conner. The partners do a general civil and corporate practice and much of their business is office work and consultation.

Mr. James was born at Cleburne in Johnson County, August 27, 1887. He is a son of William and Kaleta (O'Brien) James, well known residents of Cleburne. His father came to Texas in 1867, shortly after the close of the Civil War.

Mr. James was educated in the public and high schools of Cleburne and Fort Worth and also attended the old Polytechnic College, graduating there with the degree of bachelor of arts in 1908. He then attended the law department of the University of Texas and graduated there in 1911, receiving the degree of bachelor of laws.

In 1911 Mr. James was married to Miss Frances Marion Conner, of Fort Worth, daughter of Judge T. H. Conner, Chief Justice of the Court of Civil Appeals, Second Supreme Judicial District. They have one daughter, Patricia.

Mr. James is a member of the Knights Templar Chapter, and Moslah Temple Shrine. He is a Past Master of Polytechnic Masonic Lodge and Past High Priest of the Texas Chapter Royal Arch Masons. His college fraternity is the Phi Gamma Delta. He is a member of the Meadow Mere Club and a communicant of Saint Andrew's Episcopal Church.



W. WILKINSON, well known attorney, 318 Fort Worth National Bank Building, came to Fort Worth from Navarro County in 1893, and has been actively connected with the legal and political history of Fort Worth since that time. He is one of the pioneers of the Fort Worth bar, having practised here continuously for almost thirty years.

Mr. Wilkinson is another of the old school lawyers who has never formed a partnership, preferring to fight his battles alone. During his nearly thirty years of active service at the bar, he has always conducted an individual practise.

Beginning his legal work in 1892 when he was admitted to the bar, Mr. Wilkinson practised first for a year in Navarro County before coming to Fort Worth. He has built up a large practise here and has held briefs from many prominent individuals and large corporations and mercantile concerns. Although active in politics, he has held only one office, that of assistant city attorney, which he filled for two years. During this time he was in charge of the city's tax suits and continued his private practise during this time.

Mr. Wilkinson is a native Texan and was born in Navarro County, December 30, 1869. His parents were Isaac N. and Sue (Hust) Wilkinson, who came to Texas at the close of the Civil War. He was educated in the public schools of Navarro County, Staunton Military Academy of Virginia, and studied law at the University of Texas where he graduated with the degree of bachelor of laws in 1892.

On June 24, 1903, Mr. Wilkinson was married in Wise County to Miss Emma Morris, member of a well known Mississippi family who at the time of her marriage was visiting her brother in Wise County. They have three children, Lee Morris, William W., Jr., and Thomas Jesse. The family resides at 925 Eighth Avenue.

Mr. Wilkinson is a forceful speaker and during the war was active as a four-minute man in the furtherance of government loans and other patriotic movements. He is a member of the Woodmen of the World and the Fort Worth Club.



LOYD H. BURNS, attorney, of the law firm of Bradley, Burns, Christian & Bradley, W. T. Waggoner Building, Fort Worth, Texas, has training, association and experience that rank him as one of the ablest of his profession in civil practice, principally corporate and land business.

Mr. Burns is a Tennessean by birth, a native of Columbia, born December 26, 1882. His father, John M. Burns, was a farmer, and his mother was Minnie Young Alexander Burns. The public schools of his home town, Webb Brothers' Preparatory School at Bell Buckle, and Vanderbilt University of Nashville, were the trio that combined for the education of the youth. He graduated with an A. B. degree in 1906 and with the LL. B. degree in 1907. His education is one of the most finished of those of his calling. In 1908 he was admitted to the bar, and, yielding to the call of the Lone Star State, he located in Fort Worth. The present firm, with which is also associated Sol Gordon, was organized in 1915 as Bradley & Burns. One year previous to the launching of his law practice, Mr. Burns taught school in Texas Polytechnic College, now Texas Woman's College.

On April 3, 1907, Miss Sophie Ambrose became the bride of Mr. Burns at Nashville. She is the daughter of J. H. Ambrose, secretary and treasurer of the N. C. & St. L. Ry., and president of the Standard Iron Co., of Goodrich, Tenn. Her grandfather was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Tennessee and the highest ranking Mason of his state. Four sons have been born to them: Lloyd H., Jr., John McDougal, Joshua Ambrose, and

Harry Frizzell. Mr. Burns is a York Rite Mason, a Shriner, a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Glen Garden Country Club, and of both the Texas and the American Bar Associations. He is a Methodist.



TOM C. BRADLEY, attorney, of the law firm Bradley, Burns, Christian & Bradley, in W. T. Waggoner Building, Fort Worth, Texas, in talent and experience is among Texas' strongest lawyers who in civil practice and corporation service pilots big business through the maze of modern intricate relations. He is the general attorney for the Graham Oil & Refining Company, for the Stanton Oil Company, a company of New York, The Considine-Martin Oil Co. and the Gulf Petroleum Company of Delaware.

Mr. Bradley is a native of Arkansas. He was born in Drew County of that state on October 6, 1867. Wm. Bradley, his father, was a farmer of Irish descent. His mother was Martha Bell Bradley. The youth's education was the best his native state could give him, and, as he first followed railroading, his knowledge of law was first attained while he read and studied in a caboose as a brakeman or a conductor. As a railroader he served under J. H. Elliot who is now a member of the Railway Labor Board. Mr. Elliot was superintendent of the M. K. & T. Ry. and later general manager of the T. & P. Ry. and from that day to this has been one of Mr. Bradley's closest friends. In 1898 Mr. Bradley was admitted to the bar and he at once formed an affiliation with the law firm of Cunningham & Nunn, of Bonham, Texas. For the four years from 1898 to 1902, he was mayor of Bonham; from 1902 to 1906, he was county judge of Fannin County. At the expiration of this service he came to Fort Worth where he began a practice with Judge R. B. Young, now judge of the 48th District Court. Mr. Young was later made assistant county attorney and Mr. Bradley then pursued his practice alone. In 1908 he formed a partnership with Mike Smith, Gaines B. Turner and T. J. Powell, under the firm name of Smith, Turner, Bradley and Powell. In 1912-1915 he was identified with the firm of McLean, Scott, McLean and Bradley and at the later date he formed his present partnership of which he is the senior member.

Mr. Bradley was married to Miss Etna Boswell at Bonham, Texas. They have four children, Patsy, Geneva, Joana and Joseph Weldon.

Mr. Bradley is a Mason, a Woodman and a member of the State Bar Association. As a self-made man successful to an attractive degree, Mr. Bradley is a leader in his city.



JOHN M. SCOTT, with offices in the F. & M. Bank Building, at Fort Worth, is one of few prominent attorneys that have practiced their profession by themselves and made a success out of life in practically every way possible. He has never associated himself with a partner since his entrance to the bar back in the eighties. Mr. Scott is one of the pioneer attorneys of Fort Worth, first practicing his profession there in 1892.

He was born October 17, 1870, in Braggs Alabama, his father, J. M. Scott, was a Methodist preacher and married one of the kindest mothers on earth, Amanda Herin, his mother.

Mr. Scott attended Alabama public and high schools and the Southern University at Greensboro.



Lloyd H Burns

He studied law in the office of Col. W. A. Collier, of Alabama, who is now a member of the Supreme Court of Oklahoma.

Civil law was practiced by him from 1889 until 1892 at Clanton, Alabama, and from 1892 until the present time at the city of Fort Worth.

He was married to Mrs. C. B. Stratton, the daughter of J. M. Ragsdale, of Cleburne, Texas, on March 21, 1911, at Cleburne.

Ragsdale Stratton, John M. Scott, Jr., and Frederick Scott, are three children of the successful attorney who resides at 1214 Hurley Avenue, Fort Worth.

Mr. Scott has always taken a special interest in drawing and marketing cotton and commercializing the industry from the standpoint of the growers and is the author of a booklet entitled "An act to put the cotton growing industry on its feet."

Mr. Scott is a director of the Knights of Pythias Home of Texas, located at Weatherford, the Elks and the Bar Association of Texas and a member of the unorganized organization of Texas Boosters.



ROBERT E. HARDWICKE, attorney at law, is general attorney for the Gulf Production Company, Gulf Pipe Line Company and Gulf Refining Company, Texas subsidiary of the Gulf Oil Corporation.

Mr. Hardwicke is a native Texan. He was born at Sherman, Texas, on February 7, 1889. His father, George E. Hardwicke, was a business man of his part of the state, handling wholesale mill supplies. His mother was Martha Cunningham Hardwicke. The Sherman public schools, the Virginia Military Institute and the University of Texas are the trio that combined in giving this youth his education. In 1911 he received his LL. B. degree from the University of Texas. That year he was admitted to the bar and has been one of the most active advocates of justice before it ever since. He began his practice at Beaumont, Texas, with the law firm of Carlton, Townes & Townes, later Townes, Foster & Hardwicke. But in 1919, each of these partners separated to become attorneys of three competing oil companies. Mr. Townes went with the Humble Oil & Refining Co., Mr. Foster with the Sun Company, and Mr. Hardwicke with the above mentioned companies. In January of 1919 he came to the Fort Worth offices of the company.

In 1916, at Beaumont, Mr. Hardwicke was married to Miss Hallie Read Greer. Robert E. Hardwicke, Jr., is their one son. The family has residence at 130 Hillcrest Avenue.

Mr. Hardwicke is a member of the Sigma Chi and the Phi Delta Phi fraternities, both of Texas University; of the Fort Worth Club and the Rivercrest Country Club. His church affiliation is Presbyterian. In his ten years of practice he has already entered into a place of success of large usefulness.



ALFRED H. EATON, well known successful young lawyer, F. & M. Bank Building, came to Fort Worth and began the active practice of his profession January 1, 1916. He was admitted to the bar in Texas in 1915 and during his five years active practice has built up a splendid clientele and is coming to be recognized as one of the ablest and most forceful pleaders of the Tarrant County bar.

Mr. Eaton confines his practice exclusively to

civil and corporate work and numbers among his clients many well known individuals and institutions of Fort Worth.

A native of Tennessee, Mr. Eaton was born June 18, 1885. His parents were John and Rebecca (Whittaker) Eaton, both natives of Tennessee and members of well known families of that state. He was educated in the public schools and the Preparatory School of Tennessee, entering Vanderbilt University at Nashville in 1904 and graduating with the degree of bachelor of science with the class of 1908.

Coming to Texas he taught in high schools of Texas from 1908 until 1915, studying law in the meantime and securing his license to practice in the latter part of 1915. Upon the outbreak of the war he enlisted in the army and was assigned to the Central Officers' Training School at Camp Taylor, Kentucky, in the field artillery division.

On August 26, 1920, Mr. Eaton was married in Fort Worth to Miss Mildred Moseley, member of a well known family. They reside at 3313 Hemphill Avenue.

Mr. Eaton is a Mason and a member of the Knights of Pythias. He takes a great interest in civic affairs and is an active member of the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce. An enthusiastic booster for Fort Worth, he expects to see the Panther City continue to grow and expand and predicts it will double its population in the next ten years.



C. WITCHER, well known attorney at law, came to Fort Worth in August, 1918, and has been an active figure in legal circles in the Panther City since that time. Prior to that he had practised at Grandview in Johnson County, for a year, having been admitted to the bar in 1917.

Mr. Witcher is a forceful and eloquent speaker and has a wonderful command of the English language. He also is an able lawyer and steady devotion to his profession has resulted in the development of a rapidly increasing clientele. In addition to his law practise, he has also been interested in the oil business since coming to Fort Worth. He organized the Keechi Oil Company in 1919 and later the Michigan-Texas Oil Company, both enterprises proving a splendid success and a fortunate investment for their stockholders.

A native of Tennessee, Mr. Witcher was born in Macon County, June 29, 1887, a son of William C. and Martha (Smith) Witcher, both natives of Tennessee. He was educated in the public schools of Texas and attended the Bible Training School at Ellettsville, Indiana, in 1905 and 1906. In 1908 he entered the ministry of the Christian Church in which work he continued until 1916. Since that a portion of his time has still been devoted to the ministry. He was assistant county attorney of Johnson County during a portion of 1918.

On April 21, 1909, Mr. Witcher was married to Miss Carrie Nunnally, of Fort Worth, member of a well known family. They have four children, W. C., Jr., Weldon, Mary Blayne and James Houston. The family resides at 2910 Avenue B.

During 1916 Mr. Witcher lectured and debated in Oklahoma under the auspices of the State Democratic Executive Committee and his attacks on socialism were believed to have been largely instrumental in holding the state in the democratic column.



IKE A. WYNN, attorney, Fort Worth, Texas, is a leader in piloting business concerns of gigantic size through the ins and outs of rightful procedure and relations, and has become particularly well known for his success in handling matters pertaining to the oil business. He is the legal representative for the Cosden Interests of Texas; for the Lone Star Gas Company; for the Arkansas Natural Gas Company; the Henderson Gasoline Company and is general counsel for the Magdalena Gas & Petroleum Company of Fort Worth and New York. Among the many companies and corporations represented by Mr. Wynn are the Mystic Gasoline Co., the Victor Gasoline Co., Commanche Northern Oil and Development Co., and the Ohio Fuel Oil Company. His associates in this large work he is doing are C. L. Morgan and Herbert Hedick.

Mr. Wynn was born in Hancock County, Tenn., on November 5, 1875. The greater part of his life prior to coming to Texas was spent in Virginia, of which state his father was a native. His parents were W. E. Wynn and Docia J. Thomas Wynn. After completing the public elementary schools of Virginia Mr. Wynn attended Emory and Henry College of Virginia, from which he graduated with an A. B. degree and the University of Virginia from which he received his L. B. degree in 1904. This marks the year in which he was admitted to the bar in Virginia and he at once migrated to the Lone Star State, where he was again admitted to the bar, beginning his practice at Fort Worth. Besides the corporations to which Mr. Wynn is regularly attached as general counselor, he has a large business in answering the calls of other concerns for special direction in the maze of present day complications.

In 1903, at Henderson, Texas, Miss Mary Turner became the bride of Mr. Wynn. Her father, Judge J. H. Turner, is a lawyer. They have three children, Wm. Turner, Ike A., Jr., and Mary Lee. Mr. Wynn is a member of the Fort Worth Club and of both the Fort Worth and Texas Bar Associations.

As a corporation lawyer Mr. Wynn's affiliations prove him to be one of the best of Texas.



THEODORE MACK, attorney at law, W. T. Waggoner Building, Fort Worth, has for over a quarter of a century been identified with the legal fraternity of Fort Worth. For many years his practice has been limited to appeals in the higher court, both in the state and federal courts and has, no doubt been identified with as many, or more, cases in the higher courts of Texas than any other member of the Texas bar.

Mr. Mack was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, January 13, 1864. His father, Henry Mack, was a manufacturer and well known railroad builder and was one of the eight trustees who built the Cincinnati and Southern Railway. Theodore Mack's education was received in the public schools of Ohio, after which he attended law college, receiving his LL. B. degree in 1886 and coming to Texas, located in Shackelford County. Here he served for a term as county attorney, later was mayor of the Village of Albany. In 1894 he moved to Fort Worth and opened a private practice in this city. From 1896 to 1898 he was assistant city attorney, but later devoted his time largely to the practice of corporation law. On several occasions he was appointed a special judge in the Court of Civil Appeals. He built up

a successful private practice but in later years his time has been devoted principally to higher courts, not only for his own clients but has been employed by other attorneys to represent them in the higher courts.

The marriage of Mr. Mack took place in 1902 to Miss Pauline Sacha, of Cincinnati, Ohio. They have one son, Henry. The family residence is 918 East Weatherford Avenue. Mr. Mack is a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Moslah Temple Shrine.



MARSHALL SPOONTS, Attorney, of the law firm Phillips, Spoonst & Ammerman, 413½ Main St., Ft. Worth, is a name that stands at the foremost in the Ft. Worth Bar Association for it has the backing of two generations of successful lawyers in that city. Mr. Spoonst is in general Civil and Corporate Practice with a specialty in oil litigations. In addition to his legal practice, Mr. Spoonst is engaged extremely in the oil business, operating principally in Stephen and Young Counties.

Mr. Spoonst is a native Texan. He was born on the Plains, at Buffalo Gap in Taylor County, Texas.

His father, M. A. Spoonst was an attorney before him, who came to Ft. Worth in 1889. The Ft. Worth public schools and old Ft. Worth University gave the youth his education, and he prepared for the practice of law under the direction of his father, in his father's office. In 1903, he was admitted to the Bar and began his practice with the firm of Spoonst, Thompson & Borwise. This firm continued for six years when, in 1909, Mr. Spoonst formed a partnership with Morgan Bryan. In 1914, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney. He served in this capacity with a vigor and efficiency that is noteworthy of him. At that time the five-year partnership of Bryant & Spoonst was severed for public duties. Another five years later, in 1919, the present firm of Phillips, Spoonst, & Ammerman was formed.

On July 9th, 1911, at Corpus Christi, Texas, Miss Lorine Jones of that city became the bride of Mr. Spoonst. Their residence now is at 104 Penn St. Mr. Spoonst has many social interests and duties in addition to his business claims. He is a member of the Knight Templars, the B. P. O. E., the Knights of Pythias, of the Texas Bar Association, the Ft. Worth Club, the River Crest Club and is a Shriner of the Moslah Temple. His church affiliation is Methodist. Mr. Spoonst is among the influential of his profession.



ALBERT J. BASKIN, attorney, Fort Worth, of the law firm Baskin & Eastus, has a success of more than twenty years to his credit in the general practice, both civil and criminal. Perhaps more than any other profession, experience in the legal world strengthens one's powers because of having dealt personally with the thousand and one complexities that arise out of present day conditions. Native ability and experience are the parents of the most able lawyers. Albert J. Baskin has both these to his credit.

Mr. Baskin is a Mississippian by birth. He was born in Carroll County of that state, on December 14, 1872. His parents were Reuben Baskin and Susan Works Baskin. Desiring for their children the opportunities afforded only by the rapidly developing West, Reuben Baskin and his wife came to the Lone Star State in 1879, when the lawyer of today was but seven years of age. They settled,



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as farmers, in Tarrant County where they have resided ever since. After finishing the Tarrant County schools, Albert J. Baskin attended Springtown College, in Parker County, and then took up the study of law under those two masters in the legal profession, Judge Terrell and C. C. Cummings. He was admitted to the bar in 1896. In 1907 he was elected to the thirtieth legislature as representative. Here he introduced the measure that secured for his home city its present charter; he was co-author of the Baskin-McGregor Liquor Law. In 1908, with Clyde O. Eastus, he formed the present partnership of Baskin & Eastus.

In 1899, at Fort Worth, Texas, Mr. Baskin married Miss Olive Virginia Jackson, at Fort Worth girl. Her father, Sam C. Jackson, is a merchant of that city. To them five children have been born: Sam S., who now is in the University of Texas, Nettie Virginia, Edwina, Juanita and A. J., Jr. The family reside at 1134 Mistletoe Avenue.

Mr. Baskin is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and is known as one of the successful lawyers for more than twenty years in his city.

HENRY DEE PAYNE, attorney at law and senior member of the well known law firm of Payne and Morris, Burkburnett Building, came to Fort Worth on November 7, 1911, established an office here and has been engaged in the active practice of his profession since. Mr. Payne has achieved a splendid success and numbers among his clients some of the most important commercial institutions and prominent citizens of Fort Worth.

Mr. Payne was admitted to the bar at Canton, Texas, April 23, 1892. He began his legal career at Kaufman, practicing there for a year, then at Emory in 1894, Grand Saline, 1895 to 1900, Grandbury 1901 to 1911 and since that time in Fort Worth. His practice is confined exclusively to civil and corporation work and he does a great deal of office consultation.

A native of Texas, Mr. Payne was born five miles north of Elmo on November 30, 1869. His parents were C. A. G. and Fannie M. (Richardson) Payne, natives of Alabama but pioneer settlers of the Lone Star State, having removed here in 1849 and 1850, respectively.

Mr. Payne was educated in the public schools of Texas and also attended the Omen Select Summer School in 1892. He obtained a school teacher's certificate and for five years taught schools in various communities of Van Zandt, Kaufman and Raines counties. During his work as a school teacher from 1887 to 1892, he studied law during his spare time and upon being admitted to the bar immediately began to show evidences of the ability that has made his practice such a success in later life.

On May 23, 1895, he was married at Elmo to Miss Alice Richardson. They have four children, Lucile, now Mrs. L. C. Boyd, Cecile, Mary Belle and Stewart.

Mr. Payne is retained as counsel for the Ranger-Brooks Oil and Development Company, Ranger-Vindicator Oil and Development Company, the Lone Star Land and Cattle Syndicate, Sandegard Grocery Company and the Veihl-Crawford Hardware Company. He is a York and Scottish Rite Mason and a member of the Moslah Shrine and a member of the Knights of Pythias.

CHARL H. EDDLEMAN, attorney at law, came to Wichita Falls in 1915. He does a general civil practise, oil, corporation and realty, and has been practising since 1913, when he graduated from the University of Texas law department with the degree of LL. B. He practised for a short time with the partnership name of Eddleman & Heyser, while in Wichita Falls he was local attorney for the Texhoma Oil Company.

His military record during the war shows that he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the quartermaster's corps August 15, 1917, promoted to first lieutenant January, 1918, and to the captaincy in August of the same year. He was an executive officer at Camp Travis, and was discharged from the service March, 1919.

Mr. Eddleman is a native of Burleson, Johnson County, Texas, born February 24, 1891. His parents were A. F. and Millie Warren Eddleman, and his father is the oldest settler now living in Johnson County. He located there in 1853. He attended the public schools of Johnson County, the Polytechnic College at Fort Worth and the University of Texas, where he graduated in law.

He was married at Dallas, Texas, February 12, 1920, to Miss Margaret Black of San Antonio, and they live at 1717 Eighth Street. Mr. Eddleman is a Mason and former secretary of the Wichita Club. He is also affiliated with the Chamber of Commerce and the State Bar Association.

ELVILLE E. PETERS, attorney at law, came to Wichita Falls in February, 1919, establishing an office for the general practice of his profession, doing corporation, mining, oil and realty practice. He formerly practiced law at Coldwater, Michigan, from 1891 to 1894, and at Denver, Colo., from 1894 to 1919, when he came to Wichita Falls. Qualifying for the profession in 1891, he has studiously kept in touch with the big problems brought before the courts for adjudication; keeps informed as to decisions and rulings of the supreme courts of the state and nation, and is, withal, considered a capable and competent attorney, successfully handling a number of important matters placed in his hands.

Mr. Peters comes from Hillsdale County, Michigan, born March 7, 1867. His parents were Wm. J. and Roxey (Troup) Peters, and his father was a successful Michigan farmer. When a boy he attended the public schools of Hillsdale County, and later graduated from the University of Michigan with the degree of LL. B. in 1891. His marriage to Miss Lola Johnson took place in Buffalo, New York, May 7, 1907, and they live temporarily at 1102 Indiana Street. He is a member of the University Club, Wichita Club, the Wichita Falls Chamber of Commerce and the Bar Associations of Denver, Colorado, Wichita Falls, Texas, and the state and Denver Bar Associations of Colorado.

Although a resident of the state of Texas only a short time, Mr. Peters is greatly impressed with the growing greatness of the state and the wonderful future facing Wichita Falls, which, he believes, will soon become one of the important commercial and industrial centers of the state. He takes an active interest in the commercial, civic and social affairs of the city and gladly adds his influence and aid to all movements seeking to further the welfare of the city.

EDWIN T. PHILLIPS, attorney, of the law firm of Phillips, Trammell & Caldwell, Dan Waggoner Building, Fort Worth, Texas, as the legal representative of the Producers' Refining Co. and of the Crew Levick Company in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas is at the forefront among those of his profession who pilot big business through the complexities of commercial relations. So multiplied are present day interests, so interwoven and related are they, that it requires an analytical and logical thinker to steer straight. This is Mr. Phillips' specialty—corporation and land practice.

Mr. Phillips was born on January 9, 1890, at Marshall, Texas. His father was G. W. Phillips, a mechanical engineer, and his mother was Blanch E. Murphy Phillips. They came to Texas immediately after the Civil War and located at Marshall. In 1890, their son's birth year, they moved to Fort Worth. The youth graduated from the Fort Worth high school in 1907 and in 1911 he received his higher education at the University of Texas. In 1912 he was admitted to the bar. He has from the first been especially strong in jury work for the firm. In 1919 the present partnership was formed. In January, 1921, Senator Walter D. Caldwell, formerly of Austin, joined the firm.

Miss Mary Louise Young, of San Antonio, became the bride of Mr. Phillips in 1912. They have three sons: J. Alcott, Edwin T., Jr., and James Young. Mr. Phillips devotes some of his time to the performance of social duties to his city and is, accordingly, a member of the Fort Worth Club, Rivercrest Country Club, the Glen Garden Country Club, Chamber of Commerce and is a Mason. He was a Delta Tau Delta at the university. His church affiliation is with the St. Andrew's Episcopal Church.

JOUETTE M. BONNER, member of the law firm of Bonner and Bonner, City National Bank Building, has been actively identified with the legal profession in Wichita Falls since his arrival here in 1911. He is associated with Wm. N. Bonner and the firm does a general civil and corporate practice, being retained as counsel for several of the larger financial and commercial institutions of the city.

Mr. Bonner is a native of Louisiana and was born at Homer, January 17, 1891, son of Chas. I. and Cordelia (Neely) Bonner, prominent residents of Louisiana for many years. He was educated in the public schools of Louisiana and attended the Louisiana State University at Baton Rouge from 1908 until 1910. After completing his studies at the university he removed to Texas and was admitted to the bar in 1911 when he was only twenty years of age. He immediately began the practice of his profession at Wichita Falls and has achieved splendid success.

When the United States was drawn into the World War, Mr. Bonner entered the air service and was stationed at Call Field and at the Air Service Depot, Morrison, Virginia, from 1917 until he received his discharge in 1919. He returned to Wichita Falls and resumed his practice following his discharge from the army.

The firm of Bonner and Bonner handles the legal interests of the American National Bank of Wichita Falls, the Continental Guaranty Corporation and the Commercial Investment Trust of New York and Swift and Company of Chicago.

Mr. Bonner is a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Scottish Rite bodies and the Shrine Patrol; he also is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Wichita Club, Golf Club, Kiwanis Club and the Wichita Falls Chamber of Commerce. He is unmarried and is prominently identified with the activities of the younger social set of Wichita Falls.

A public spirited citizen, Mr. Bonner is keenly interested in any movement for the betterment and development of Wichita Falls and is an optimistic booster for the city.

FREDERICK G. SWANSON, lawyer, with offices in the City National Bank Building, Wichita Falls, arrived from Miami, Oklahoma in January, 1919, and entered general civil practice with special attention to organization and accounting.

Mr. Swanson was born in Pennsylvania in Warren County near Tidioute, in 1881, a son of Lars L. and Matilda (Akins) Swanson. His father was a native of Sweden arriving in New York in 1866, and the parents of his mother reaching the United States in 1852 settling in Chandlers Valley, Warren County. Being born on a farm, Mr. Swanson attended district school, and after one term in Clarion State Normal entered Municipal University of Akron (Ohio) from which he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy in 1904.

In college he was active in all athletics, being president of the Athletic Association and captain or manager of various teams, and was also a member of intercollegiate debating team. Special attention was given to physical and social sciences, graduating thesis being on "Strikes." Following graduation and employment for a year on the Cleveland Leader, Mr. Swanson was a well known character on the Canal Zone throughout the construction period from 1905 to 1918. Here he was employed in accounting, executive and legal or judicial capacity, and was active in Isthmian sports and social affairs, being long known as a leader of the most noted Open Forum that continued for many years on the Canal Zone. He edited the Panama Canal Builders, the year book of the Society of the Chagres (Old Timers in Canal Employment) for the years 1916-17. This volume contains a review by him of the decisions of the Canal Zone Supreme Court, under the satirical caption, "Trial Judges Right Majority of Times, But Settle Your Squabbles Out of Court," a policy he pursues in law practice when practicable. The review reduces to gambler's percentages the prospects of reversal or affirmation in the higher courts, always assuming the litigants can pay the "Kitty," costs and attorney fees.

Mr. Swanson is a thorough student of social, political and economic problems and during temporary absences from the Canal Zone campaigned for various non-partisan measures including equal suffrage in New York and other states. He is a member of the National Institute of Social Sciences, the Southwestern Political Science Association, the Texas Single Tax League and other social organizations; of the I. O. O. F., a past chancellor in the K. of P. and an officer of the University Club of Wichita Falls which club is active in support of educational measures and conducts an active Open Forum Tuesday Luncheon. He has been admitted to the bar and practiced law in the Canal Zone, Oklahoma and Texas and is still a bachelor.



Lawrence Phillips



RICHARD F. BAILEY, well known young lawyer and junior member of the firm of Cook, Spencer and Bailey, American National Bank Building, has been actively identified with the legal profession in Wichita Falls since January 1, 1919, at which time he removed here following his discharge from the army. His firm does a general civil and corporate practice and has handled the legal work in connection with the organization of a number of oil companies here. Mr. Bailey is counsel and secretary-treasurer for the Army Man's Oil Company and is interested in several others which have their headquarters in Wichita Falls.

Mr. Bailey is a native Texan and was born at Mineola in Wood County, November 10, 1893. He is a son of R. W. and Minnie (Johnson) Bailey, prominent residents of East Texas for many years. His mother is a native of Kaufman County and a member of a prominent family of that section.

After attending the public schools of Wood County, Mr. Bailey entered the University of Texas in 1911 and continued his studies until 1916, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to the bar following the completion of his university course and entered the practice of his profession at Dallas where he continued until he entered the army in 1917.

After attending the officers' training camp Mr. Bailey was commissioned a first lieutenant regular army and assigned to the Thirty-fifth Infantry. He was stationed at Nogales, Arizona, and at San Antonio.

Following his discharge in January, 1919, Mr. Bailey was married at Beaumont, October 29, 1919, to Miss Mary Stone Greer, member of a well known South Texas family and graduate of the University of Texas. They reside at 1603 Hays Street.

Mr. Bailey is a Mason and a member of the Wichita Club, Country Club, University Club, American Legion and the Wichita Falls Chamber of Commerce. His college fraternity is the Phi Delta Theta.

Public spirited and of a pleasing personality, Mr. Bailey enjoys the respect and confidence of his clients and of his fellow attorneys as well. He is keenly interested in all civic affairs and predicts a great future for Wichita Falls.



WILLIAM THOMAS CARLTON, member of the law firm of Carlton & Putty, came to Wichita Falls in 1910, and his firm does a general civil practice, including all matters involving real estate and oil leases. Before coming to the city Mr. Carlton practiced his profession at Stephenville, Texas, from 1894 to 1910, and for six years of this period was associated with Judge J. W. Parker, a well known Texas lawyer and jurist. For a short time he practiced under the partnership name of Oxford & Carlton, and he was justice of the peace in Stephenville for one year, 1895 to 1896. He was also a member of the board of aldermen of the town for thirteen years, from 1897 to 1910, and acted as advisor to the city officials during that time. The present partnership of Carlton & Putty was formed in April, 1919, and the firm has met with splendid success, handling important litigation for a number of clients in a highly satisfactory manner.

Mr. Carlton was born at Dawson, Navarro County, May 2, 1862, and was educated in a private school in Limestone County. He read law in a private office in Corsicana, Texas, and was admitted to the bar by examination June, 1894. His parents were Blake and Mary E. (Richey) Carlton, and his father was a farmer of Navarro County. He came to East Texas from Georgia in 1848. His mother was born in Texas.

Mr. Carlton was married at Wichita Falls, February 26, 1916, to Mrs. Olive A. Child, native of Missouri, and they reside at 1608 Twelfth Street. He is a York Rite Mason and a Shriner, member of Maskat Temple, belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and the State Bar Association. Like all other persons who have been attracted to Wichita Falls in the past few years, he sees a vision of a great future for the city, and is confident that its continued development will make it one of the most important commercial and industrial centers of the state. Surrounded, as it is, by a rich agricultural territory, and augmented by close proximity to the great oil fields, the city can not help but prosper and grow by reason of these important factors.



ELMER C. JOHNS, attorney at law and senior member of the well known law firm of Johns and McGregor, has been a resident of Fort Worth and an active figure in legal circles of the city since June 5, 1915. Mr. Johns was admitted to the bar on June 29, 1914, and has achieved splendid success, doing a general practice in both state and federal courts. Willis M. McGregor is associated with him and the two men are a formidable team in any legal controversy.

A native of Texas, Mr. Johns was born near Alvarado, December 25, 1885. He is a son of G. D. and Laura Belle (Smith) Johns, pioneer residents of Texas and actively connected with the early history and development of that part of the state. His early days were spent on a farm and he received his preliminary education in the public schools of his home county. He attended Burnetta College in 1903, 1904, 1905 and 1906 and the Sam Houston Normal in 1908 and 1909, graduating on the latter date. Determining to study law he entered the University of Texas in the fall of 1909 and graduated in the class of 1914, receiving the degree of bachelor of laws.

After completing his university course Mr. Johns taught in the State Normal at Huntsville for one year before coming to Fort Worth and engaging in the active practice of his profession.

When away from his city office Mr. Johns may be found at his beautiful country home at Birdville, seven miles northeast of Fort Worth, where, on his 160 acre farm, he raises thoroughbred Jersey cows, Hampshire hogs, Bronz Turkeys and white Leghorn chickens.

Mr. Johns is intensely devoted to his profession but takes an active interest in all civic affairs as well. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of Moslah Temple Shrine, and is also a member of the Odd Fellows, Woodmen of the World and the Modern Woodmen of America. He served as clerk of the Modern Woodmen for four years. Mr. Johns also is an active member of the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce and ever ready to aid in any movement for the upbuilding of the city.



JOHN DAVENPORT, well known attorney and senior member of the law firm of Davenport, Wilson and Thornton, Morgan Building, came to Wichita Falls in 1913 and has been actively and prominently identified with the legal profession here since that time. His firm is engaged in general civil and corporate practice.

Mr. Davenport is a native of Texas and was born in Gregg County near Longview, October 15, 1885. His parents were Tom and Mittie (Turner) Davenport. His mother died when he was four months old.

The days of his boyhood and youth were spent on a farm where he remained until he was sixteen years of age. At that time the desire for an education prompted him to begin active plans for obtaining the knowledge he deemed so essential for success in his life work.

After completing his elementary studies in the public schools Mr. Davenport taught school in Parker County for four years from 1904 until 1907. He then entered the University of Texas at Austin where he remained until 1909.

After completing his course at the University, Mr. Davenport engaged in the practice of law and was appointed assistant county attorney of Parker County, serving in that capacity in 1909 and 1910. After removing to Wichita Falls he occupied the position of assistant county attorney here before his election to the office in 1918. The public career of Mr. Davenport has been marked by a devotion to the interests of the public, always submerging his own personal interests to the good of the citizenship as a whole.

On December 30, 1915, Mr. Davenport was married at Menard, Texas, to Miss Winnie Thurman, member of a well known family there. They reside at 1311 Tilden Street.

Deeply interested in civic affairs, Mr. Davenport is a member of the Masons, Elks, Woodmen of the World and Yeomen. He also is a member of the Wichita Club and of the Wichita Falls Chamber of Commerce. He is affiliated with the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Davenport is a great believer in the future of Wichita Falls and predicts that it will make great strides in civic, industrial and commercial development during the next ten years.



HERBERT ROSS WILSON, District Attorney of the 30th Judicial District including Wichita, Young, Clay, and Archer Counties, attorney and member of the well known law firm of Davenport, Wilson and Thornton, 311-315 Morgan Building, came to Wichita Falls from Denton County in January, 1920, and entered the practise of law with his present associates, John Davenport and E. G. Thornton. The firm does a general civil and corporate practise and by faithful and earnest attention to all matters entrusted to them has already built up a large clientele.

Mr. Wilson is a native Texan and was born in Denton County January 7th, 1888. He is a son of F. S. and Bettie (Donald) Wilson, pioneer residents of Denton County and well known citizens there for a number of years.

After receiving his preliminary education in the public schools of Denton County. Mr. Wilson attended the University of Texas where he studied law

and was admitted to the bar March 8, 1908 when only twenty years of age.

He began the practise of his profession in his home county and was soon appointed assistant county attorney, serving in this capacity from 1908 until 1912. He was elected county attorney in 1912 and re-elected in 1914, serving until 1916. He was appointed district attorney of the 30th Judicial District by Gov. Neff June 1921. He is an able lawyer and possesses marked ability as a pleader.

On June 10, 1909, Mr. Wilson was married to Miss Lena Mae O'Kelley, member of a well known Texas family. They have four children, Herbert R. Jr., Chas. Fred, Alice Katherine and Robert Wilson. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson reside at 2007 Lucile Street.

Mr. Wilson is a member of the Masons, B. P. O. Elks, Knights of Pythias, Woodmen of the World and the Wichita Falls Chamber of Commerce. His church affiliation is with the Episcopalian Church.

Active and energetic and keenly interested in civic affairs generally, Mr. Wilson is ever ready to give of his time and talents to any cause that makes for the betterment of Wichita Falls or vicinity. He is an enthusiastic booster for the city and expects to see it grow into a city of more than a hundred thousand people.



ORRVILLE BULLINGTON, of Bullington, Boone, Humphrey and Hoffman, attorneys at law, 314-315 American National Bank Building, Wichita Falls, is vitally connected with the development and interests of more than a half dozen biggest business concerns of his city. His firm represents all railroads entering Wichita Falls, as well as the street car lines, the Kemp and Kell interests, the City National Bank of Commerce, the American National Bank, besides representing many independent oil companies. On November 1, 1920, Mr. Bullington was elected president of the American National Bank, whose reserves amount of about \$1,500,000. The bank has modern quarters and is numbered among the leading financial institutions of this section of Texas.

Mr. Bullington was born in Missouri, February 10, 1882. His father, W. I. Bullington, was a native of Tennessee as was his mother, Sarah E. Holmes Bullington. In 1884 the father moved to Texas and entered the mercantile business. Mr. Bullington, Junior, was educated in the public schools of Parker County, later in Montgomery Bell Academy, Nashville, Tenn., then in Sam Houston State Normal from which he graduated in 1901 and the University of Texas from which he received his LL. B. degree in 1905. He began his practise in Knox County. In 1909 he changed his location to the city of Wichita Falls where he has remained ever since. In 1911 he married Miss Sadie Kell, of Wichita Falls, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kell. They now have residence at 601 Fillmore Street.

Mr. Bullington's scope of influence is not confined to his practise alone, for, besides having membership in the American Bar Association, he is a member of the Wichita Country Club, the Chamber of Commerce, the Rotary Club, and is interested individually in the oil business. He was interested in the drilling of the deepest oil well in Texas which is located in Archer County, goes to a depth of 5,005 feet. Mr. Bullington takes an active interest in everything going to the betterment of his city and state.



John Davenport.

RICHARD OSCAR KENLEY, attorney and member of the well known law firm of Kay, Akin and Kenley, City National Bank Building, came to Wichita Falls in October, 1919, and engaged in the practice of law with John C. Kay and Joe W. Akin, the three men forming one of the strongest law firms in this section of Texas. Mr. Kenley came to Wichita Falls from El Centro, California, where he had lived on a ranch since 1913, going to California on account of his health, which he entirely regained and then resumed his law practice.

Mr. Kenley is well known in the courts of Texas, having practiced law in this state since he was admitted to the bar in 1895. He was located at Groveton, Texas, until failure of his health in 1913 forced him to abandon his practise and seek the free, open life of a ranchman.

Before engaging in the practice of law, Mr. Kenley taught school in East Texas from 1893 until 1895. While located at Groveton he was attorney for the Southern Pine Lumber Company, Trinity County Lumber Company, Thompson Brothers Lumber Company, Thompson-Tucker Lumber Company and Wm. Cameron Company. He also was general counsel for the Texas Southeastern Railway and local attorney for the Groveton, Lufkin and Northern Railway.

Mr. Kenley was born in Trinity County, Texas, March 3, 1875, a son of George W. and Parilee (Chandler) Kenley, old and well known residents of Southern Texas. His education was received in the public schools and he studied law while teaching.

On January 3, 1900, Mr. Kenley was married in Trinity County to Miss Leona Womack, member of a well known Texas family. They have four sons, Bailey, Richard, Gorman and Harriman Kenley.

The law firm of which Mr. Kenley is a member is retained as counsel for the Kansas and Gulf Company, Lone Star Refining Company, Cohen and Lebow, Barkley and Meadows, Bankers Petroleum Company and Bass and Dillard, oil operators. Ft. Dearborn Oil Co., R. R. Clark, J. J. Perkins and associates.

Mr. Kenley is an enthusiastic booster for Wichita Falls and predicts a great future for the city. He is actively interested in civic matters and always ready to lend aid and encouragement to any movement for the betterment of the city.

WH. CALDWELL, well known attorney, member of the law firm of Mathis and Caldwell, First National Bank Building, came to Wichita Falls following his discharge from the army in October, 1919, and formed a partnership for the practice of law with Ralph P. Mathis. The firm does a general civil and criminal practice and serves as counsel for some of the leading corporate interests of Wichita Falls.

A native Texan, Mr. Caldwell was born at Corsicana, August 16, 1893. He is a son of M. P. and Nannie (Kerr) Caldwell, prominent residents of Corsicana for many years.

After his preliminary education in the public and high schools of Corsicana, Mr. Caldwell attended the University of Texas from 1911 to 1915 and after completing his studies there attended Georgetown University at Washington, D. C., from 1917 until 1919.

While attending Georgetown University he enlisted in the army and was made first lieutenant

of the Ordnance Department and stationed at Washington. He was later transferred to the legal department of the Ordnance Salvage Board, remaining in this position until October, 1919. Upon receiving his discharge he was retained in the reserve forces with the rank of captain.

Among the corporate interests for which the firm of Mathis and Caldwell acts as counsel are the Wichita Falls Motor Company, the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company and the Ford Motor Supply Company.

Mr. Caldwell is a Knights Templar, a Shriner and also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World and the Chamber of Commerce. He is a member of the Wichita and Kiwanis Clubs and prominent in its social activities. He is unmarried.

A young man of pleasing personality and marked ability as a lawyer, friends of Mr. Caldwell predict for him a brilliant future as a barrister.

LOUIS M. FISCHER, attorney, member of the well-known law firm, Fischer and Fischer, American National Bank Building, came to Wichita Falls in June, 1919, and since that time has been prominent in legal circles and his firm has become especially well known in general civil corporate practise.

A native of Ohio, Mr. Fischer was born at Bells-ville, on March 31, 1893, a son of John and Eliza (Davis) Fischer, well-known residents of Ohio for many years.

The family left Ohio and removed to Oklahoma where the preliminary education of Mr. Fischer was received in the Oklahoma public schools. He later attended the University of Oklahoma and the law schools of Missouri University during 1913, 1914 and 1915. During his stay in the later school he was assistant University Publisher. Upon leaving the University of Missouri he went to the legal department of the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railroad at the General offices in Kansas City. Early in 1917 he was sent to Oklahoma City to act as general attorney for Oklahoma for the same road, during the absence of his brother F. M. Fischer, who had gone into the Army. This position he held until entering the service in August, 1917.

Entering the air service branch of the Expeditionary forces Mr. Fischer saw seventeen months of service overseas after his training in the United States. After the armistice was signed Mr. Fischer was one of 2,000 of the A. E. F. forces to be sent by the American Government to Great Britain to attend the British University at the expense of the American Government. For four months he attended the council of Legal Education (Inns of Court) London. Receiving his discharge in 1919, he decided to locate in Wichita Falls and as a result of the decision is today enjoying a lucrative and ever increasing practise before the courts of this section.

A man of pleasing personality and high ideals, Mr. Fischer is rapidly forging to the front in his profession. He takes a deep interest in all civic matters and is a great booster for Wichita Falls and all North and West Texas. He is a member of both the Wichita Falls and the West Texas Chamber of Commerce and is ever ready to lend a helping hand to any movement for the betterment of this section. He also is a member of the University Club and his church affiliation is with the Methodist Episcopal church.



ALEXANDER U. PUCKETT has been prominently identified with the legal fraternity of Texas for many years. During the period of his practise he established an enviable reputation as a trial lawyer. He has been engaged on one side or the other in many noteworthy legal battles in the courts of Dallas and other Texas towns and has been remarkably successful in the representation of his clients. Although conducting an extensive civil practise, probably Mr. Puckett is best known through his achievements in the practise of criminal law.

Mr. Puckett's keen judgment of men in the selection of a jury, his natural forensic ability and his mastery of the criminal procedure combined with his convincing personality and manner before a jury, has given him an enviable record as a trial lawyer. Most of his legal practise has been in the city of Dallas, but more recently he has spent much time in Mexia where he has maintained an office and has acquired an extensive practise.

Mr. Puckett was born in Louisiana, April 16, 1876, son of George W. and Amanda (Chandler) Puckett. His father was a Baptist preacher and came to Texas in 1897. Mr. Puckett worked his way through school and later taught school for a period, then attended Toon College from which he graduated after a period of four years. He then studied law in the office of C. M. Croombaugh and later with H. A. Cosnahan. He was admitted to the bar in 1903. In 1911 he came to Dallas and engaged in practise as a junior member of the firm of Morris, Pope and Puckett. In the following year he formed a partnership with Judge W. W. Nelms, which continued for two years. Since that time, although having made temporary associations with other firms, most of his practise has been by himself.

The marriage of Mr. Puckett to Miss Dean, took place April 12, 1904. Mr. Puckett holds a membership in the Odd Fellows, B. P. O. Elks and Knights of Pythias. He is also a member of the Dallas Club and the Baptist Church.



SAAC WILLIAM KEYS, well known attorney and member of the law firm of Cox and Keys, Bob Waggoner Building, came to Wichita Falls in September, 1919, and formed a partnership with P. B. Cox. The firm does a general civil practice and has built up a very large and lucrative practise.

Prior to coming to Wichita Falls, Mr. Keys was engaged in the practise of law in Kentucky, having been admitted to the bar in that state in 1912. He practised at Murray, Kentucky, from 1915 until 1919 and served as Commonwealth's Attorney from 1916 until 1919.

Mr. Keys was born at Murray, Kentucky, March 13th, 1890, a son of John H. and M. Ellen (Peters) Keys, prominent residents of Kentucky for many years. His preliminary academic education was received in the public and high schools of his native state and he graduated from high school with the highest honors, later entering Vanderbilt University where he was honor man in the graduating class of 1915. Mr. Keys was president of the senior class in his graduating year.

Having been admitted to the bar before entering the University, Mr. Keys following his graduation took up active practise of his profession and achieved an enviable reputation in Kentucky before removing to Texas.

The law firm of Cox and Keys is counsel for the Wichita Falls State Bank and Trust Company and also for the First State Bank and the First National Bank of Iowa Park. Mr. Keys is vice president of the Dee-Bellport Co., and is secretary-treasurer of the Texas Petroleum Company.

A man of sterling character and strong personality, Mr. Keys is recognized as one of the able young lawyers of this section. He is a Mason and a member of the Woodmen of the World, Modern Woodmen, S. A. E. and Phi Delta Phi. He also is an active member of the Wichita Club, the Chamber of Commerce and the University Club. He is unmarried and is very popular among the younger social set of Wichita Falls. His residence is at the Kemp Hotel.



HON. EDGAR SCURRY, prominent lawyer and Judge of the Seventy-eighth Judicial District Court, came to Wichita Falls December 31, 1890, and for thirty years has been an active figure in the legal profession and in the public and political life of this section. He is one of the best known attorneys in Texas and has served the public in various capacities during an active career covering a period of nearly forty years.

A native Texan and proud of the fact, Judge Scurry was born at Mission Valley in Victoria County, November 21, 1857. His parents were General William Reed and Janette B. (Sutton) Scurry, well known pioneer residents of Texas. His father came to Texas in 1837 and settled at San Augustine, an old Spanish settlement and the scene of many stirring events in the early days of Texas. General Scurry held the rank of Colonel under General Taylor in the war between the United States and Mexico. In the war between the States, he was made Brigadier General and assigned to General Walker's Division, rendering heroic service and dying on the field of battle at Saline, Arkansas, April 30th, 1864.

The family of Judge Scurry's mother removed to Texas in the early days of the Republic, locating at Washington on the Brazos river, the historic old town which was the first capital of the Republic of Texas. The Sutton family was actively identified with the history of the struggling young Republic.

Judge Scurry read law in the office of N. A. Rector in Giddings and in 1881 was admitted to the bar. He continued in the practise of his profession in Lee County until 1890 and from 1883 until 1887 was county attorney. He was elected county judge of Wichita County in 1894 and served until 1896. He was a member of the Twenty-Sixth Legislature in 1900 and 1901 and served as District Attorney of the Thirtieth Judicial District from 1911 until 1913. In 1914 he was elected Judge of the Thirtieth Judicial District and has held his present office, Judge of the Seventy-Eighth Judicial District, since 1917.

Judge Scurry has a profound knowledge of the law and an acute sense of right and justice that years on the bench has served only to accentuate. He is held in highest esteem by attorneys and litigants before his Court and the clarity of his decisions is attested by the remarkably few reversals rendered by the appellate Courts.

Judge Scurry has an intense love for his profession. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Wichita Falls Chamber of Commerce.



HUGH THOMAS PANGBURN, president of Pangburn Company, factory 1305 West Seventh Street, Fort Worth, is an illustration of the heights of achievement to be attained by diligence and industry coupled with the ability to dream a big future and then make that dream come true. Starting out as a poor boy, Mr. Pangburn is today the president of a company which, in addition to operating an ice cream and candy factory with an output of 250,000 gallons of ice cream and many, many pounds of delectable sweets per year, the factory employing from 100 to 150 persons, also owns a retail chocolate shop, a drug store and a cafeteria, all doing a thriving business. Mr. Pangburn's first venture was a drug store, opened in 1912 at Ninth and Houston Streets. This he later sold and moved his activities to Fourth and Houston Streets, making rapid strides toward success and riches through the medium of quality and service. In 1918 the Pangburn Company was organized to manufacture ice cream exclusively, but the following year candy was added and the Pangburn brand is now well and favorably known. A retail chocolate shop under the name of Pangburn appeared in 1918, to be followed by a cafeteria in 1920.

Shortly after his birth, which occurred on October 23, 1875, at Mayslick, Kentucky, Mr. Pangburn was brought to Texas by his parents, Henry Pangburn and Sue (Herndon) Pangburn, the former a Christian minister, the family locating at Hutchins. At the age of fourteen, Hugh Thomas Pangburn, sensing the wider opportunities offered by larger cities, found his way to Dallas where he entered the employ of W. S. Kirby, pioneer druggist, and for eight years was a valued unit in the Kirby organization. For two years after severing connection with the Kirby store he worked for Jeff Britton, migrating to Fort Worth in 1901, there entering business for himself.

Mr. Pangburn became a benedict in 1899, taking as his wife Miss Fannie Mae Tepp. One daughter, Ida Nell Pangburn, came to this union. They live at 1615 Sixth Street.

Mr. Pangburn belongs to several fraternal and social orders, among them the Masons, Shriners, Moslah Temple, Scottish Rite, Knight Templar, Julian Field No. 908, the Fort Worth Club and the Rotary Club and is a member of the Christian Church.



ROY C. ANDERSON is treasurer and general manager of the Southern Manufacturing Company, corner of East Front and Boaz Streets, one of the largest manufacturers of ornamental iron and wire work and structural steel in this section. The company was organized in April, 1918, other officers of the company being Frank E. Austin, Dallas, president; D. E. Humphrey, vice-president, and A. D. Thompson, secretary. Mr. Anderson and Mr. Thompson are actively in charge of the company's affairs.

The Southern Manufacturing Company have ground space of 119 by 195 feet and occupy a building covering 90 by 100 feet. The business has grown until now thirty-five people are employed regularly and the concern has furnished most of the iron work and structural steel for practically all of the large buildings recently completed or now under course of construction in Fort Worth. The total business for 1920 aggregated two hundred thousand dollars and it is expected 1921 will exceed that figure.

Mr. Anderson is a native Texan and was born in Wood County in July, 1885, a son of W. M. Anderson, well known East Texas farmer who now resides in California. He attended the public schools of East Texas and then received a commercial course at a business college. His first work was in textile mills as a boy and in 1906 he entered the structural steel and iron work line, first as a helper, then as a mechanic and later engaging in business for himself in Fort Worth under the firm name of Anderson and Thorpe Wire and Iron Works. In 1908 he and his associates bought the business of the Southern Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Anderson was married at Waco in 1905 to Miss Jennie Shears who died November 4, 1918. Two children were born to them, James, twelve, and Delma Fay, seven. In 1920 Mr. Anderson was again married to Miss Elsie Davis, of Grandfield, Okla.

Besides his interest with the Southern Manufacturing Company, Mr. Anderson is a stockholder and director in the Southern Plating and Re-tinning Company. He is a member of the Fort Worth and the West Texas Chambers of Commerce and of the Masonic Lodge. Mr. Anderson is an enthusiastic booster for the Panther City and predicts a splendid future for Fort Worth and all West and North Texas.



CHAS. W. BARDEEN, district manager for the Lucey Manufacturing Corporation, Fifteenth and Throckmorton Streets, came to Fort Worth from the main office of the Lucey Corporation at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in July, 1919, and has succeeded in placing his company in the front rank of concerns handling oil well machinery and oil field supplies. The Fort Worth branch distributes car load lots to different stores and to affiliated companies in the various oil field sections. One salesman travels the territory out of Fort Worth and keeps the Lucey products before those interested in drilling machinery, casing, line pipe and general supplies for oil fields and pipe lines. Besides the main office at Pittsburg, the Lucey Corporation has factories at Chattanooga and at Houston.

Mr. Bardeen is a native of New York State and was born at Alfred September 18, 1885. He is a son of T. J. and Agnes (Sisson) Bardeen, both members of prominent New York families. He was educated at Elmira and Richburg, New York, and immediately upon leaving school became interested in the oil business.

His first operations were in the Illinois and Oklahoma fields, later going to California and to Salt Lake, Utah. He had altogether ten years practical experience in the oil business which admirably fitted him for his work with the Lucey Manufacturing Corporation with which he became identified in 1918. After a year in the Pittsburg office he was sent to Fort Worth as manager of the branch house there.

In 1908 he was married to Miss Genevieve M. Loomis at Los Angeles, California. They have one son, Chas. Richard.

Mr. Bardeen is a member of the Fort Worth Club, the Glen Garden Country Club and the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce. He is optimistic regarding the future of Fort Worth and predicts that it will become a very important distributing point and commercial center.

THOMAS F. HUNTER, attorney at law, First National Bank Building, came to Wichita Falls in 1911, from West Texas, where he had formerly practiced his profession. Mr. Hunter does a general practice, specializing in corporation law, realty and oil matters, and has handled much important litigation since he removed to this city.

In addition to his law business Mr. Hunter is also an independent oil operator with holdings in the Wichita and Burkburnett fields and is interested in agricultural lands and has other interests.

Mr. Hunter is a native of Wise County, Texas, born February 28, 1890, and was educated at the Fort Worth Polytechnic College and the East Texas Normal School graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy from the latter institution in 1910. Mr. Hunter worked his way through school and did not begin his education until 14 years of age.

For two years prior to the completion of his academic course Mr. Hunter taught school. For one year he was principal of the Arlington schools and one year he was superintendent of schools at Brownfield. During this time he read 10,000 pages of law and was admitted to the bar in 1910 and has handled many big cases, for one of which he received \$100,000, probably the largest fee ever paid in this section of Texas. His parents were T. F. and Ida (Johnson) Hunter, who are pioneer residents of Wise County, and his father was numbered among the successful farmers of that section. He was married at South Plains, Texas, in 1910 to Miss Vera Scott, and they have two children, Frank and Scott. The family home is at 1211 Polk Street. Mr. Hunter is a Scottish Rite Mason, a Shriner, belongs to the Texas Bar Association and the Wichita Falls Chamber of Commerce. He is greatly impressed with the splendid opportunities that abound in Wichita Falls and expects to see it become one of the most important cities of Texas, its close proximity to the great oil fields of that section operating to make it the center of the great oil and gas industry. This, augmented by the great agricultural wealth that surrounds the city, will, in his opinion, make it one of the populous centers of the state and one of the richest.

GMcBRIDE, city attorney at Burkburnett, is among the leaders of the younger generation of Texas lawyers, whether judged from the viewpoint of his education, position, or practice and ability. With a keen and analytical type of mind, a consciousness that will not swerve from justice, a gift in speech and delivery, he is a leader among the younger prosecuting attorneys who will carry on the might and glory and distinction of his profession and calling. He is known to a host of people in the Northwest who hold him in esteem and in his general practice which he pursues as well as attending to the city's work, he has an extensive patronage. His specialty is in criminal prosecution for which his natural ability has especially fitted him.

Mr. McBride is a native of Texas; he was born at Greenville in 1895. His father, W. Percy McBride, deceased, was an attorney at Greenville, Texas, well known and honored in his section of the state. After completing the Texas school system, young McBride attended the University at Lebanon, Tennessee, from which he graduated. On April 9,

1919, he was admitted to the Texas bar. He had heard of Burkburnett and while he was yet in school, he visited the city to inspect it as the city for his future location. Accordingly on June 4, 1919, he located at Burkburnett and from that date he has been one of the most aggressive citizens of the coming city. On April 6, 1920, he was elected city attorney and in that capacity he has disposed of fifty cases a week.

On October 12, 1920, at Lebanon, Tennessee, Miss Sadie B. Kenney, daughter of H. P. Kenney, a jobber of Tennessee, became the bride of Mr. McBride, the culmination of a romance of university days. They have residence at 604 Eighth Street.

Mr. McBride is a member of the Texas Bar Association. Youthful, educated, talented, he is already successful to a very attractive degree and in the big tomorrow of his city and territory, he will be a foremost citizen and leader.

LYTTON R. TAYLOR, Attorney, 312-313 Guaranty Bank Bldg., Ranger, Texas, specializes in piloting big business through the maze of corporation law. Somewhere "in the beginning" there was only one type of law known as the "Common law." But as men and their relations multiply, civilization becomes a very complex affair and today a mind alert, keen and analytical, is required by large corporations in nearly all deals. It is in rendering just such expert advice that Lytton R. Taylor is identified with the city of Ranger, a place of big business. Sam K. Washaff is associated with Mr. Taylor who began his practice in Oklahoma in 1916. Mr. Taylors training in two Universities, his natural talent and ten years of experience in civil practice, all combine to render him able in his specialty.

Lytton R. Taylor was born in Joplin, Mo., on Dec. 23, 1885. His father, R. H. Taylor, was a mining contractor and now retired, lives in Wichita Falls. The mother is deceased. After completing the common school course of his state, as a youth Mr. Taylor took further schooling in Texas, then in the Agriculture College of New Mexico and for preparation for his immediate calling he entered Columbia University of the City of New York, which maintains one of the most able law schools of the nation. He then practiced law for ten years in the two cities, Las Cruces, N. M. and El Paso, Texas. In 1919 he answered the call of Corporation Practice and located in Ranger. Besides his professional work, Mr. Taylor is president of the Taylor Brothers Inc., a wholesale grocery company in Ranger, which operates with a capital of \$50,000. His brother, J. Earl Taylor, gives his entire energies to the grocery business as manager of the corporation. He was educated in the Kansas State Agricultural College and has been in Ranger for three years, locating there at the time of the establishment of the Taylor Brothers, Inc.

At Las Cruces, N. M., Miss Edna Burke on November 9, 1907 became the bride of Mr. Taylor. They have two children, Lytton Raymond Jr., age ten years and Edna Louise, age five years. The family residence is a suburban home on the Strawn road.

Mr. Taylor is a mason, identified with the Blue Lodge of Las Cruces, N. M., and an enthusiastic Rotarian. He gives the full weight of his influence to every move that makes for the civic and social welfare of his city and is thereby identified with the civic, commercial and professional life of Ranger.



T. J. Hunter



CHARL G. STAATS, junior member of the firm of Sanguinet and Staats, architects, 1005 First National Bank Building, came to Fort Worth in 1891 from New York City, forming his present connection in 1898, establishing what is today one of the best known firms of architects not only in Texas but in the entire Southwest. Many famous buildings have been designed and erected under the supervision of this firm and work now in progress in Fort Worth and elsewhere will aggregate several millions of dollars.

Among the buildings now under construction in Fort Worth by Sanguinet and Staats are the W. T. Waggoner Building, Winfield Hotel, Star-Telegram Building, Neil P. Anderson Building and a hospital building for Saint Joseph's Infirmary. The firm has recently completed a million dollar building at Wichita Falls for the City National Bank of Commerce. Among the well known buildings erected in past years under supervision of this firm were the Amicable building at Waco, Carter building, First National Bank building and a high school at Houston, the Central Trust Company building at San Antonio, Wilson building and Titche-Goettinger annex at Dallas. A branch office is maintained at Wichita Falls under the name of Sanguinet, Staats and Pate and at Houston the firm is Sanguinet, Staats and Gotlieb. The W. T. Waggoner and Scharbauer residences in Fort Worth were designed by Sanguinet and Staats.

Mr. Staats was born in New York City, April 19, 1871, the son of Frederick and Anna Staats. His father was a designer of interior work. Young Staats studied in the public schools and took special evening courses in architecture and architectural drawing and worked in offices from 1887 to 1897 when he came to Fort Worth and formed his present connection. The business of Sanguinet and Staats has increased until now from 15 to 30 men are regularly employed in the Fort Worth office alone.

Mr. Staats was married at Temple, Texas, to Miss Mary Royce, a native of Michigan. They have six children, Regina, John, Gilbert, Anna May, Edna and Patrick. Mr. Staats is a member of the Rivercrest and Fort Worth Clubs, Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce, American Institute of Architects and the Texas State Association of Architects. His fraternal affiliations are with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Columbus.



ELMER W. VAN SLYKE, Reynolds Building, senior member of the architectural firm of Van Slyke and Woodruff, came to Fort Worth in 1913 from Oklahoma City and during his seven years residence here has been identified with some of the most pretentious building projects in the state. His firm now has under construction a number of handsome church edifices and other structures and has just completed a number of others.

Among the structures in Fort Worth designed by Van Slyke and Woodruff are the Carnes Court Apartment building, the First Christian Church and the Chestnut Avenue Christian Church, Texas Christian University Church and the Texas Christian University gymnasium building, and also the South Side Baptist Church. The first Christian Church at Tulsa was recently completed under supervision of this firm and they have under construction the

Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Paris and a number of school buildings. The firm did the architectural work for the Oak Cliff Christian Church and the Ross Avenue Baptist Church in Dallas.

Mr. Van Slyke is a native of New York state and was born at East Pike, April 11, 1861. His parents were P. J. and Hannah M. (Edwards) Van Slyke, with whom he removed to Missouri when a child. His education was received in the public schools and the high school of Hamilton, Missouri, where he graduated in 1880. He studied architecture and architectural drawing under Button Brothers, architects, of New York. Mr. Van Slyke began his architectural career at Friendship, New York, in 1885, and remained there until 1890 when he went to Lestershire, now known as Johnson City, N. Y. He remained there until 1909 when he removed to Oklahoma City and after four years removed his office to Fort Worth.

Mr. Van Slyke was married at Wichita Falls, April 11, 1912, to Isabelle Warner, of New York state. He has two children by a former marriage, Mrs. Anton J. Spies, of Johnson City, New York, and Mrs. Ray W. Drake, of Fort Worth.

A great booster for Fort Worth, Mr. Van Slyke sees unlimited possibilities in the Panther City and never tires of relating its advantages from a railroad and commercial standpoint. He is a member of the Christian Church, a York Rite Mason and Shriner, being a member of Moslah Temple at Fort Worth.



D. JOHN ZIHLMAN, architect and engineer, with offices at 202 Burton Building, Fort Worth, Texas, designs and constructs his own buildings, of which the Athens Pottery Company on North Hampton Street, the Pennsylvania Garage on Pennsylvania Avenue, the Gamble Apartments at Ballinger and Texas Streets and one of the most beautiful residences ever constructed in the United States, for Roy M. Johnson, of Ardmore, Oklahoma, are the most prominent. The home of Roy M. Johnson was made of reinforced concrete and the interior finish was marble with the Renaissance Period architecture. Mr. Zihlman, who is a thoroughbred business man, also designed and constructed the Lakeview Addition at Fort Worth, which was composed of about three hundred modern priced homes, while in partnership with Herbert Walker.

His birthplace is in Hebron, Nebraska, where he was born in 1884. His parents are Lukas, a business man, and Charlotte (Jordan) Zihlman. He attended a public school at Fairfield, Iowa, when he was a boy and later went to the Fairfield Academy where he received a civil engineer's degree in 1905.

In 1906 he located at Fort Worth, Texas, and assumed a partnership with Herbert Walker which dissolved after a number of successful years. He was married to Miss Martha Delia Darter, daughter of W. A. Darter, a pioneer of Fort Worth who surveyed off Main and Houston streets many years ago, on May 26, 1914, at Fort Worth. They have one daughter, Charlotte. The family residence is at Highmount, Montgomery Street.

Mr. Zihlman has done as much as any man in helping to make Fort Worth a prosperous, growing and well known metropolis.



WYATT, attorney-at-law, is not only able in championing the cause of Justice before the Bar, but is known in North Central Texas as a public spirited man in a district made up of big men.

Newborn, Tennessee, was the birthplace of Mr. Wyatt in 1878. A state of mountains and a leader in education, Tennessee has been famed for its sturdy pioneer stock from its foundation. Many of its characters, purely local in their life work, such as Bob Taylor and others, have, regardless of the fact that they were serving only their own state, become known and beloved by thousands who were not Tennesseans. In such environment H. Wyatt grew; his early life is not marked by anything out of the ordinary; here he was educated. After completing his training for the Law, he was admitted to the Bar in 1911 and began his practice in Washington, D. C., where he continued for one year. In 1912, he yielded to the pull of the West and moved to New Mexico where he located at Tucumcari. After a three years' practice there, he came to Texas, practiced for three years more, then entered Government service in the recent World War as Estate Tax Agent, with headquarters at Dallas, Texas. During the war period he was actively engaged all over the state as he pursued his work. In 1918, he came to Wichita Falls where he remained for six months and then located at Burkburnett. He was a Democratic Executive Committeeman for his District; he was chairman of the successful Red Cross Drive in his territory; and served as a director of the Chamber of Commerce of Burkburnett.

That Mr. Wyatt is one of the most progressive of the men of his calling is known to all in his section. Because he is a champion booster of Texas and a "first citizen" in his territory, he is known and held in highest esteem by a multitude.



HUBERT W. CLARK, well known attorney, came to Wichita Falls from Phoenix, Arizona, in 1918 and opened offices for the general practice and has built up a splendid following during the past three years.

Mr. Clark is a native of Tennessee and was born in Jackson County, December 21, 1880, a son of Rev. Cicero C. and Nancy M. (Cullom) Clark. His father was a well known minister in the Christian Church for many years and well known in Tennessee and Illinois. His uncle, Shelby M. Cullom, was United States senator from Illinois for thirty years.

Young Clark received his preliminary academic education in the public schools of Illinois and in 1896 entered the University of Chicago, graduating in the class of 1900 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then studied law and was admitted to the bar April 16, 1902.

Coming to Texas Mr. Clark practiced at Honey Grove from 1902 until 1904 when he removed to Dalhart. He remained at Dalhart for four years and went to El Paso where he was connected with one of the large law firms of that city until 1912, removing in that year to Phoenix and remaining there until he came to Wichita Falls in 1918. He was county attorney of Hartley County, Texas, in 1906 and 1907.

On April 15, 1903, Mr. Clark was married at Honey Grove to Miss Kittie E. Oliver, member of a well known Texas family. They have four children, Hubert, Hollis, Hewitt and Helen. They reside at 1704 Kemps Boulevard.

During the war Mr. Clark served his country effectively and with credit to himself as a four-minute man, at large, speaking for the various loan drives and other governmental activities. He was also inspector for the Treasury Department in 1917 and 1918 for the western division.

Mr. Clark is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Woodmen of the World and Modern Woodmen of America. He also is a member of the Wichita Falls Chamber of Commerce and actively interested in all civic affairs. His church affiliation is with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.



JOHN QUINCY HUMPHREY, partner in the law firm of Lackey & Humphrey, First National Bank Building, Burkburnett, for his skill in law, whether civil or criminal, and his gift in forceful delivery is among the foremost lawyers of the younger generation of his calling in northwestern Texas. J. L. Lackey is the partner in the firm which was established September 18, 1920. Close attention is given by Mr. Humphrey to business in the oil industry. As civilization grows and men and their relations multiply, the codex of specialized laws governing those relationships increase until today it requires a mind highly analytical and logical as well as versed in corporation law to pilot big business through the maze of legal relationship. It is in this capacity that Mr. Humphrey is gifted and big business is continually availing itself of his service. Civil and criminal practise are pursued by this law firm and also all notary business attended.

Mr. Humphrey was born at Canadian, Texas, in Hemphill County, in 1895. His father, T. B. Humphrey, deceased, was a native of Kentucky. When John Quincy Humphrey was a small boy, the family yielded to the call of the West and located in Texas. Accordingly the Texas school system, from the elementary grades through the University of Texas, has educated him. This schooling was interrupted while he was at the State University by the call to arms and on December 10, 1917, Mr. Humphrey enlisted in the navy. He was sent to New Orleans on a merchant ship as wireless operator and given further courses there and later in Massachusetts; in February of 1919 he received his discharge and re-entered the University of Texas where he graduated with honors. In June, 1920, he was admitted to the Texas bar and immediately he located in Wichita County. In the following September the present law firm was established.

In August, 1919, at Sweetwater, Texas, Miss Georgia Cox became the bride of Mr. Humphrey. They have one son, John Haywood, and the family reside at 503 East First Street. Mr. Humphrey is a member of the Burkburnett Chamber of Commerce and is thoroughly aligned with every good interest of his city. In its vast tomorrow he will have a good part and will be a leader in his calling for the next generation.



DWIGHT H. LONGLEY, architect and engineer, Fort Worth was born in Kalamazoo, Michigan, on November 17, 1890, and his parents are William H. Longley, deceased, formerly a manufacturer, and Isabelle (Smoot) Longley. He attended the Lewis Institute of Chicago and studied engineering, and the University of Michigan. He was associated with William B. Stratton, at Detroit, Michigan, between 1912 and 1914, where he practiced his profession of architecture. Later he ac-



Hubert W. Clark,

cepted a position with the Miller Rubber Company, at Akron, Ohio, in their engineering department, where he remained three years. In August, 1919, he practiced at San Antonio and later at Brownwood, Texas. While he was associated with Sanguinet and Staats at Fort Worth he was superintendent of the W. T. Waggoner Building, the Farmers and several other buildings of note. On October 30, 1919, the present firm was organized.

When the World War broke out, Dwight Longley, answered the call to the colors and was sent to the 83rd Division at Camp Sherman, Ohio, where he was commissioned a first lieutenant on August 15, 1917, and attended the school of fire at Fort Sill. On September 1, 1918, Mr. Longley was transferred to Camp Travis and joined the Field Artillery.

Mr. Longley is single and resides at 1019 West Terrell Avenue and is a man interested in the prosperity and growth of Fort Worth.



LEWIS A. CLAPP, architect of the firm of Clapp and Glasgow, Crowds Building, Fort Worth, Texas, is identified with the designing of some of the largest and most artistic buildings in the United States, among them being the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank Building at Main and Seventh Streets, Fort Worth, while he was associated with Sanguinet and Staats, architects. Mr. Glasgow, the other member of the firm, will break off his relations with Lewis Clapp in the near future, and the partnership will be dissolved, Mr. Clapp practicing his profession by himself as a domestic architect designing artistic residences instead of commercial designing for which he has become well known over the country and Canada.

He was born in Chicago, Illinois, on May 18, 1880, and his parents are Frank Clapp, who was a building contractor and later an architect and Caroline (Norris) Clapp. He attended the public and high schools of Spokane, Washington, and studied civil engineering at the University of Illinois. When he was twenty-three years old he formed a partnership with his father and practiced his profession with him for three years after which he went to Seattle where he was associated with several men, first with Mr. Blackwell and later Houghton and Umbrecht. Blackwell was in charge of the reconstruction work for the city of Seattle, Washington, and the building of the Bremmerton Dry Docks at Bremerton, Washington. Later while he was associated with the state architect for Illinois he designed the Supreme Court Building of Illinois, which is one of the most magnificent state court buildings in the United States. For one year, between 1908 and 1909 he practiced his profession back in Spokane but decided to locate in Butte, Montana, for a short while, where he was associated with Link and Haire and designed the county jail and court house at Butte. He was located at Ogden, Utah, for one year in 1910, where he continued his profession until he went to Portland, Oregon, to design the Multnomah Hotel, one of the largest hotels in that state and very artistic. He was chief draftsman for Griffith, the Provincial Architect for British Columbia, Canada, a few years later, and designed a number of banks and public buildings there. In 1912 he was back into the United States at Bakersfield, California, where he designed the Kern county jail. Two years later he moved to Fresno, California, where he continued to practice his profession for one year, after which he traveled over the country until 1916, when

he located in Butte, Montana, again and produced a very effective building for the Knights of Columbus. The Renker Hotel, Topeka, Kansas, and Kansas City Club Buildings were also designed by him while he was associated with Smith, Rea and Lovitt, of Kansas City in 1918. He first practiced in Wichita Falls, Texas, with E. Etanley Field and designed the National Bank of Commerce Building before going to Fort Worth in 1919 to associate with Sanguinet and Staats.

The present partnership was organized June 1, 1920, and is identified with some of the best building designing in the state.

Mr. Clapp was married to Miss Ida (Wood) daughter of Colonel Joseph George Wellington Wood, veteran of the Civil War of Mount Pleasant, Texas, in the year of 1919 at Cleburne, Texas, and lives with his wife at Arlington Heights. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Glen Garden Country Club—a permanent resident and ever “boosting” citizen of the ever growing city of Fort Worth.



H. BUIE, president of the company bearing his name, with offices and plant at 108 Throckmorton Street, and owner of the Texas Implement Company one of the leading implement houses in North Texas, is one of the leading manufacturers of automobile bodies and trailers in Fort Worth and has seen the business grow from a small beginning in 1916 until now it requires a floor space of 100 by 166 feet and sixteen people are employed in the establishment. In May, 1920, the company was incorporated as the E. H. Buie Body and Trailer Works with Mr. Buie as president and general manager, N. J. Morgan, vice-president, and V. N. Paris, secretary and treasurer. The company builds a splendid line of commercial bodies and trailers and the name Buie on their product has come to be a synonym of excellence and high grade wearing quality.

Mr. Buie came to Fort Worth in 1904 and for several years was engaged in the grocery business. In 1909 he bought out the Texas Implement Company and in 1916 established his Buie Body and Trailer Works. He was born in Franklin County, Mississippi, in 1872, a son of A. H. Buie, well known farmer who removed to Texas the year of his son's birth, settling first in Ellis County and later removing to Jones County.

After receiving a good public school education Mr. Buie engaged in business for himself and has been remarkably successful in all his undertakings.

In 1896 Mr. Buie was married in Ellis County to Miss Mary Hellums, daughter of J. R. Hellums. They have four children, Eula Alice, now Mrs. L. C. McCampbell, Ina Mae, Augustus and Ralph.

Besides his commercial body and trailer business, Mr. Buie is the owner of the Texas Implement Company, handling farm implements, tractors, gas engines and kindred lines. This concern has a floor space of 72 by 90 feet, two stories, and does a very large business, maintaining three large supply trucks to more efficiently supply the wants of their customers. Also a branch house of the same name at Breckenridge, Texas. The Metropolitan Hotel, of the same place and also the Metropolitan Hotel of Ranger, Texas.

Mr. Buie is a man of progressive ideals and strongly interested in the commercial and civic development of the city.



LOUIS C. ABBOTT, vice president and general manager of the Fort Worth Warehouse and Storage Company, Inc., with offices and warehouse at 201 South Calhoun Street, Fort Worth, Texas, has for the past two years been a potent factor in the industrial life of this city. Under his management, the company has vastly increased its business, doing a volume of over \$200,000 of business during the year of 1920, which is double that of the previous year. The Fort Worth Warehouse and Storage Company was established in February, 1919, Wm. Massie, president; A. G. Carter, vice president; Boyd Keith, secretary-treasurer; Louis C. Abbott, vice president and general manager. The warehouse is a strictly fire proof, three story structure with 50,000 square feet of floor space, located at 201 South Calhoun Street. Eight automobile trucks, four wagons and a force of from fifty to seventy-five employes is required to handle the company's vastly increasing volume of business.

Mr. Abbott, although a comparatively new comer to Fort Worth has in the past two years earned a conspicuous place in the business fraternity of the West Texas Metropolis. A native of Texas he was born in the Panhandle District in 1884. His father, J. L. Abbott, a native of Alabama, was a pioneer of West Texas, having located there in 1876. Young Mr. Abbott received his education in the West Texas public schools, came to Fort Worth in 1907, when twenty-three years of age. Here he remained working at various occupations for three years. In 1910 he went to Dallas, and there secured employment with the Dallas Transfer Company in a clerical capacity. He worked up over the various positions with the Dallas Transfer Company to a capacity of Associate manager. In 1918 he went with the Motor Freight Lines as active vice-president of the company, and while with this concern assisted in the organization of the Fort Worth Warehouse and Storage Company, of which he is vice president. In February, 1919, he came to Fort Worth as general manager of the company. Under his management the company has enjoyed a remarkable era of progress. Mr. Abbott is a director of the Dallas Storage and Warehouse Company of Dallas, and also director of the Conklin-Grimes Piano Company of Fort Worth.

The marriage of Mr. Abbott to Miss Lillian Goff took place at Commerce, Texas, 1914. The family residence is 1228 South Adams Street, Fort Worth.

A member of the Moslah Temple Shrine, and of the Patrol, Fort Worth Ad Club, is a director of Kiwanis Club, and of the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Abbott takes a great interest in the civic and commercial progress of the city of Fort Worth, of which he has proven himself to be a valuable asset in commercial circles.



W. J. HEFLEY, president of the Artesta Bottling and Ice Cream Company, with offices and factory at 1315 East Front Street, Fort Worth, Texas, is directing an organization that has increased its business over one hundred per cent since it has been under his control, when the total amount of business the year before he purchased the enterprise was seventy five thousand dollars and two years later in 1920 the total was one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars—the reward for the diligence and hard work of a native Texan and friend, W. J. Hefley.

Belton, Texas, in Bell County, is the birthplace

of W. J. Hefley, who married Miss Dalzell at Fort Worth and is the father of R. H. and W. J. Hefley who are in school and Mrs. David Goozens, who now resides at Fort Worth.

In 1904 he decided to locate permanently in Fort Worth and after being engaged in several enterprises purchased the Artesia Bottling and Ice Cream Company in 1918. The company now is one of the foremost in the manufacture of ice cream and the Artesia brand ice cream is well known and widely sold over Tarrant County. The organization has developed to such an extent that they have a bottling capacity of one thousand cases daily and one thousand gallons of ice cream every eight hours.

The Masonic Order is the only fraternal organization that he belongs to, the rest of his time being taken up by his business and interests in the development of his city and state.



HENRY A. SPUHLER, the district manager for the Long Construction Company of Kansas City, has put over some big work in the construction of industrial plants over the state of Texas, of which one of the biggest undertaken was the warehouse for the Oil Well Supply Company at Ballanger and Daggett Streets in Fort Worth. The company also made alterations in the Texas State Bank, Security State Bank and the Continental Bank and Trust Company of the same city of Fort Worth, which has been made successful by such enterprising men as Henry A. Spuhler. The home office of the organization is in Kansas City.

Mr. Spuhler was born in Cherokee, Iowa, on November 10, 1878, and his parents are Peter Spuhler, a building contractor, and Sophia (Knight) Spuhler. He attended school in Kansas and graduated with the degree of B. S. in architecture at the Kansas State College in 1906. He built the Veterinary Science Building at Manhattan, Kansas, for the Kansas State Agricultural College, the year after his graduation from college. In 1908 he superintended the erection of two railway depots in New Mexico for Henry Bennett, of Topeka, Kansas, who was the contractor.

Howe and Hait, prominent architects of Kansas City, offered Mr. Spuhler a position with their firm in 1908, which he accepted, after marrying Loda May Cowger on June 9, 1908, at Kansas City, Missouri. He was associated with that organization until 1912 when he accepted a position with the Long Construction company, however before making the association he supervised the construction of a magnificent home for R. A. Long, the millionaire lumberman of Kansas City, and many buildings on his model farm near the above city.

In 1917 Mr. Spuhler was the architect in charge of the Cosden Building at Tulsa, Oklahoma, and later was employed by the Fuller Co. in the construction of the Air Nitrate plant at Cincinnati, Ohio. He also constructed the concrete oil tanks at Worcester, Massachusetts, and at Providence, Rhode Island, for the Western Construction Company of St. Louis.

Mr. Spuhler is the father of two boys and two girls, George William, Horace Allen, Ethel Elizabeth and Loda Bernice. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Fort Worth and the Masonic Lodge and first came to that city in February, 1919, where he took up his residence at Arlington Heights Boulevard, Stop Talley. Summing up the life of Henry A. Spuhler, the answer is success.



L. C. Abbott

EMMETT BRENTS WOOTEN, secretary of the Fort Worth Grain & Cotton Exchange, has been with that institution since its establishment in 1907 and has held his present office for all but three years of its existence. The importance of cotton and grain exchanges in the commercial life of a city is universally conceded and Mr. Wooten is justly proud of the one with which he is connected. The Fort Worth Grain & Cotton Exchange has a special department for the inspection of all grain in carload lots, coming and going to and from Fort Worth. The membership of the Exchange is limited to 100 and now has 86 members in good standing. The Exchange inspected over 15,000 cars of grain in 1919. Mr. Wooten began his business career as a broker, remaining in that field until he came to Fort Worth in 1907 from Dallas, Texas.

The Exchange is located at 510 Neil P. Anderson Building, occupying 4,000 square feet of space.

September 12, 1889, was the date of Mr. Wooten's birth, Rucker, Tenn., the place. His father, W. J. Wooten, was a pioneer of Rucker, having lived there fifty-five years, but is now a resident of Brownwood, Texas. His mother, Lyda Bell Miller Wooten was also of Tennessee. Mr. Wooten's education came to him through the medium of Texas public schools. On September 28, 1907, Mr. Wooten married Miss Neoma Anna Wood, daughter of G. P. Wood, formerly of Fort Worth, now of Dallas, Texas. They have one son, Emmett B., Jr.

Mr. Wooten is an active member of the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce, in addition to his affiliation with the Fort Worth Grain & Cotton Exchange, and is a member of the Christian Church. The family reside at 1316 East Magnolia Avenue.

JOSEPH A. CHAPMAN, Dallas and Fort Worth, cotton broker and shipper, has for many years been an outstanding figure in Texas activities centering around the sale of that snowy fleece which forms the very warp and woof of southern industrial life. A score of years less five measures the length of time Mr. Chapman has made Fort Worth the scene of his business operations. In 1905 he came to the Panther City from Weatherford, Texas, where for years he had been the successful agent of Crawford and Burns, of Austin, Texas. After moving to Fort Worth Mr. Chapman was for some five or six years associated with Tom Owens & Company, then, in 1915, he established for himself an independent business, operating in Dallas and Fort Worth.

As his name signifies, Mr. Chapman comes of a proud old southern family. August 17th marks the day of his birth in the year 1870, and "Ole Mississippi" is the state, Raymond the town, of his nativity. The majority of our most successful men receive their education in the public schools of which we, as a nation, are justly proud.

In 1897 Mr. Chapman became a benedict, choosing as his bride Miss Maude Bingham. Their children number two, Joe A. Chapman, Jr., and Geraldine Chapman.

Being so closely identified in his business relations with cotton, it naturally follows that Mr. Chapman is a member of the Fort Worth Cotton Exchange. Mr. Chapman's local associations also include membership in two fraternal organizations, the Elks and Knights of Pythias, and he is affiliated with the Presbyterian Church.

WILEY LEE COLEMAN, manager of the cotton linter department of Wm. Hughes & Company, 2201 Jennings Avenue, has been a potent factor of Fort Worth business life for a full dozen years. The early days of 1900 saw him engaged in the oil business at Houston, Texas, but in 1908 he severed connections with the geni that makes liquid gold come from the earth and left the Bayou City for Fort Worth, where he operated the W. L. Coleman Company and Coleman Linter Company until May, 1920, at which time he established a Fort Worth office for Wm. Hughes & Company of New York, dealers in cotton linters, cotton waste, paper mill supplies, wool waste, etc. The New York office of Wm. Hughes & Company is located at 516 Fifth Avenue. This company also owns a large plant at Glendale, L. I.

Mr. Coleman is of the south southern, belonging to an old Mississippi family, his parents being R. F. Coleman for many years a merchant of Meridian, where Wiley L. was born on August 12, 1873, and Allie (Mullens) Coleman, also a Mississippian. Mr. Coleman's education was obtained under the tutelage of Texas schoolmasters. He was married May 21, 1894, to Miss Florence Brown, the wedding taking place at Tyler, Texas. They have two children, Wiley L. Coleman, Jr., now secretary-treasurer of E. L. White & Company, and Miss Florence Mel-drum Coleman. Wiley L. is married. The family home is at 502 South Henderson Street.

Mr. Coleman is a member of the Baptist Church, also his membership is claimed by the following organizations: Rivercrest Country Club, Fort Worth Club, Interstate and State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association.

WARREN G. GRAY, District Manager for West Texas, for the Republic Supply Company, with offices at 419 North Main Fort Worth, Texas, is managing a branch of a company that supplies the Texas and Oklahoma oil fields with all kinds of supplies necessary for the drilling and producing of wells. The company is one of the most successful oil field supply companies in the United States and has branch offices in Breckenridge, Ranger, Gorman, De Leon and Stephens County and does an enormous business in Stephens County. Warren Gray is a well known man among oil circles and was brought up among the atmosphere of oil from a tiny babe when he first glimpsed a derrick in the oil fields of Pennsylvania up until today when he stands out as one of the most successful oil field supply men in the Southwest fields.

He was born at Bradford, Pennsylvania in 1888 and his parents were Warren G. Gray, an oil man interested in the Indiana and Pennsylvania fields, and Alice (Gale) Gray. He attended the public and high schools of Indiana and later entered the oil business in the Oklahoma fields. He accepted a position with the Republic Supply Company at Houston in 1912 and represented them in the Texas Southern and Louisiana oil fields until 1919 when he went to Fort Worth to assume the managership of West Texas for the same organization.

He was married to Beatrice Burton, the daughter of N. S. Burton a West Virginia oil man, at Tulsa, Oklahoma in 1914. Although it would seem that Warren G. Grays interests only centered around the oil industries because of his success, it is wrong for Warren G. Gray has time to be a friend and a Texas admirer.



C. MYTINGER. An important addition to the grain trade in Texas has been formed in the announcement of the J. C. Mytinger Grain Co., of Wichita Falls, who have recently organized and have leased the 300,000 bushel elevator at Wichita Falls, formerly operated by J. C. Hunt Grain Co., and who expect to formally enter the grain business at Wichita Falls on June 1st.

Mr. J. C. Mytinger, who is the personnel of the company, is well known to the grain trade of the state, having for the past thirteen years been associated with the Wichita Mill & Elevator Company, at Wichita Falls, of which he became manager in March, 1917, resigning that place recently to form the present company.

They will do a general domestic and export grain business and have leased elevators at the following places in Texas and Oklahoma: Chillicothe, Goodlett, Kirkland, Medicine Mound, Hardeman, Texas; Elmer, Humphreys, Loveland, Hollister and Tipton, Oklahoma. In addition to these they will either lease or build several other elevators over the state.

Mr. Mytinger will give this business his personal attentions, devoting to it his entire time, and will maintain offices at Wichita Falls, from which place he will direct the operation of the other plants.

In addition to his personal business, Mr. Mytinger is also interested in the following firms serving as: president of the Morgan Feed & Fuel Company; vice-president and secretary of the Wichita Falls Window Glass Co.; secretary of the Waco Mill and Elevator Co., of Waco, Texas; secretary of the Great West Mill and Elevator Co., of Amarillo, Texas; secretary of the Wichita Falls Traction Co., at Wichita Falls, Texas; secretary of the Highland Irrigation & Land Co., secretary of the Lake Wichita Irrigation and Water Co.; secretary of the Joyce Land and Cante Co., of Wichita Falls, Texas; secretary of the Wichita Falls Lumber and Building Company, and a member of the firm of Stainforth, Mytinger and Walker.

Mr. Mytinger was born in Sulphur Springs, Texas, in 1889. His father, L. A. Mytinger, is a native of Pennsylvania, moved to Texas in 1883, entered the milling business at Sulphur Springs, has since retired and now resides in Philadelphia, Pa. After completing the public school system of his home city, young Mytinger attended the Texas A. & M. College for one year. Upon leaving school in 1908 he came to Wichita Falls, started to work for the Fort Worth and Denver Railroad as a stenographer for one year, then as assistant secretary of the Wichita Falls Chamber of Commerce for another year, and on March 1, 1910, he became private secretary and confidential man for the firm of Kemp & Kell, later was placed in the office of that company and in 1917, became secretary and general manager of the Wichita Mill and Elevator Company.

In 1910, at Wichita Falls, Mr. Mytinger married Miss Grace Truman Porter, daughter of G. W. Porter, a building contractor of Marshall, Texas. They have one son, J. C., Jr., and the family reside at 1801 Pearl Street.

Mr. Mytinger is a Mason, a Shriner at the Maskat Temple, an Elk and a Knight of Pythias. He is also a member of the Wichita Club, Wichita Falls Golf and Country Club and the Rotary Club, he is ex-chairman of the Business Council of Wichita Falls.

Youthful and yet a business man of demonstrated ability and at the head of one of the leading business

concerns in this section of Texas, with his agents in foreign countries and his goods shipped to many parts of the world, Mr. Mytinger might well rank with that type of men of whom it might be said "they contributed to the building of Wichita Falls."



LEE MOORE, partner of the well known firm of Moore and Richolt, lumber dealers and real estate men, is one of the oldest and best known business men in Wichita Falls, having been steadily engaged in business here since 1884. Mr. Moore came here from Iowa and first entered the contracting business, operating alone until 1896 when he entered into a partnership with J. A. Richolt. The partners continued to do a general contracting business until 1906 when they added to their business the operation of a lumber yard, opening their first yard next door to the post office.

Besides their lumber business the firm is now doing a large jobbing business in building materials and has one of the best equipped and most completely stocked yards in North or West Texas. They occupy a plot of ground fronting 350 feet on Scott Street and 300 feet on Indiana, occupying practically the whole block. Thirty men are employed in the lumber yard.

For several years the firm has been doing an extensive business in real estate, building and selling houses. They have ample capital and have done a great deal to relieve the housing shortage in this manner and also by selling building materials on the installment plan.

Mr. Moore was born at Des Moines County, Iowa, August 30, 1858, a son of William R. and Mary R. (Parriott) Moore, pioneer residents of Iowa. He received a public school education and was engaged in the contracting business there before coming to Wichita Falls. He was married in 1888 to Miss Katie O. Bradley, of Wichita Falls. They have five children, Clifford B., Clarence L., Ruby, W. Lee, Jr., and James A. Mr. Moore is a Knights Templar, a member of the Shrine and past grand master of the Grand Lodge of Texas and past master of the Wichita Blue Lodge No. 635. He is an active member of the Chamber of Commerce and for many years served on its board of directors, participating in many of the forward movements that have aided in the development of Wichita Falls. He also served as a member of the board of aldermen for four years.



A. RICHOLT, is a native of Ohio and was born at Defiance, March 14, 1867, a son of John M. and Pauline (King) Richolt, who were among the early settlers of Defiance. He was educated in the public schools of Defiance and early in life engaged in business for himself, coming to Texas in 1889. He also was a contractor and operated independently in Wichita Falls before forming the partnership with Mr. Moore.

Mr. Richolt was married at Vernon, Texas, in 1895 to Miss Katherine Huckaby, member of a well known Vernon family. They have one daughter, Pauline.

Mr. Richolt is a Mason, a member of Wichita Falls Blue Lodge No. 635, Knights Templar and a member of Maskat Shrine. He is affiliated with the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Richolt is a director and vice-president of the Security National Bank and for ten years was a member of the board of aldermen.



W Leckmoore



J. A. Richolt,



M. A. MARCUS, president and general manager of the Peoples Ice Company, Inc., 101-5 Pecan Street, Wichita Falls, is the largest wholesale and retail ice dealer and has the largest ice plant and cold storage plant in Northwest Texas. The company was established in 1904, incorporated in 1909 with a capital of \$250,000; other officials of the organization are P. Marcus, vice-president, who resides at Dallas, and Abe Marcus, secretary and treasurer. There are two plants—the one at 101-105 Pecan Street and the second at Fifth and Indiana Avenue; their total capacity is 150 tons per day with 8,000 tons storage capacity, which retains the service of eighty employees and keep six trucks and twenty wagons rolling out deliveries. Practically every town out from Wichita Falls for a distance of ten to 150 miles receives its ice supply from the establishment of Mr. Marcus.

Mr. Marcus was born at Tyler, Texas, in 1877. His father, M. Marcus, deceased since 1905, was the founder of the present-day business that has reached state proportions. As the Marcus family moved to Wichita Falls in 1882 when M. A. Marcus was a child, the school system of that city has given him his education. After graduation he began work in a mercantile establishment at Wichita Falls, then later at Abilene, Texas, in each case on a salary, an employment that extended through fourteen years. Then he became a wagon driver for his father's business and from that start has worked through every department of the concern to the position of president and general manager. Mr. Marcus has extensive interests in the ice business of Texas, having interests in other plants.

In 1902, at Abilene, Texas, Miss Glennie Barry and Mr. Marcus were united in marriage; they have three children: Miss Adele, age seventeen, Lawrence, age sixteen, and Katherine, age eleven. The family reside at 2404 Tenth Street. Mr. Marcus is a Mason, a Shriner of the Maskat Shrine, a member of the Elks, the Rotary Club, Wichita Golf and Country Club and the Wichita Club. He has always been active in the social and civic life of his city as well as in its commercial circles. He and his interests will be leaders in the big future of his city as they are in its present.



JACK C. BARNARD, secretary-treasurer and manager of the P. B. M. Company, 812-14 Indiana Street, leading dry goods department store, came to Wichita Falls from Tennessee in 1912 and assumed his present position. The business was established in 1910 by C. J. Barnard and in 1912 merged into a corporation known as the P. B. M. Company. C. J. Barnard is president; G. C. Wood, vice-president; Jack C. Barnard, secretary-treasurer. These with James H. Barnard, comprise the directorate of the company.

This is the second oldest store in Wichita Falls and the largest dispenser of merchandise in the city. With a capitalization of seventy-five thousands dollars, the company is now doing an annual business aggregating more than one million dollars. It is one of the most complete and up-to-date dry goods and department stores to be found in any city the size of Wichita Falls in the country. The building, which is owned by the company, is fifty by one hundred and fifty feet and the entire two floors and basement are occupied by the store. About 75 people are employed.

Jack C. Barnard was born at Hoods Landing, Tennessee, October 25, 1890, a son of S. T. and Margaret (Williams) Barnard. His father has been a well known merchant and business man of Eastern Tennessee for many years. He was educated in the public schools of Tennessee and early in life entered the business world, engaging in mining in Tennessee prior to removing to Wichita Falls and taking up mercantile lines.

In 1916 Mr. Barnard was married in Wichita Falls to Miss Claire Mabson. They reside at 2008 Elizabeth Street.

Mr. Barnard is an enterprising and successful business man and intensely interested in the future of Wichita Falls. He expects to see it become a city of a hundred thousand inhabitants and is ever ready to lend his assistance to any movement for the general good. He is a member of the Elks, Rotary Club, Golf Club and a member of the business council of the Chamber of Commerce, vice-president of the Wichita Falls Ad Club and a director of the Security National Bank.



A. QUILLIN, proprietor of the Oil Center Lumber Company, came to Wichita Falls from Joplin, Missouri, in 1919 and immediately established himself in the lumber business and in less than two years has developed one of the largest retail lumber yards in this section. The Oil Center Lumber Company is amply financed and in position to make advantageous contracts with mills for handling their output. Every kind of lumber and building material is carried in stock in the local yards and a complete line of rig timbers for derricks and other oil field construction is also carried. Special attention has been given the oil field trade and prompt deliveries have aided materially in developing a large business in this line. The company has a large yard covering a plot of ground 125 by 150 feet with ample loading and unloading facilities. Five men are regularly employed in the local yard. With the opening of the oil field at Breckenridge, the Oil Center Lumber Company established a yard and office there under the name of Stephens County Lumber Co., which is under the direction of the Wichita Falls office. The branch at Breckenridge is doing a large business, specializing in materials for oil field construction.

Mr. Quillin was born at Jasper, near Joplin, Mo., February 16, 1876, a son of George O. and Jennie (Andrews) Quillin. He was educated in the public schools and at the Warrenburg State Normal School at Warrenburg, Mo.

Upon leaving school Mr. Quillin entered the lumber business and has been engaged steadily in that line for about twenty years. He was in charge of a large retail yard at Joplin before removing to Wichita Falls.

In 1904 Mr. Quillin was married at Carthage, Missouri, to Miss Alta Cline, member of a well known Missouri family. They have one son, Emmett C. Mr. and Mrs. Quillin reside at 2408 Kemp Boulevard.

A progressive and energetic business man, Mr. Quillin is a thorough master of the lumber business and is enthusiastic in his predictions for the future of Wichita Falls. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Chamber of Commerce.



JOHN W. STONE, one of the pioneer citizens of Wichita Falls, real estate and investments and independent oil operator, has been a resident of this city since 1890, having come here at that time as chief train dispatcher for the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Company. He had formerly been employed by the same company at Fort Worth as telegraph operator and in the six years following his locating in Texas in 1884 was made chief dispatcher and placed in charge of the office at Wichita Falls.

Mr. Stone was born at Fishersville, near Stanton, in Augusta County, Virginia, September 16, 1867, a son of Henry F. and Martha J. (Rowe) Stone. He attended the public schools and at an early age began work as a telegraph operator.

Coming to Texas in 1884 he located first at Denton and later at Fort Worth, remaining there until his removal to Wichita Falls six years later. He is extensively interested in Wichita Falls realty and has some valuable business property.

Mr. Stone was married at Denton, Texas, in 1890 to Miss Florence Seymour, of Atlanta, Georgia, who was visiting in Denton at that time. They have three children, Jerome Seymour, Helen, now Mrs. C. L. Anderson of Wichita Falls, and Robert Allen.

Mr. Stone is a man of progressive ideals, keenly interested in the development of Wichita Falls and North Texas, and very optimistic regarding the future of this section. Although taking but a nominal interest in politics, he was early this year advanced by his friends as a candidate for mayor of Wichita Falls. He is a Mason, a member of Maskat Temple Shrine, the Wichita Falls Commandery, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Wichita Country Club, Chamber of Commerce and a number of other organizations.



MILES O'REILLY, Ninth Street, Wichita Falls, to whom one of the most progressive centers of Texas, Wichita Falls, owes the beginnings of its modern buildings for he is the builder of several of the first brick structures in that city of big buildings, big men, and big business. To be a pioneer is to have a responsibility indeed; it means not only to endure hardships, but, what is a more difficult thing to do, it means the laying of foundations adequate enough for the business of tomorrow, for no future business can go beyond its foundation strength. To the endurance, the energy and the foresight of men of yesterday are we indebted for the present era of progress in big things. Miles O'Reilly, retired from active work today, is one of the pioneer builders of Wichita Falls. His personality and character are reflected in many of its buildings.

Mr. O'Reilly is an Irishman, born at Kerry, in 1848. His father was Robert O'Reilly and the schools of Ireland gave him his education. When he was twenty he moved to the United States of America, in 1869, and settled at New Haven, Conn. Here he learned the trade of the brick mason and in this capacity he began to make his way over the United States as he was desirous of seeing his new home-land. He began with the national capitol where he went and spent one year during President Grant's administration and he often met the president on the street as he left the White House. Los Angeles, California, he visited next, and the Pacific Coast, where he maintained himself easily by his trade for about five years, the latter period being

spent in San Francisco in the contracting business. It is here he first launched into the bigger business of contracting which was his natural calling. The Hawaiian Islands then became his home for two and one-half years. He then returned to San Francisco to enter school to add to his knowledge of contracting and brick work the equipment of an engineer. He next went to New York City where he remained for two years. He heard a great deal of Texas, and in 1883, after reading a Houston newspaper, he came to the Lone Star State; he did not like Houston, nor Austin which he tried next and continued his search for what he thought would be the coming city of Texas and in 1884 he picked Wichita Falls as being the center with this destination. At this time Mr. O'Reilly can give many well-founded reasons why Wichita Falls will be a city of 250,000 people in the near future; added to its oil wealth is the fact that it is the commercial center for territory in every direction for 100 miles around. In this city he began the manufacture of brick and built one of the first brick buildings called the James Opera House, on Indiana Avenue between Seventh and Eighth Streets. Since 1904 Mr. O'Reilly has retired from active contracting and has devoted his time to taking care of his large holdings of real estate.

He also furnished the brick for the St. James Hotel, Hines Building, and many other buildings of that kind and also contracted to lay the brick for them. Mr. O'Reilly was a director of the Chamber of Commerce from the time it was organized until he resigned January, 1920.

As one who chose Wichita Falls as a winner thirty-seven years ago, Mr. O'Reilly is today enjoying the vindication of his judgment.



M. VINER, manager of the Viner Investment Company, Hotel Wm. Mary, came to Wichita Falls from Tulsa, Okla., in 1918 where he has a business under the same name which was organized in 1914. He has been operating in Texas since 1919. The company builds houses, apartments, hotels, business and other buildings, helps to build towns and develop same. They have their own designing and construction forces at both Wichita Falls and Tulsa. The company makes a specialty of studying the modern methods of designing, and building which originate in the East, and will send representatives to any city or town to study any type of building which a client might desire. The company is at all times in a position to give information about any type or character of building. A. S. Viner is manager of the Tulsa office of the company. The subject of this sketch studied and specialized in this line of work under specialists in Kansas City and knows the work very thoroughly.

Mr. Viner was born in Kansas City, Mo., on May 20, 1894. His parents, J. and Mary Black Viner, reside in Kansas City, his father being a retired business man. He was educated in the public and high schools of Kansas City and the College of New York.

During the war Mr. Viner served in the signal corps of the officers training school at Camp Franklin. He was in the service about one year. He is a Mason, a Shriner, Scottish Rite and York Rite, his membership being with Kansas City Blue Lodge No. 347. He is a member of the Wichita Club, the Ad Club, the University Club and the Silver Lake Club, and is president of the last two.



John, W. Stone

GEORGE D. KEITH, vice-president of the Harkrider-Keith-Cooke Company, 1107-09 Ohio Street, wholesale produce dealers, came to Wichita Falls from Fort Worth in 1908. He has been in the wholesale grocery and produce business for the past twenty-two years, and previous to entering this firm was connected with the Carter-Hunt Grocery Company for nine years. The present business was opened at Wichita Falls, September 1, 1907, as a branch of the Harkrider-Keith-Cooke Company at Fort Worth, the largest wholesale produce company in the South, operating branch house at Abilene, Texas, under the name of "Abilene Fruit and Vegetable Company."

The Wichita concern has three salesmen covering the Wichita territory, and two city salesmen. The company owns its own two-story building with cold storage plant 70x134 feet. The storage vaults will hold from fifteen to twenty carloads of goods, and from three to five hundred carloads of goods are handled annually. A corps of twenty-three people are employed in the office and plant.

Mr. Keith is a native of Falmouth, Pendleton County, Ky., born September 7, 1874. His father was Calvin D. Keith, of Falmouth, and his mother was Mary Ella Lightfoot. He was educated in the public schools of Fort Worth. He has twice been married, his first wife being Meta Ransom of Corsicana, by whom two children, Calvin R. and George D., Jr., were born. His second wife was Miss Mollie Black of Fort Worth, and there are two children from this union, Kenneth M. and Jim. The family home is "Ranch Circle H," six miles east of Wichita Falls, in Clay County. Here he has about 1,300 acres where he raises white faced cattle.

Mr. Keith is a York Rite Mason and a Shriner, Moslah Temple, Wichita Blue Lodge No. 635. He is identified with the Chamber of Commerce, enjoys a large circle of friends and is prominent among the leading business men of Wichita Falls.

T. GANT, secretary-treasurer and general manager of the Wichita Ice Company, has given to Wichita Falls a thoroughly dependable and reliable ice service and has found his company serving an ever increasing number of customers each season. The plant was purchased in January, 1921, and enlarged so that its capacity of 60 tons per day was increased to 130 tons. The company is also building a large commercial cold storage plant which will supply the demand long felt for an industry of this kind in Wichita Falls. Other officers of the Wichita Ice Company are: T. J. Taylor, president and Frank Kell, vice president. The company operates ten wagons, three trucks and has over twenty-five employees.

Mr. Gant is a native Texan and was born in Johnson county in 1882. He is a son of J. T. S. and Annie (Edgin) Gant, well known residents of Wichita Falls. He was educated in the public schools of Arche County and his early life was spent on a farm. He was with the Farmers Cotton Oil Company at Wichita Falls for seven years and from 1910 to 1915 served as manager of the Farmers' Supply Company. During a period of several years he operated a cotton seed business, buying and selling cotton seed for oil mills.

Mr. Gant was married at Wichita Falls in 1916 to Miss Vera Taylor, daughter of T. J. Taylor, chairman of the board of directors of the American Exchange

National Bank of Wichita Falls and one of the city's leading citizens. They have one son, Jack, three years of age.

Besides the Wichita Falls Ice Company, Mr. Gant is interested in various other projects and is always ready to lend aid and encouragement to any movement for the betterment of the city. He is a member of the Masonic order and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.



P. TARRY is another one of the large number of war veterans who selected Wichita Falls as their home after the House of Hapsburg was dissolved, coming to the city in February, 1919, located at Call Field as an officer in the Quartermaster's Corps. He is associated with J. L. Elkins in the ownership and management of the J. P. Tarry Transfer and Storage Company, 822 Ohio Avenue, establishing the business in February, 1920, and doing a general transfer and storage business, all kinds of moving and heavy hauling. The company is especially equipped for doing long distance hauling and has excellent storage facilities, including a large airplane hangar with concrete floor at Call Field, which makes an ideal warehouse for storage of all kinds. They also have another warehouse and employ a force of eight people.

Mr. Tarry began his business career in 1909, after finishing school, beginning as a bookkeeper in a Meridian, Miss., bank, where he worked until he enlisted in the army, May 12, 1917, entering the R. O. T. C. at Fort McPherson. Here he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Q. M. C. and served in seven different camps in the United States. He went to France where he was promoted to first lieutenant and returned to Call Field as an officer in the Q. M. C. He was discharged from the service at Call Field October 27, 1919, and immediately took up his residence in Wichita Falls. He was born in Hamburg, Ala., in 1892, and educated in the public and high schools of that city. His parents were J. P. and Georgia (Dehoney) Tarry, natives of Alabama and Kentucky, respectively. He was married at Shreveport, La., in March, 1920, to Miss Allie Kate Suttle, daughter of R. H. Suttle, of Meridian, Miss., and they have one child, Mary Katherine. They reside at 1508 Taylor. He is a Mason and a member of Stonewall Club at Meridian, Miss.



C. HARLES P. WALKER came to Wichita Falls April 1, 1919 to engage with the Toombs-Shepherd Sash and Door Company, of this city. Prior to engaging in this business Mr. Walker was a newspaper man in Oklahoma City from 1899 until 1905, when he went with the Oklahoma Sash and Door Company of Oklahoma City, remaining with them until 1915, when he went with the El Paso Sash and Door Company of El Paso, Texas. He became sales manager for the Toombs-Shepherd Sash and Door Company of Wichita Falls, April 1, 1919, and later became general manager.

Mr. Walker is a native of Greeley, Kansas. His parents were C. P. and Sarah E. Welsh Walker. His father was a farmer. He attended the public schools of Greeley and Colony, Kansas, and the Baker University at Baldwin.

He was married at Colorado Springs, Colo., September 26, 1920, to Miss Anna Machin, and they live at 1718 Collins avenue. He is an Elk and a member of the Chamber of Commerce.



JACOB J. LORY, vice president and director of the City National Bank of Commerce, came to Texas from Pomeroy, Iowa, and since he located in Wichita Falls in 1887, he has been one of the important factors contributing to the growth and development of the city. Devoting himself to the real estate and investment business when he first came to the city, he had much to do with the city's progress in a building way and was instrumental in bringing a number of industries here, many of which he is connected with either as officer or director. He was one of the original organizers of the National Bank of Commerce of which he later became president. He is a stockholder in several local institutions, including refineries, laundries and the Wichita Falls Daily Times. Previous to leaving Pomeroy Iowa, he had been in the mercantile business there about eight years. At Gainesville, Texas, where he first located, he went on a sheep ranch in Cook County and remained there four years. He then went to Archer County, where he acquired a sheep and cattle ranch which he operated for twelve years, selling out to move to Wichita Falls.

Mr. Lory was born at Cornwall, England, January 3, 1839, and came to the United States with his parents in 1849, settling in Wisconsin, where his father engaged in farming, which he continued until his death. The son attended the public schools both in England and in Wisconsin and finished his education at the Plattville Academy in that state. When a young man he came out to this country in 1882, when there were practically no railroads. He was married at Mount Morris, Ill., in 1912, to Miss Ella Kirkpatrick, daughter of John Fletcher Kirkpatrick, and their home is at 1302 Tenth Street. He has served on the City Council of the city and has always been identified with all agencies making for good government, good schools and good citizenship. His first vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln and his last vote for President Harding. He is a staunch Republican. He is a booster for his city, believing it to have a greater future than any other city in the state, and in order to contribute to the upbuilding of Wichita Falls he is actively identified with the Chamber of Commerce. He is a member of the Baptist church and has been a deacon in the organization for over twenty years, now serving as a senior deacon.



ROSCOE H. STOCKS, manager Citizens Lumber Company, Sibley and Broad Streets, came to Wichita Falls in 1919, and in February, 1920, the above company, which is a partnership in which J. H. Crumpler, T. A. Wilson, A. W. Karrenbock, John W. Thomas and R. H. Stocks are interested, was formed, Mr. Stocks assuming the management of the company's business. The organization handles a general line of building materials, including lime, plaster, cement, builder's hardware, etc., their salesrooms occupying a space of 150 x 300 feet. They carry a large stock and are always in position to meet every demand for anything in their line.

Prior to engaging with the Citizens Lumber Company, Mr. Stocks had former experience in this line of business at Ballinger, Texas, where he was connected with H. H. Hardin of the Hardin Lumber Company for two years, during year 1919 he was connected with C. D. Shamburger.

During the war Mr. Stocks served in the 165th Depot Brigade, 58th Company, and in 85th Inf., Company A. He was discharged from the service February 12, 1919.

Mr. Stocks is a native of Ballinger, Texas, born September 9, 1895, and was educated in the public schools of that town. His parents were T. J. and Sarah E. (Wright) Stocks.

He was married at Ballinger, Texas, June, 1919, to Miss Marion Wooden, a native of Ballinger and daughter of I. O. Wooden, a real estate man of that town.

Mr. Stocks, by the very nature of his business, is well identified with the growth and progress of his city and he takes a deep interest in all matters that conduce to the furtherance of the welfare of Wichita Falls. He has an abiding faith in his town and expects to see it become one of the most important cities in the State. Parties contemplating locating in Wichita Falls and building there will find him willing to lend them every accommodation possible in submitting estimates, suggestions, etc., that will aid in the consummation of their plans.



R. ARNOLD, partner in the realty firm of Mills & Arnold, Iowa Park, not only is a leader in one of the most important lines of business, real estate, in the big new West, new since the immense oil discoveries, but is Mayor of Iowa Park and is thereby the chief spokesman and perhaps more responsible for the development of his city which is in the heart of one of the richest oil territories of the United States. George Mills is the partner in the firm. The real estate business is fundamental everywhere, but at Iowa Park it is especially so because of the oil values, an irrigation project which will take in 100,000 acres of irrigable lands, and because it is also a great agricultural country.

Mr. Arnold was born at Anson, in Jones County, Texas, August 18, 1887. His father was Judge F. M. Arnold, County Judge of Jones County, who came to Texas in 1857. Jones County public schools and Simmons College at Abilene, Texas, gave the youth his education. He later went to Little Rock, Arkansas, where he engaged in the mercantile business for three years. In 1914, he came to Iowa Park where he started in the dry goods business. He continued this business until 1918 when he entered the real estate business. Mr. Arnold is Secretary of the Board of Directors of the Park Inn and one of its promoters; he is secretary and manager of the Young Men's Business League, organized in 1918, and has a membership of 140 for the purpose of civic progress and betterment. He is also a leader in the irrigation project which will give to his city 100,000 acres. He is thus identifying himself with every worthy interest of his section of the state.

In 1911, at Iowa Park, Miss Zulah Matthews became the bride of Mr. Arnold. They have one daughter, Dorothy Margaret. The family reside at 101 Poe Street. In addition to his business interests, Mr. Arnold is identified with the Knights of Pythias, with the Y. M. B. L. and the Ft. Worth Chapter of the D. O. O. K. His church affiliation is Methodist.

As a director of one of the most vital industries of his city, as its Mayor and a public-spirited citizen, Mr. Arnold is a first rank citizen of his city and not only now has but in the future will hold a big place in its development.



J. G. Lory



HARRY HOLMGREN, lessee and professor in charge of Draughton's Practical Business College, 710½ Seventh Street, is helping many of the young people of Wichita Falls to lay the foundation for a successful business career and since opening the school on September 1, 1921, has had a most gratifying enrollment. Besides shorthand and typewriting, in both of which Mr. Holmgren is a recognized expert, the school gives practical courses in bookkeeping and business administration and in business law and the student upon graduation is splendidly equipped for the struggles of an active business career.

The Draughton Practical Business College operates both day and night classes for the convenience of those who desire to continue in their regular positions while studying to complete the course in training. The day classes are from 9 a. m. to 3:30 p. m., and the night classes from 7 to 9 p. m., three nights each week.

Mr. Holmgren is a native of Kansas and was born in Lindsborg on August 9, 1887. He is a son of L. Holmgren, native of Sweden, who came to the United States in 1884 and settled in Kansas. After attending the public schools at Lindborg Mr. Holmgren entered Bethany College. He also took a complete business course and specialized in shorthand writing, becoming an expert stenographer. After completing his studies Mr. Holmgren engaged in the grocery business at McPhearson, Kansas, and later at Sylvia and then entered the grain business at Wichita, Kansas, where he remained for six years before coming to Wichita Falls. After coming here he worked as a public stenographer before opening the Draughton Business College.

Mr. Holmgren is married and has two children, Brunhilde and Lloyd. He resides at 710½ Seventh Street.

An able instructor and experienced business man as well, Mr. Holmgren is giving to his students careful and conscientious training and fitting them for active business careers. He is a believer in the future of Wichita Falls and expects to build up one of the best business schools in the state.



LOUIS A. ROBINSON, owner of the Louis A. Robinson & Company, real estate and insurance, came from Lubbock, Texas, to Wichita Falls in 1919, and organized his present business that year. He deals in city and farm properties, giving particular attention to city property, and since the establishment of his business he has handled some very important deals. His listings include some of the choicest business and residence property in Wichita Falls and prospective buyers will find him in a position to meet their requirements for all kinds of city or farm property.

His company also handles all kinds of insurance, representing the Commercial Union, the Scottish Union and the National County Fire Insurance Companies, the Virginia Fire and Marine and the Scotch Underwriters, and the company has had an exceptionally good business in both real estate and insurance, which, Mr. Robinson feels, will continue to grow as Wichita Falls progresses toward the goal of becoming one of the most important cities in the state. Prior to coming to Wichita Falls Mr. Robinson was a member of the firm of Robinson Brothers, at Lubbock, Texas, for about seven years. He has been engaged in the real estate business about fourteen years.

Mr. Robinson is a native of Jack County, Texas, born March 11, 1888. His parents were James R. and Emma (Chase) Robinson, and he was educated in the high school at Fort Worth, Texas. In 1906 he was married to Miss Tura Mae McLoud at Takhoma, Texas, and two children, Ina Merle and John Edward, have been born to the union. The family is affiliated with the First Christian Church.

Mr. Robinson belongs to that progressive and ambitious type of young man who makes themselves factors in the building of cities. He is an enthusiastic Wichita Falls booster and is confident his city will soon take its place among the most important cities of the state.



L. ALBRITTON, Morgan Building, general manager of the Wichita Falls Traction Company, of Wichita Falls, is one of the best informed and efficient men in the service of public utilities in the Southwest, and, by his management and direction, his city, which is meeting with unprecedented growth and commercial activity, is keeping pace with its immense civic growth in its street railway extension and quality of service rendered the public. Other officials of the Wichita Falls Traction Company are J. A. Kemp, president; Frank Kell, vice-president, and J. C. Mytinger, secretary and treasurer. The company has twelve and a half miles of track, thirty-two cars and seventy-five employees. Street car barns are located at 1906 Ninth Street where there is under roof an establishment 150 feet by 150 feet, including repair and paint shops. There are two lines: Lake and Southland. The traction company of any city is always a business that most vitally concerns its people and the service in public utilities, especially the management of such, require men of unusual ability in economics, business ability and foresight as well as courtesy in handling the public. Because Mr. Albritton is a leader in these qualities, the management of the Wichita Falls Traction Company called him from his work of superintendent with the Oklahoma City Railway Company with whom he had been associated for sixteen years.

Mr. Albritton was born in the state of Mississippi, in 1887. His father, E. O. Albritton, was a brick manufacturer of that state who later moved to Texas, locating at Hamlin, Texas, as a farmer, now retired. The public school system of Jacksboro, Texas, gave the youth his education and then he began his work in the service of public utilities from the outset. He started as a conductor for the Oklahoma City Railway Company, later was appointed inspector, then was chosen superintendent, in which capacities he served from 1902 until 1918 when he resigned his work in Oklahoma to accept the general management of the Wichita Falls Traction Company, in 1918.

In 1912, in Oklahoma City, Mr. Albritton married Miss Pearl Greer, a native of Missouri, whose father, E. A. Greer, was an active merchant of that state. They have three children, L. L., Jr., age seven, Elizabeth Gertrude, age five and Pearl, age one year. Mr. Albritton is an Odd Fellow and a member of the Wichita Falls Chamber of Commerce. He is a good mixer, has a talent for directing business, and is one of the most sanguine believers in the future of his adopted city as the coming city of the Southwest, and there are a host of others who subscribe to his conviction.



THOMAS J. TAYLOR. The late Thomas J. Taylor, capitalist, banker and oil operator of Wichita Falls, Texas, for thirty years was associated with the history and progress of Wichita Falls. During his entire career he was identified with the civic and commercial progress of Wichita County and actively participated in nearly every enterprise of a public nature that was launched for the advancement and betterment of the city of Wichita Falls. During his long residence here he achieved a position of honor and trust without peer among the citizens of this city.

A native of the Lone Star State Mr. Taylor was born at Linden, Cass County, February 9, 1864. He is from noble Southern heritage. His parents, Thos. J. & Lucy (Banks) Taylor were among the first families of Georgia, they came to Texas and located in Cass County in the early '50's. His education was received in the public schools of Cass County. In 1890 he moved to Wichita Falls where he was engaged in the grocery business for about ten years. He began his career as a banker in 1907 when he organized the First State Bank & Trust Company and served as president of that institution until 1915 when it was consolidated with the First National Bank. He served as cashier with the latter institution until 1918 when he resigned on account of ill health, but continued as a director until 1920.

In the opening up of the Wichita County oil fields Mr. Taylor engaged extensively in the oil industry and operated very successfully. He was secretary and treasurer of the Sanders-Taylor Co., which operated in the Northwestern K. M. A. and Electra fields, and was a director of the Wichita Falls and Southern R. R. He also engaged extensively in other enterprises, he was heavily interested in the Wichita Falls Ice Company in which company he served as president.

Upon the re-organization of the American National Bank, Mr. Taylor was selected as the most trustful and efficient man to pilot that institution through its period of re-habilitation and served as chairman of the board of directors until it was sold to the First National Bank.

Mr. Taylor was married in 1887 to Miss Ella D. Erwin, of Louisiana, they were the parents of seven children, Roy A., F. G., E. P., Vera now Mrs. J. T. Gant, Thos. J., Jr., Avis B. and Thelma now Mrs. J. W. Eckles. The family residence is at 1008 Lamar Street.

Mr. Taylor held membership in the Masonic fraternity, the Elks, the Wichita Country Club and the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Taylor's death came suddenly January 16, 1922, and was a distinct shock to a host of friends. He was active at his desk in his office in the City National Bank Building—heart failure called him away. He had an honored and respected position among the builders of the city where he had spent the greater part of his business career, and in his passing the community has lost one of their worthiest citizens.



AT L. INGE, partner in the firm of Inge & Lovelace, real estate and oil investments, 610 Eighth Street, Wichita Falls, is at the forefront among men who deal in real estate and oil leases of his city and district. Both city property and farm lands are handled and production is bought and sold as well as leases. In being connected with these two industries, the real

estate and oil businesses, Mr. Inge and his company are with two of the greatest activities of the Northwest. While the Lone Star State has had to her credit an attractive oil production for many years, yet it was not until the coming in of the wells of the last few years in Mr. Inge's territory that Texas began to be rated as one of the first of Uncle Sam's oil producers. In the marketing of leases in such fields and in the exchange of its production, the firm of Inge & Lovelace are active. It was in September, 1918, that this business was organized with W. C. Lovelace as partner.

Mr. Inge was born in Missouri, in Pike County, in 1867. His father, now deceased, was William H. Inge, and was a very successful building contractor. The public school system of his native state gave him his education and he then began his business career by starting as an office boy for a railroad. At the age of seventeen he came to Texas and for five years was with the M. K. & T. Ry at Greenville. He then became chief clerk and passenger agent for the Texas Midland R. R., then returned to the employ of the M. K. & T. for two more years, this time at Dallas, and from this association went to Wichita Falls in 1911 with the passenger and traffic departments as chief clerk for the Wichita Falls & Northwestern with which he remained until this road was taken over by the Federal Government in the late war. It was then, in September, 1918, that Mr. Inge organized the firm of Inge & Lovelace for real estate and oil investments.

At Dallas, Texas, in 1902, Miss Florence Norrine Hawkins became the bride of Mr. Inge; she was a native of Greenville, Texas. The residence is now at 1206 Scott Avenue.

Mr. Inge is a Mason, a life member at the Hella Temple Shrine, and is affiliated with the Blue Lodge at Greenville he is also an Elk.



RHEA S. NIXON was born in Caldwell County on November 22, 1885. His father, J. K. Nixon, was a pioneer ranchman, a well known Confederate soldier from Texas, having served on John Hardeman's staff. On July 4, 1920, he passed away. His mother was Mary Little Nixon. Yancy, Texas, gave young Nixon his high school education from which he graduated in 1900. He then took instruction from the University of Texas and taught school for a while. In 1903 Mr. Nixon was made foreman of the J. J. Little ranch. He served in this capacity until 1907. From 1907 to 1909 he went with the Moore National Bank, at Moore, Texas, as cashier. He took charge of the Pearsall National Bank, at Pearsall, Texas, in 1909 and continued to direct it until 1918 at which time he came to Wichita Falls and founded the bank he now directs. Besides his immediate banking business, Mr. Nixon owns a cattle ranch in South Texas and is also interested in the production of oil in partnership.

On June 4, 1908, Miss Mary Hindes, daughter of Geo. F. Hindes a pioneer rancher and banker of Texas, became the bride of Mr. Nixon. They have a son, Rhea S. Nixon, Jr. The family resides at 1605 Tilden Street.

The Rotary Club, the Wichita Country Club and the Wichita Polo Club have all laid claim to this citizen. He is a Mason, Royal Arch, and a member of both his local Chamber of Commerce and the National Chamber of Commerce. His church affiliation is Methodist.



T. J. Taylor



BURTON A. STAYTON, associated with W. A. Freear and Ivan Murchinson in the ownership of the Freear Furniture Company, northeast corner of Ninth Street and Scott Avenue, is a young man who is making a record for himself in the business life of Wichita Falls. The business with which he is connected was established in 1909, on Ohio Avenue, between Sixth and Seventh Streets, and later moved to larger quarters at 816-18 Ohio Avenue. That location was soon outgrown and the company had erected for them its present large and modern home, moving into it in August, 1919. It is said to be the finest furniture emporium in Northwest Texas and does a large volume of business, averaging about \$500,000 per year, selling goods throughout all the territory within a radius of 200 miles. Thirty people constitute the clerical and sales force and four major departments are operated, in which may be found everything to make the home beautiful and comfortable. Included in the company's large stock is period furniture of every design, tapestries of the richest textures and rugs of every character, from the richest Oriental designs to the more inexpensive Axminsters.

Mr. Stayton was formerly connected with the City National Bank, in which institution he began his commercial career, beginning as a clerk and holding the position of receiving teller when he left the bank to join his present firm. He is a native of Wichita Falls, born in 1891, and educated in the public schools of his home city, graduating from the high schools. His parents were R. B. and Susan (Andes) Stayton, his father a native of Kentucky and his mother a native of Pennsylvania. His father moved to Wichita Falls in 1887, and has been a railroad conductor on the Fort Worth and Denver Railroad for many years and is well known to the traveling public along that line. Mr. Stayton was married in 1915 to Miss Anne Freear, a native of Weatherford, Texas, and the daughter of W. A. Freear, senior member of the firm of W. A. Freear Furniture Company. He is a Mason, belonging to the York Rite body at Wichita Falls and the Scottish Rite body at Dallas, Texas, and is a member of Maskat Temple Shrine. In the commercial and social club life of the city he is identified with the Retail Merchants Association and is president of the board; is vice-chairman of the Business Council of the Chamber of Commerce and belongs to the Wichita Club and Wichita Falls Golf Club. His religious affiliation is with the Baptist Church. He is one of the city's best boosters and declares that Wichita Falls "can't be beat."



PS. RICHARDSON, known to his city as "Richardson Haberdasher," 723 Eighth Street, Wichita Falls, after a training in the largest dry goods companies of the southwest, has become a haberdasher for himself and his establishment is one of the most attractive and successful in the state. The Richardson Haberdasher was created on February 1, 1919, with Lester Jones, cashier of the Wichita State Bank, as partner and though there are but four employees the volume of business conducted ranks with like establishments employing from three to four times as many clerks. The famous Edwin Clapp shoe is handled and the line of men's furnishings is both complete and high class only. No means are spared by which the management is kept in touch with the latest and best

of the nation in their line and every man of the place is an expert.

Mr. Richardson is a Kentuckian; he was born at Owensboro in 1894. He comes of a mercantile family, bred to the business, as his father for many years was one of the most successful merchants of Kentucky. After completing the public school education, young Richardson attended the St. Louis Business College for practical training and then entered for his life profession the business to which his family before him have devoted themselves. His first connection was with the Carleton Dry Goods Company and as their representative he covered the states of Texas and Oklahoma. While with this firm he availed himself of every opportunity to study their business success and methods which knowledge he combined with that he had acquired from coming of a mercantile business. He located at Wichita Falls in 1915 and after a four-year residence there he began the present business for himself.

In December of 1917, Miss Cora Lee Waggoner, daughter of T. J. Waggoner, became the bride of Mr. Richardson; they now have residence at 1903 Elizabeth Street of their city.

Mr. Richardson is an Elk, a member of the Rotary Club, Wichita Falls Golf Club and is one of the Business Council of the Chamber of Commerce. He is popular in business circles, is known in the social life of his city and is active in all civic movements. He has attained already success to a very attractive degree and he and his establishment will have a sure and increasing place in the tomorrow of their city.



L. ELKINS is a very popular young business man who located at Wichita Falls after being discharged from the army in July, 1919. He is associated with J. P. Tarry in the ownership of the J. P. Tarry Transfer and Storage Company at 822 Ohio Avenue, a business which was established February 12, 1920, and does all kinds of transfer and storage work, moving, heavy hauling, etc., giving special attention to oil field work and being especially equipped to take care of heavy oil field hauling. The company has splendid storage facilities, having several warehouses besides an airplane hangar with a concrete floor at Call Field. A force of eight people are employed.

Mr. Elkins entered the officers' training camp at Fort McPherson, Ga., at the beginning of the war, and on August 15, 1917, he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the field artillery and sent to Camp Gordon. He sailed for France May 13, 1918, with the 321st Field Artillery, 82d Division.

Prior to entering the army Mr. Elkins traveled for a wholesale grocery firm of Meridian, Miss., in which city he was born in 1892, the son of G. W. and Tutt M. (Coleman) Elkins, both natives of that state, and his education was acquired in the public and high schools of that city.

Attracted by the enterprising spirit of the people of Wichita Falls and confident that there was a great future for the city, as well as splendid opportunities for progressive and ambitious young men, Mr. Elkins adopted Wichita Falls as his home after the war, and he is one of the city's most enthusiastic boosters. He is single, lives at Kemp Kort, and belongs to the Stonewall Club at Meridian, Miss.



T. HARRELL, vice-president of the City National Bank of Commerce, Wichita Falls, both because of his own ability and investments and because of the great financial institution he aids in directing, is right at the heart of one of Texas' greatest banking centers—Wichita Falls. The profession of banking is one of the oldest institutions known to men; it has always existed wherever there have been men of thrift and leadership. Because of what it does for mankind, banking is always rated as one of the leading professions. Wichita Falls is already great as a banking center and has a greater banking future. With this present and future, Mr. Harrell is linked.

A native of Iowa, Mr. Harrell was born at Winterset of that state, March 6, 1879. His parents were Joseph and Mandania Harrell. His native state gave him his elementary education, and the Simpson College of Indianola his two years of university work. The lumber business was then the youth's choice for a commercial career and with this industry he remained for two years. By this time he had discovered himself, his real talents and inclination, and aligned himself with the Oxford State Bank of Johnson County, Iowa, as assistant bookkeeper. In this position he remained until 1906 when he went to Winfield, Iowa, as assistant cashier in the Winfield State Bank. After two years of service in this capacity, in 1908 Mr. Harrell became affiliated with the National State Bank at Mt. Pleasant, and in 1911 he was chosen president of the Clarinda National Bank where he remained until January 1, 1920. In 1920 Mr. Harrell came to Wichita Falls where immediately, because of his efficiency, thrift and aggressiveness, he was made a vice-president of the City National Bank of Commerce and in January, 1921 was elected first vice-president of the bank.

In 1905 Mr. Harrell married Miss Grace Boyce, of Burlington, Iowa, at Iowa City. They have four children: Paul, John, Annabelle and Mary. The family residence is at 1615 Buchanan Avenue. Mr. Harrell is a Mason, a member of the Wichita Club, the Golf and Country Club and the University Club and of the Methodist Church. As a capitalist and financier as well as a guiding influence in a great bank, he will have a big part in the future of his city and territory.



SAM D. YOUNG, President of the Security State Bank and Trust Company of Eastland, Texas, directs one of the larger financial institutions of the West that is making itself felt in every phase of business and commercial life in the city of Eastland and its territory. The Security State Bank & Trust Company was organized in 1920 when the City National Bank of Eastland was bought and the institution as it now stands was launched. Other officers are Allen D. Dabney, vice-president; C. J. Cates, cashier; Elmer Ford, assistant cashier and S. O. Pottorff, assistant cashier. Capitalization is \$150,000.00; Fifteen employees are kept in constant service. The bank owns its building, a five story modern structure with sixty-two offices, costing \$315,000.00, completed in September 1920. The banking business is universally known and bankers themselves are held in highest esteem among all nations, as leading citizens in any section. This is because the service rendered as financiers is a necessity to every great development that comes to a country and this bankers and business expansion and

development are inseparably associated. The expansion of industry, business of big proportions in many directions, has been one of the most characteristic traits of the West during the last few years and no part of the Southwest has a greater claim to the future in the launching of permanent big enterprises than has Western Texas. It is right at the heart of such a territory that Mr. Young and his institution are serving.

Sam D. Young was born at Woodville, Texas, in 1895. His father C. A. Young, was merchant for many years at Woodville, and is now retired. His mother is Sarah Frances (Sims) Young. The schools of his home town provided the subject of this sketch with his book learning and from those institutions he has gone into the University of Practical Experience where he is making good. His first business association was with the Gulf National Bank as runner in 1912. He served in various departments when this affiliation was interrupted by the Call to Arms. He began as a private in the Air Service at Ft. Sam Houston and in November 1918, he received his discharge from the Army and returned to the Gulf National Bank. On January 1, 1919, he became State Bank Examiner and in this service was active until November 1, 1920, when he helped organize the Security State Bank and Trust Company of Eastland and was chosen President of the institution.

Mr. Young is a Mason and one of the directors of the Eastland Chamber of Commerce. Not only in commercial life is he active but with every move that makes for civic improvement of his city, S. D. Young is identified.



K. ESTES. Among the young men prominently identified with the financial life of Burkburnett, not any are better known or more highly esteemed than J. K. Estes, private secretary to Mr. J. G. Harden, president of the First National Bank and one of the wealthiest men in the country. Mr. Estes had his initial experience in financial matters as manager of the transit department of the First National Bank of Burkburnett, holding this position for one year, and because of his expert knowledge and splendid ability he was selected by Mr. Harden as his confidential secretary to handle loans, investments and royalties.

As a further evidence of the confidence the people of Burkburnett have in him, Mr. Estes was elected a member of the city council at the election in September, 1920, for two years, and his friends are confident that he will serve with credit to himself and to the town, and undoubtedly pave the way for still greater honors and service.

Mr. Estes came to Burkburnett in May, 1918, and has always been a prominent factor in the upbuilding of the town, which he thinks is about the best little city in the South. He is a native of the state, born in Johnson County in 1898 and educated in the public schools. His commercial education was acquired at the Metropolitan Business College, Dallas. His father, S. C. Estes, is a retired merchant, a native of Mississippi, and came to Texas when he was 25 years old. His mother, Fannie (Powell) Estes, is a native of Tennessee. Mr. Estes is a Mason and a member of the Chamber of Commerce, actively identified with the latter organization in its work of building for the betterment of Burkburnett and community.



J. T. Harrell



GEORGE W. THORBURN, city secretary of Wichita Falls, has an important role in administering the affairs of this rapidly growing city, and on the efficiency of his department a great deal depends to keep the machinery of the municipal government running smoothly. He was selected to fill this important post on November 16, 1919, and during the strenuous days of the oil boom in Wichita maintained his department at a high state of efficiency and enabled the various other departments of the city to function smoothly.

The rapid growth of the city necessitated the expenditure of large sums of money and the board of aldermen immediately began the organization of a modern engineering department, and the issuance of bonds.

Bonds already had been voted to buy the privately owned water works in the city, and bonds were then voted on for new sanitary sewer, storm sewer, paving, extensions to hospital, improvement of parks, extensions to water systems to be acquired, and the installation of a modern incinerator, to the amount of two and one-half millions, which bonds were disposed of equivalent to par.

Work preliminary to all this was great in every department and about October work got under way. Since then we have built about six miles of all kinds of pavements, about 30,000 feet of side walk, seventeen miles of a large sanitary sewer, one mile of storm sewer with an outlet of 72 inches, made great improvements on park and cemetery, and the incinerator about ready for operation, and graded over 100 miles of streets, and have a payroll of about \$30,000 per month for city employees, numbering about 300.

Mr. Thorburn was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1872, a son of Robert Thorburn, now deceased. He attended the public schools in England and the Royal School of Mines where he graduated with the degrees of M. R. C. S. and M. R. S. M. Coming to the United States in 1895, he engaged in the grain business with his brother at Chicago and later went to Cripple Creek and Deadwood where he engaged in mining. Returning to Chicago he again engaged in business with his brother for a year and in 1900 came to Texas and worked on a ranch in Archer County for a year. Coming to Wichita Falls he taught school for two years and then did a jobbing business in grain for three years. He was with Whaley-Webb, cotton factors, in their office for a while and then went with the King-Collier interests, having charge of their Wichita Falls office until the opening of the war when he was appointed to serve on the draft board with Clint Wood and Dr. Bass. He aided in recruiting four companies with Captain Perkins and remained on the draft board until March 31, 1919, when he entered the oil business, continuing in that line until appointed city secretary.

Mr. Thorburn was married in 1913 to Miss Meata Lowry, a native of Holiday, Texas, and a daughter of J. A. Lowry, now deceased. They have two sons, Geo. W., Jr., and Jasper Lowry.

An enthusiastic booster for Wichita Falls, Mr. Thorburn declares it to be the best city in the best state of the best country in the world. His extensive travels have placed him in a position to judge the merits of various communities and he unhesitatingly declares Wichita Falls the best of them

all. He is a member of the Wichita Club and the Golf Club.



McLAUGHLIN, manager of the City Gas Company and the North Texas Gas Company, came from Dallas to Wichita Falls in 1919. The companies which he represents were established about 1909, and supply the entire city of Wichita Falls with fuel, distributing about ten million cubic feet of gas a day. The supply is obtained from the Lone Star Gas Company comes from various sources of supply in the Texas and Oklahoma fields. The home office of the company is at Dallas, Texas, in the Scollard Building, with C. B. McKinney as president and general manager.

Before coming to Wichita Falls Mr. McLaughlin was with the Dallas Gas Company for several years. He has been in the business for seventeen years, having been connected with the Kansas Natural Gas Company in Kansas and Missouri for about nine years before coming to Dallas. His entire business career has been in this line of business.

He is a capable and efficient business executive, and is numbered among the prominent and progressive citizens of Wichita Falls. He is a New Yorker by birth, coming from Buffalo, where he was born February 23, 1881, son of James and Dora English McLaughlin. His father was a native of Ireland and his mother of New York. Both parents are deceased. He attended the Buffalo public schools and the Syracuse University, where his education was completed.

Mr. McLaughlin belongs to the young bachelor class and lives at 2104 Eighth Street. He is an Elk and belongs to the Catholic Church.



FRANK M. HATCHER. The subject of this sketch is a young man who turned a failure into a success, and a big success at that. The story goes that in December, 1917, he brought two automobiles to Wichita Falls to sell. Failing to find a buyer, he decided to go into the auto rent business, acted promptly upon his decision, and ever since then success has been smiling upon him. His business is known as the Kemp Auto Service, and is located in the Kemp Hotel. He has four service cars, one a fine Premier, which he keeps all dolled up for the dress suit fellows who have plenty of money to spend; one Cadillac and two Hudsons, Cole eight, and one Jordan. He keeps six men employed. His office is kept open day and night.

Previous to coming to Wichita Falls, Mr. Hatcher had been engaged in the mercantile business, beginning at the age of 14 years in the store of his father at Caddo, Oklahoma. He is known to be a very fine salesman and has worked in some of the largest cities in Oklahoma. He is confident that Wichita Falls has a great future and he has determined to grow with the city, consequently he is a booster and interested in all plans devoted to furthering the general welfare.

Mr. Hatcher was born in Ada, Oklahoma, in 1897, and attended the public schools of Caddo, Oklahoma, where his father, W. C. Hatcher, is engaged in the real estate business. He was married November 23, 1917, to Miss Birdie Ludwell, a native of Oklahoma, and they have a bright little son, George Leon, aged three years. The family resides at 710 Burnett Street.



HAS. W. REID, formerly vice-president of the city National Bank of Commerce, Wichita Falls, is a man of big finance and a leader in many developments of his section of the state. He has been a leading, active official in one of the state's largest banks, and is president of the bank at Randlett, Oklahoma, a director of the First National Bank of Rule, Texas, president of the Liberty Petroleum Company, director of the Ranger-Wichita Oil and Refining Company, and is interested in many other companies.

In January, 1922, Mr. Reid resigned as officer of the City National Bank of Commerce and has opened an office in the American National Bank Building where he is engaged in the investment business.

Mr. Reid was born at Rocky Comfort, Arkansas, on January 31, 1880. His parents were George W. and Lillian Hart Reid. The public elementary schools of his native state and the University of Arkansas gave the youth his first education. In 1903, at Texarkana, he began the wholesale lumber business but later moved to Muskogee where he engaged in the retail lumber business. He continued in this capacity until in 1908 he yielded to his desires to enter the banking profession and accordingly founded and was president of the First State Bank of Muskogee, Oklahoma, for two years. In 1913 he came to Wichita Falls where he organized and was president of the National Bank of Commerce. When in 1920 this institution combined with the City National Bank, Mr. Reid became director and vice-president of the new organization, The City National Bank of Commerce.

In 1908, at Texarkana, Mr. Reid married Miss Annz May Priest, of Missouri, niece of Judge Henry S. Priest, a distinguished attorney of St. Louis. They have four children, Dorothy, Mildred, Frances and Anna May. The family resides at 1817 Huff Avenue.

Mr. Reid is a Knight of Templar and a Shriner of the Maskat Temple, a member of the Elks, Country and University Clubs, and ex-president of the Wichita Club. He is a member of the Episcopal Church of which organization he is Senior Warden. Mr. Reid for a number of years has been a very active member of the board of directors of the Wichita Falls Chamber of Commerce, which important position he still holds. He is ex-president of the Wichita County Motor Club which initiated the movement for a system of hard surfaced roads and successfully made the campaign for the necessary bond issues. At the front in all civic, social and business affairs of his city, Mr. Reid is a leader of attractive personality and marked ability.



E. MAY, Guaranty Bank Bldg., Ranger, Texas, as secretary-treasurer and general manager of the Guaranty Bank Building of this city, as resident citizen for twenty-one years and as capitalist, is thoroughly identified with the business interests of the city of Ranger and its territory. Other officers of the Guaranty Bank Building Company, Inc., are, R. H. Hodges, president; A. H. Bowers, vice-president; and S. A. Conley, vice-president. The building which was started in June 1919 and completed in August 1920, has six stories, each forty by one hundred forty feet and is one of the best to be found anywhere in Northwestern or Western Texas. It has 103 offices with every modern convenience. The Guaranty State Bank of

Ranger occupies the first floor in adequate quarters.

Mr. May is a native of the West. He was born in Eastland County October 21, 1879. His father, Dr. T. W. May, a native of Alabama who came to Texas in 1874, was active as practicing physician for forty eight years. He studied medicine in the East. The mother, Annie (Brown) May, is also a native of Alabama. The public schools of Western Texas, principally of Eastland and Ranger, provided the schooling of the subject of the sketch. He began his business career as a bookkeeper and after serving in that capacity for two years, entered the drug business. He started under the direction of his father and until 1914 he was associated with C. E. Terrell. At that date he began the drug business for himself and continued in that business until 1919 when he helped organize the firm that built the Guaranty Bank Bldg., and of which organization he is today an active official. Mr. May is a director in the Guaranty Bank of Ranger and has considerable other interests in Ranger investments and territory.

In 1911, Miss Victoria Harrison, daughter of J. H. Harrison an active builder in Ranger for many years, but now retired, became the bride of Mr. May. Annie Katherine and C. E. Jr., are their two children.

Mr. May is a Mason to the Thirty-second degree, of the Scottish Rite and has most of the York Rite to his credit also. He is a Knight of Pythias, a member of the Ranger Chamber of Commerce and the Rotary Club of his city. He is very active in the Commercial life of his section. West and Northwest Texas are among the most rapidly developing sections of the United States today and the growth is along permanent lines. This spells opportunity for men of vision and application and as Mr. May is of this type, he will be related to much of the expansion of business in his city and its territory.



HERBERT WESLEY PERKINS, president of the Continental State Bank at Petrolia, Texas, and one of the leading citizens of the town, has been identified with the growth and development of that section of Texas since 1907, when he left the service of the Wichita Valley Railroad after one and a half years and located at Petrolia. The bank with which he is connected was organized in 1905, with a capital stock of \$10,000, which has been increased to \$30,000, and Mr. Perkins has been president since 1909. The bank is the leading financial institution in that section in which it is located, and has always been an important factor as an aid to the agricultural and other interests there, enabling worthy enterprises and individuals to carry on the business of the community on a safe and sound basis.

Mr. Perkins' father and mother, D. R. and Mary Belle (Wardlow) Perkins, came to Texas in 1893, from Adamsville, Tenn., where the subject of this sketch was born February 15, 1887, and his education was acquired in the public schools of Holliday, Texas, where he was married, in 1910, to Miss Mollie F. Lowery. They have two children, Annabel and Mary Helen, and live at Petrolia. Mr. Perkins is a member of the Masonic lodge at Petrolia, the Elks lodge at Wichita Falls, the Texas Bankers Association and the American Bankers Association. He is a great Texas booster and enjoys watching the State being transformed into the greatest State in the Union.



C. W. Nease



W. HUDSON, president and general manager of the Wichita Co-Operative Supply Company, Inc., Wichita Falls, enters more homes of his city in the capacity of his grocery and meat products than does any other man in that city of big business and rapid growth. The Wichita Co-Operative Supply Company, with its 50x150 feet of floor space, its 4,800 feet of shelves, its twenty energetic employees and five trucks, together with the quality of products and dispatch in service rendered—is the largest grocery store and meat market in Western Texas, doing on the average of \$1,000,000. Mr. Hudson began selling stock for the organization on September 6, 1920, and exactly two months later the business was opened; shareholders get goods at cost plus overhead expense.

Mr. Hudson was born in Missouri, Polk County, on August 23, 1868. His father, Rufus Marion Hudson, retired merchant and farmer, was for twenty years a merchant in Parker County, Texas, having come to the Lone Star State in 1893. The public schools of his native state gave the youth the best education afforded and at the age of twenty-two he came to Texas. He did work for awhile in the dry goods business, on a salary of \$30.00 a month, in Harrison, Arkansas, but was there for a very short time. His Texas business began at Weatherford where he was in the dry goods business for two years, then at Springtown, Texas, in the grocery business, but left this for the drug business at Reno, Texas, for three years. Then he opened a drug store at Boyd, Texas, where he remained for three years. For some time he conducted drug stores at Itasca, Grandview and Arlington and traveled as a salesman. He then went with the Eli Lilly Company with headquarters in Dallas and for several years was interested in the promotion business, leaving this he came to Wichita Falls, on August 20, 1920, to found the present day business that is the largest of its kind in the West.

On March 29, 1892, at Springtown, Texas, Miss Hattie Dixon, a native of Tennessee, whose family moved to Texas when she was four, became the bride of Mr. Hudson. They have two children, Hayden Hudson, who is a real estate man in Dallas, Johnnie Lillian, who is now Mrs. Ernest Ditto, of Arlington. The Hudson residence in Wichita Falls is at the American Hotel.

Mr. Hudson is a York Rite Mason and a Shriner at the Maskat Temple, and a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Rotary Club. He is a steward in the Methodist Church. He has thus already thoroughly identified himself with the civic and religious life of his city as well as its commercial activity, and he and his establishment will share in the big growth of Wichita Falls.



HAS. L. FONTAINE, traffic manager of the Wichita Falls and Southern Railroad Company with offices at 1001 Ohio Avenue, has been a resident of Wichita Falls since 1907 and is one of the best known railroad men in Texas. He assumed his duties with the Wichita Falls and Southern in 1921 and has been the right hand man for Frank Kell, president of the road, in the building up of this important line which was the outgrowth and the direct result of Mr. Kell's vision and desire to add this important line to Wichita Fall's transportation facilities.

The Wichita Falls and Southern runs from Wichita

Falls south to Breckenridge, a distance of 104 miles, penetrating and serving the best of the oil fields of North and Central West Texas. The line has 100 employees in Wichita Falls and plans are being developed to extend the line north to Waurika, Oklahoma, a distance of forty-five miles.

Mr. Fontaine is a native of Missouri and was born in 1868. He attended the public schools of his native state and also had a college course at Saint Joseph, Missouri.

Early in life he entered railroad work, commencing with the Missouri Pacific. Later he was sent to Parsons, Kansas, and after that to Saint Louis where he was with the Missouri, Kansas and Texas. He then went to Wichita, Kansas, with the Kansas Midland Railroad and in 1901 removed to El Paso. From there he went to Galveston and in 1907 came to Wichita Falls with the Wichita Falls and Northwestern, remaining with this line until 1921.

Mr. Fontaine's first wife died and in 1911 he was married to Mrs. Susie Cherry-Campbell, of Los Angeles, California.

Mr. Fontaine is a thorough going, public spirited citizen and keenly interested in the development and upbuilding of Wichita Falls. He knows the railroad game thoroughly and under his direction the business of the Wichita Falls and Southern has shown rapid and consistent development.



ALBERT GERALD DEATHERAGE, proprietor of the Wichita Falls Marble and Granite Works, came to Wichita Falls in February, 1908, and bought the present business from Backus & Batcheler, of Vernon, Texas. The company manufactures memorials, statues, monuments, corner stones for public buildings, etc. They have \$25,000 invested in the business, and did a retail business in 1920 amounting to approximately \$55,000. The company also does some wholesale business in North Texas and West Oklahoma, and contemplates increasing the wholesale trade so as to take in all of Texas, Oklahoma and New Mexico. Seven men are employed by the organization, which is correctly known as the "Studio of Memorial Arts."

Previous to locating at Wichita Falls Mr. Deatherage was manager of similar companies in Cisco, Texas, for five years, 1898 to 1903, Dublin, Texas, from 1903 to 1908, when he came to Wichita Falls and acquired the present business.

He is a native of Texas, born in Brown County, November 6, 1880. His parents were F. E. and Margaret Elizabeth Boatman Deatherage, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter from Indiana. He was educated in the public schools of Eastland County, Texas.

Mr. Deatherage was married at Wichita Falls, May, 1913, to Miss Laura Suedella Roberts, and their union has been blessed by two interesting children, Gerald Evans and Monte Everett.

He is prominently identified with the fraternal, civic, social and religious institutions of his city, enjoying membership in the B. P. O. E., K. of P., Rotary, Advertising Club, Wichita Falls Gun Club, Chamber of Commerce, Retail Monument Dealers' Association of Texas, now serving his twelfth year as president of that body. He is a member of the Methodist Church.

He has great faith in the future greatness of his city and takes a lively interest in all matters which tend to promote its welfare.

ROLAND E. SHEPHERD, cashier of the City National Bank of Commerce, Wichita Falls, is an aggressive leader in one of the greatest financial districts in Texas. Backed up with the agricultural territory that she has, the big business as a distributing point and the immense oil business—Wichita Falls is a banking center of first rate importance and will increase as such in the future with tremendous strides. And right at the heart of this big banking business is Mr. Roland Shepherd.

Mr. Shepherd is a native of Kansas. He was born at Clay Center of that state on June 8, 1883. His parents are J. A. Shepherd and Susan Spurrier Shepherd, who came and settled in the old Oklahoma before it was combined with the Indian Territory and later moved to Burkburnett, Texas. Oklahoma public schools gave the youth his education. In 1908 Mr. Shepherd began his banking career with the Bank of Randlett, in a clerical capacity, and worked up to the position of assistant cashier. He continued with this bank until 1915 when he went to the Farmers State Bank at Burkburnett, as cashier. He served for three years in this capacity when, in 1918, he was chosen cashier of the City National Bank of Commerce, Wichita Falls. As he is the personal owner of a good deal of real estate at Burkburnett, Mr. Shepherd is interested in a number of oil companies.

In 1910, at Randlett, Miss Della Scott became the bride of Mr. Shepherd. They have no children and reside at 1721 Huff Avenue. Their church affiliation is with the Christian where Mr. Shepherd is Sunday School superintendent. He is a Mason, a Shriner of the Scottish Rite at Dallas, vice-president of the Wichita Club, a member of the Wichita Country Club, the University Club, Rotary Club, a member of the city council and is finance commissioner. Youthful, talented and progressive, Mr. Shepherd is an attractive figure in business and civic circles of Wichita Falls.

AC. GOLDIN, vice-president of the First State Bank of Iowa Park, is well known to men of finance and business in one of the best commercial districts of the state—the oil district that centers about his city. The banking business is known as the same throughout all nations, and bankers are, the world over, held in the same high esteem as being in one of the honorable and serviceable professions of men. The service possible for a financial institution to render to its city and ranks with the greatest need of a center and is most vitally connected with the growth and development of a place. Mr. Goldin and his institution, the First State Bank of Iowa Park, will have, accordingly, an immense share in the unprecedented development and growth that has come to their city and section of the state and that is in its immediate future.

The First State Bank of Iowa Park was organized in 1919, with a capital of \$25,000.00 and has deposits of \$155,000.00. L. M. Lockridge is president, W. B. Sisk, assistant cashier.

Mr. Goldin was born at Bowie, Texas, on January 10, 1887. His parents are W. R. and Josephine (Rogers) Goldin. The public schools of Bowie and of the state of Oklahoma gave the youth his training. From the age of thirteen until he was twenty, Mr. Goldin resided at Comanche, Oklahoma. In 1900, he returned to Bowie and began in the sheet

metal and plumbing business. He followed this business until 1915 when he came to Iowa Park and went into the hardware business with his two brothers, R. E. and G. H., the firm being known as G. H. Goldin & Co. R. E. Goldin is now in charge of the business and G. H. Goldin has opened up a similar business in Bowie. In 1920, Mr. Goldin came into the First State Bank as vice-president and as such he has active charge of the institution.

In 1914, at Bowie, Texas, Miss Gertrude Harrell became the bride of Mr. Goldin. They have two children, Elsie Mae and Josephine, and the family reside at Iowa Park. The church affiliation is Baptist. Mr. Goldin is a Mason, Iowa Park Lodge No. 713.

As the active directing official of an able financial institution in his city, Mr. Goldin will have a good part in the big future that is immediately before his city and territory.



P. LOGAN, of the Logan & Ragsdale law, real estate and investments, at 406½ Avenue C, Burkburnett, is among the foremost leaders in the immense activities that characterize the realty business in northwest Texas. The West of today is a new country; villages that a year or so ago had but a few hundreds of population and a single hotel or so are now cities of scores of thousands of people with a dozen or more first rate hotels and are the site of some of the largest business concerns in Texas. This growth has vitally concerned the real estate business which in the northwest section of the state has found itself in the ideal location in Texas. The firm of Logan & Ragsdale has had an attractive part in this exchange of property and they deal in not only every phase of the realty business but in leases as well and investments also. Mr. Logan was alone in his work until July of 1917, then formed a partnership with Mr. J. E. Harwell in November, 1919, began by himself again, and in 1920 the organization as it now stands was effected. Mr. Logan holds royalties in the townsite, has organized an oil company which he sold, and has been very active in bringing in production which he usually sells. In the immense activities experienced by his city and territory for the last few years, Mr. Logan has been a leader in practically every realm and has made good.

Mr. Logan was born in Wise County, Texas, in September, 1884. His father, Rev. B. Y. Logan, deceased, a native of Kentucky, was a minister; his mother, Eliza (Parish) Logan, who is now Mrs. Stebinger, was a native of England. After completing the public school system, Mr. Logan took the best commercial training afforded by business colleges and from the beginning has been a progressive leader in business activities. This is evidenced by his present-day large interests and operations.

In Fort Worth, Texas, Miss Maymie Wren, a native of Georgia, became the bride of Mr. Logan; C. P., Jr., Tex, Laura and Jewel are their four children; the family resides at 501 East Sixth Street, Burkburnett.

Mr. Logan is a Mason of both the Scottish and York Rites and is a Shriner of the India Temple and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Methodist Church. He is prominently identified not only with the commercial life of his city but with its every civic and social interest and is a foremost citizen.



R. E. Shepherd



M. MILLER, manager of the Miller Lumber Company, 209-217 Walnut Street, has had a number of years experience in the lumber business and is considered one of the best lumbermen in the country. He located at Wichita Falls in 1911, and in February, 1920, the Miller Lumber Company was organized as a partnership corporation, composed of Messrs. W. Lee Moore, J. A. Ricolt, C. B. Moore, C. L. Moore, J. H. Taylor, C. R. Taylor, C. E. Miller, C. M. Miller. A general line of building material is handled, including lime, cement, nails, roofing, wall board, posts, builders' hardware, etc., their salesroom occupying a space 150x350 feet.

Prior to 1917 Mr. Miller was with the Long-Bell Lumber Company for four years leaving them to establish the C. M. Miller Lumber Company, which he operated for two years. He went to Abilene, Texas, in 1899 and remained there until 1901, going then to Webb City with the Webb City Lumber Company, where he remained until 1903. From 1903 to 1906 he operated at Savonburg, Kans., and then went to Hereford, Texas, in 1906. He spent two years in Mexico and came to Wichita Falls in 1912.

Mr. Miller is a native of Ashland, Ky., born in 1873, and attended the schools at Ashland and Chapman's College at Bolts Fork, Ky. His parents were Alrich and Elizabeth (Mitchell) Miller.

He was married at Ashland, Ky., in 1911 to Miss Mollie Schrope, and they have two interesting children, Charles Edward and Cora Bell. He is a York Rite Mason and Shriner and is affiliated with the Wichita Falls Chamber of Commerce, lending his efforts to all movements inaugurated for the purpose of promoting the progress and growth of the city, which he believes will become one of the leading business centers of the state.



EDWIN A. BEBB, of the Wichita Floral Company, Wichita Falls, brings beauty and cheer in wholesale and retail fashion not only to his home city but to his part of the state in the flowers and floral supplies he handles. Other members of the firm are his father, Edwin Bebb, his cousins, M. R. and F. Bebb, and his uncle, Robt. Bebb, of Muskogee, Okla., while Edwin A. Bebb is not only partner but manager of the business. The Wichita Floral Company began business at their green house, 1706 Ninth Street, on February 21, 1920, and on April 3, 1920, opened its down town establishment at 706 Ninth. At their green house they have 20,000 square feet of glass roofing and have a corps of skilled employees. An extensive mail order business cares for the floral needs of their part of the state.

As men and business multiply and increase, so the arts and cares for their cultural and esthetic natures must grow and have their place if the new city is to have a civic pride and a soul. It is the supreme business of the Wichita Floral Company to serve its city and district in this capacity and already it has a sure and increasing place.

Mr. Bebb was born in Chicago, Illinois, in 1895. His father, a partner in the present business, is an attorney at law in Chicago where he has an extensive civil practice. His mother was Mary Alice (Jones) Bebb, also a native of Illinois. The university of his home state gave Edwin A. Bebb its best and from that institution he received his B. S. degree in flower culture in 1916. For one year he then

accepted work in one of the largest greenhouses of Chicago and then served in several retail floral stores in the same city. This activity was interrupted by the call of arms and the First Officers' Training Camp found Edwin A. Bebb at Ft. Sheridan for three months and then in the ground school of the air service at Austin, Texas. He completed his training there with class No. 24 and was stationed at Ellington Field, Houston, Texas, was commissioned as second lieutenant on April 3, 1918, and was transferred to Taliferro Field at Fort Worth, Texas. Then ten months were spent across seas and he received his discharge on August 29, 1919.

Mr. Bebb is an active member of the University Club, Rotary Club, Chamber of Commerce and Retail Merchants Association of Wichita Falls and is well known to social circles. In establishing the Wichita Floral Company he has brought to his city a needed industry and one of the largest establishments of its kind in northwest Texas.



L. BUCHANAN. It was an ancient philosopher who said, "If all my earthly possessions consisted of but two coins, with one I would buy bread and with the other flowers that my soul might have food as well as my body." It is that a fastly growing city, strident with commercialism which is destined to be a leading center of population in the Southwest in the near future might have "food for the soul" that C. L. Buchanan, his wife, Mrs. M. F. Buchanan, and Miss Clara B. Flick are engaged in a partnership floral business known as the Buchanan Floral Company, 906 Indiana Avenue, Wichita Falls. Flowers and plants of all kinds for all occasions are in abundance at this establishment which, though founded as recent as 1920, is well known and popular with the people of Wichita Falls. Though the leader she is already, Wichita Falls is but in her beginning, so immense is her future. In like manner her establishments will share in the great development that this city is experiencing and the Buchanan Floral Company will have a large part in this growth.

Mr. Buchanan is a native of Indiana, where he was born in 1885, at Fort Wayne. His father, Samuel Buchanan, was a native of Tennessee. The public and private schools of his native state gave C. L. Buchanan his education, then the business college. Mr. Buchanan then began work with a newspaper in Huntington, Indiana, with which he continued for two years. For the following thirteen years he was engaged in the plumbing business and in March, 1920, he yielded to the call of the Lone Star State and came to Wichita Falls, establishing the present business. Mr. Buchanan has had fifteen years experience in this line of work.

In 1917, at Fort Wayne, Ind., Miss Mildred L. Flick became the bride of Mr. Buchanan. She is a woman of unusual ability as is her aunt, Clara B. Flick, who were both successful business women in the city of Fort Wayne.

Mr. Buchanan is a Knight of Columbus and an Elk. Since locating in Wichita Falls he has identified himself with the civic and social welfare of his city as well as with affairs commercial. His establishment is already well known and popular with the city and will have an attractive place in the life of Wichita Falls.



WALTER S. CURLEE, Curlee & Johnson, in the Bob Waggoner Building, Wichita Falls, is a record breaker at converting vast ranching areas into profitable farms and at developing the natural resources of a district generally. His present business is in both real estate and oil investments, and in both he is a leader. He is today building houses under the firm name of The Wichita Housing Corporation, which has a capitalization of \$50,000, and of which he is secretary, and under the firm name of Curlee and Johnson, organized January 1, 1919, he has put on the Highland Heights Addition of 300 lots which were sold in two months, and owns the Curlee Addition, the West Side Addition, and the North Side Park Addition. In addition to this he is drilling oil wells, handling leases and oil investments. In 1920 the firm did about \$1,000,000 in business.

Mr. Curlee was born September 8, 1887, in Limestone County, Texas. His father, Henry Wesley Curlee, is a pioneer Texan and has been a rancher in Limestone County nearly forty years. His mother is Julia Frazier Curlee, also a native Texan. Upon finishing school at Mart, Texas, he attended the University Training School of Blooming Grove, Texas, from which he graduated in 1907. He had proven himself so proficient here that the following year, 1907-1908, he taught mathematics and managed the commercial department of his Alma Mater. In 1909 he came to Wichita Falls with the development of which he has been connected since. He came to take charge of the Dale Ranch of 13,000 acres and of the Jones 10,000 acre ranch which he stocked with cattle. He at once built a house on every eighty to one hundred and sixty acres and settled it with farmers. Today it is one of the best farming districts of that territory. To harness 13,000 acres of prairie as a farm is a big task. But Curlee dealt in big things all the time—he once placed an order for an entire carload of binding twine for his grain crops. This gigantic farming enterprise claimed all of his attention until four years ago when he began the real estate and oil business on just as large a scale. He has handled four attractive additions in a remarkably short time.

In April, 1919, he was elected to the office of Public Utility Commissioner of Wichita Falls and in April, 1920, Mayor Cline appointed him to serve a two year term as street commissioner and as mayor pro tem. During the war he was chairman of several campaigns and chairman of War Camp Community Service and was County Food Commissioner.

On November 13, 1910, Miss Myrtle James, of Mart, Texas, became Mr. Curlee's bride. Five children have been born to them—Ardath, Derwood, W. S., Jr., Dayton and Helen Monnette. The family resides at 2506 Tenth Street.

Mr. Curlee is a director and vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce, a member of the Wichita Club and of the Forrest Country Club. His church affiliation is Methodist.



C. DULANEY, trustee and manager of the Hartford Trust, 610 American National Bank Building, oil producers, has been a resident of Wichita Falls since 1918, coming here from Cottle County and engaging in the oil business independently for a year. The Hartford

Trust was organized in 1919 and now has valuable production in the Electra field and also in the North-west extension of the Burkburnett district. The company is still developing its holdings in the Electra field. Other officers of the Trust are Theo. Combest, Paducah, Texas, and W. B. Stradley of Fort Worth.

Mr. Dulaney is a native of Texas and was born in Falls County in 1886. He is a son of J. G. Dulaney, for many years a well known cattle man and merchant of Falls and Cottle counties and who is now deceased.

Reared on a ranch, Mr. Dulaney attended the public schools and also studied in private schools in Fort Worth and Paducah, Texas. After leaving school he engaged in the cattle business and was quite successful. In 1914 he was elected county and district clerk of Cottle County and re-elected in 1916, serving two full terms. He also was county abstractor for four years.

Mr. Dulaney was one of the organizers with Henry Hobbs of the Texas Chief Oil Company, one of the leading companies of the early days.

Mr. Dulaney was married in Cottle County in 1914 to Miss Ethel Cameron, native of Texas. They have one child, a daughter, Marcella, two and a half years of age. The family residence is at 1613 Eleventh Street.

Since coming to Wichita Falls Mr. Dulaney has become thoroughly imbued with the "Wichita spirit" and is an enthusiastic booster for the city and its surrounding oil fields. With further development of the potential oil territory, he expects to see Wichita Falls a city of 75,000 inhabitants by the close of the present decade. Mr. Dulaney is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of Hella Temple Shrine at Dallas, the Scottish Rite at Dallas and the Blue Lodge at Paducah and Knights Templar at Vernon. He takes an active interest in civic affairs and is ever ready to do his part in any enterprise having for its object the betterment of Wichita Falls.



EUGENE F. MATHIS, well known among the younger business men of Wichita Falls, has been active during his business career mostly in the real estate and automobile lines. July 26, 1898, was the birth date of Mr. Mathis, when he was born at Wichita Falls, Texas. His father, L. H. Mathis, deceased since 1914, was one of the leading citizens of that city where for a score of years he was a successful lawyer. His mother is Mrs. Potter Mathis, a native of Texas. The Wichita school system gave Mr. Mathis his training and one year off at a university preparatory school. He began his business career early, having a natural endowment for commercial affairs. He started with the M. K. & T. Ry and was in the office work of that organization for six months; then he served for a year as deputy county clerk and from that work took up the real estate business, later becoming identified with the Wichita Motor Company.

Mr. Mathis resides at 1010 Fourteenth Street. He is a great believer in sticking-to-your-home-town as are some others who reside in a coming city; he is active in its social life and is identifying himself with the civic interests of Wichita Falls as well as with its affairs commercial.



W. H. Chase



WILKIE TALBERT, vice president and organizer of the Wichita Building Loan Association, Inc., real estate dealer, American National Bank Building, has been in Texas since 1905, but did not locate at Wichita Falls until 1914, when he established his present business, handling city property, farms and making investments. He does a general buying and selling business and builds houses for sale. In addition to his real estate business Mr. Talbert owns a dairy with about fifty head of good cows, selling the milk at wholesale to drug stores, etc. Previous to his entry into the insurance and real estate business in 1914, he worked on ranches at Amarillo and in Oklahoma.

During the war with Germany Mr. Talbert was second lieutenant in "E" Troop the Fourth Texas Cavalry. He attended the Central Officers Training School at Camp McArthur.

Mr. Talbert was born at Arcadia, La., January 4, 1891. His parents were John B. and Ruth Capers Talbert. His father, now deceased, was a banker and farmer. His mother makes her home at Wichita Falls. His grandfather, Col. R. L. Capers, founded the first store at Homer, La., and owned thousands of acres of land in the oil field district of that section. He was a colonel in the civil war. John Talbert was a Baptist minister for about sixty years: During the civil war he was a chaplain in the army.

Mr. Talbert was educated at the Shreveport, La., High School and the Meridian College, and he is a thorough going young business man with a bright future. He is a Mason, belonging to Wichita Blue Lodge No. 635, the B. P. O. E. No. 1105, of which lodge he was formerly secretary. He is also a member of the Rotary Club and was at one time secretary of the organization. The Ad Club is another organization with which he is connected. His church faith is with the Baptist denomination.



LESTER T. BURNS, real estate dealer, First National Bank Building, is a native of Illinois, and came to Wichita Falls from that state in 1913. He has been in the real estate business about two years. He deals in city, farm and ranch properties and has some oil investments. During 1920 Mr. Burns built twenty-five residences in Wichita Falls and is also interested in close-in business property some of which is improved buildings.

Mr. Burns served in the army during the war, with the 36th Division, 142nd Infantry, 71st Brigade. He was in France with the 142nd Infantry ten months and saw service on the Champagne front, Meuse and Argonne sectors. He was in the defensive sector and was awarded a Victory medal for distinguished service in the Meuse and Argonne drives. He enlisted as a private and was promoted to a first lieutenant before being discharged. Prior to enlisting in the army he was with the City National Bank at Wichita Falls about three years.

He was born at Medora, Ill., February 6, 1894. His parents, Thomas and Ethel Carter Burns, still reside at Medora and it was here that Mr. Burns received his education in the public schools.

He was married to Miss Lillian May McGregor, daughter of W. M. McGregor, president of the First National Bank of Wichita Falls, in 1916, and the family home is located at 1309 Tenth Street.

Mr. Burns is a member of the Elks Lodge and the Wichita Golf Club, Wichita Club and the Chamber of Commerce.



A. KAUFHOLD, Morgan Building, Wichita Falls, real estate and oil operator, is among the most progressive of those of his business in what is everywhere conceded to be one of the best territories for both real estate dealings and for oil operation in the United States. While Texas has had an oil output to her credit for some years, it was not until the more recent development and re-discovery of the oil fields of western and northwestern districts that she began to be rated among the foremost of Uncle Sam's oil states. Mr. Kaufhold, located at Wichita Falls, is in one of the richest of these oil fields where also, because of oil developments and the great increase in commerce of every kind, the real estate values and exchange or marketing of such is one of the greatest assets and businesses of a vast territory. Real estate of every type is handled by him as well as oil leases in proven territories and semi-proven fields. His leases cover the various oil centers of Northwest Texas.

Mr. Kaufhold was born at Millheim, Texas, in 1890. His father, H. W. Kaufhold, now of Belville, Texas, was also born at Millheim and his mother, Dora (Bolton) Millheim is also a native Texan. After completing the schools of Austin County, Mr. Kaufhold took a business course and then entered the employ of the M. K. & T. R. R. Co. at Denison, Texas; later, in 1910, he came to Wichita Falls with the same company and remained with it until he resigned the position of cashier in the employ of the M. K. & T. R. R. to enter the world war, in December of 1917, as a private in air service. He was commissioned a second lieutenant. Upon his discharge in 1919 he went back to Wichita Falls but entered the oil business and real estate.

Mr. Kaufhold is a "bachelor" and resides at 1614 Eleventh Street. He is a member of the Elks of his city. Youthful and talented, he is successful already to an attractive degree.



DUGGER YOUNG, popular young Wichita Falls business man and well known in the transfer and storage line, operated at this time what is known as No. 1 and No. 2 storage houses. From 1919 until a recent date, Mr. Young, in partnership with J. N. Nichols conducted a general transfer and storage business.

Mr. Young was born in Birmingham, Alabama, in 1888, and did not come to Texas to reside until 1919, while his former partner Mr. Nichols was born at Gainesville, Texas in 1888. His father is W. H. Nichols, who moved to New York while his son was small so that his son, after completing his schooling, began his business career in New York as a banker for two years, then took up the position of traveling salesman through the South and Southwest which tours resulted in his choosing Wichita Falls as his permanent home in the business in which he joined Mr. Young.

Mr. Young was schooled in Alabama, in the Southern University, at Greensboro, Ala., and then began the retail grocery business at Greensboro as an employee. Later, he went on the road for a wholesale concern, canvassing all the Southwestern States, a work he did for twelve years.

In 1911, at Beeville, Texas, Miss Mary Black became the bride of Mr. Young. These two men, congenial as salesmen for years, but different in their native states and environment, are today among the aggressive men of Wichita Falls.



F. JOHNSON, representative for Wichita and Wilbarger counties in the state legislature, real estate and oil operator, a partner of W. S. Curlee in the firm of Curlee & Johnson, with offices in the Bob Waggoner Building, Wichita Falls, Texas, is one of the most progressive youths in a city of big men. His service has already been through the western counties and at other times state-wide in the direction of some of the biggest war measures of war days, and he is alert, keen and at the very front among men who are doing things in the big West today.

Mr. Johnson is a native Texan; he was born at Hempstead, in Waller County, on July 2, 1886. His parents are Frank Johnson and Alice Griffin Johnson, both native Texans whose parents served in the Confederate army during the Civil War. Mr. Johnson graduated from Baylor University in 1908 and from that date has been a leader wherever he has gone. Immediately upon completing his university course, he began business as a newspaper man and in this capacity was with the Galveston News for one year. In 1909 he bought the Pecos Times and directed it for two years. In 1910 he founded the Texas Realty Guide, the first real estate newspaper in Texas. In 1911 he became secretary of the McKinney Chamber of Commerce, then of the Kingsville Chamber of Commerce for 1912, next with Col. Henry Exall on the Texas Industrial Congress until Col. Exall's death. In 1913 he became secretary for the Gainesville Chamber of Commerce in which capacity he served for three years; in 1916, he became secretary for the Wichita Falls Chamber of Commerce which position he retained until 1919, when the company of which he is a partner now was organized. The firm of Curlee & Johnson deals in rentals, both business and residences as well as farm lands and they make a specialty of the irrigated lands, oil leases and oil production. They are brokers for both leases and production property. They have organized and then sold the Woodrow-Lee Company, the 39 Oil Company, and the Nolan County Development Company and others. Mr. Johnson is vice-president and general manager of the Wichita Housing Corporation, a home building company with a capital of \$50,000, and secretary-treasurer of the Sanders-Haid Auto Supply Company.

In 1920 Mr. Johnson was elected as representative to the state legislature for Wichita and Wilbarger counties. To read Mr. Johnson's war record is like reading the government's home activities during the war period. He was Federal Food Administrator for District No. 11, consisting of thirteen counties; he was secretary for the state of Texas for the United War Work Campaign; he was also state manager for the War Camp Community Service, and managed the Food and Fuel Production campaign for Governor Hobby and the State Council of Defense. He did more traveling and war work than any other man in his county. He has three noteworthy accomplishments for his county—he secured the Aviation Training School, the Northwest Texas Insane Asylum, and managed the campaign for good roads that resulted in the vote for \$2,000,000 in bonds for building good roads in Wichita County. Mr. Johnson is president of the Advisory Board of the Salvation Army for his county. Many other positions of note which indicate but the keenest and most efficient leaders could attain are to Mr. Johnson's credit, as, while secretary of the

Wichita Chamber of Commerce, he was elected president of the Southern Commercial Secretaries Association.

In 1908, at Houston, Texas, Miss Stella Ellis, a native of San Jacinto County, Texas, became the bride of Mr. Johnson. They have four children: Lamar, B. Frank, Jr., Wm. D. and Preston Ellis. The family resides at 1413 Hayes Avenue. Mr. Johnson is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Elks, the Wichita Club, the Rotary Club, the Ad Club, the University Club and the Baptist Church. He was formerly chairman of the business council of the Chamber of Commerce and served as director of the Wichita Club and Rotary Club.

As a public spirited citizen, Mr. Johnson is unsurpassed. No man in his part of the state has a record so interwoven with every civic, social and business interest of his city and oft-times state. No city in Texas has a greater claim on the future than has Wichita Falls. There are three separate situations any one of which would insure its future. These are its importance as an agricultural territory, a distributing center, and an oil field. Oil and real estate, therefore, are the two elements that underlie the entire big present and greater future of this coming metropolis, and Mr. Johnson is right at the heart of these two industries and, indeed, helps shape the destinies of both.



ILBERT A. RAY, proprietor and manager Ray's Sheet Metal Works, corner Oak and Virginia Streets, established his business in Wichita Falls in 1912, starting out under the firm name of Ray & Sloan and later buying out Sloan's interest. He started out as a coppersmith and has worked at the trade in various parts of Texas and Oklahoma. He was never in business for himself until he established this company, and at the present time he is part owner of the Smartwood-Ray Tank Company of Vernon, Texas. He also owns a thoroughbred stock farm six miles southeast of Wichita Falls, which is managed by his father.

Mr. Ray has built up a big organization in Wichita Falls, employing between fifty and sixty men who are kept busy turning out all kinds of tanks for the oil fields and a general line of building work, heating and ventilating systems. He does a wholesale business from San Antonio to Oklahoma City, dealing with hardware dealers and supply stores. The heating and ventilating work on the new theatre now being constructed in Wichita Falls is being done by his concern, which is the largest sheet metal works in the state of Texas.

He comes from Kosciusko, Miss., where he was born March 7, 1885. His father was a rancher and his education was acquired in the public schools of Decatur, Texas.

Mr. Ray was married at Wichita Falls, February 22, 1918, to Miss Blanche Hobson, and they have two children, Opal and Nahoma. The family home is at 1705 Eleventh Street. He is an Elk and a member of the Chamber of Commerce, to which organization he gives his services to help promote the commercial and industrial welfare of his city, in which he has an abiding faith.

He is a young man, progressive and efficient in business, and might well be classed among that type of men who make two blades of grass grow where only one grew before. He believes in Wichita Falls and is a live booster.



B. H. Johnson



THOMAS H. FRIEDLEY, partner in the firm of Halton & Friedley, jewelers, Indiana at Eighth street, Wichita Falls, has one of the most attractive jewelry establishments in the Southwest, excepting no firm of any city. It is not only one of the most attractive, but one of the costliest and most valuable stocks in the Southwest; a private diamond display room, a handsome cut glass display room, special cases for the display of silver are some of the unique features, while in addition there is a watch and jewelry repair department and the fixtures throughout the establishment are said to be the finest in the South. Mr. Friedley visited all large Eastern cities to gather ideas for building one of the most complete jewelry stores in the United States and he succeeded in getting those ideas and in Wichita Falls he has built just such an establishment. G. W. Halton, of the Halton Jewelry Company, of Ft. Worth, is a partner in the business. Twelve employees are retained in continual service.

Mr. Friedley was born at Alton, Pennsylvania, in 1878. His father, John H. Friedley, was first a Pennsylvania merchant, but came to Texas in 1880, owned the cotton gin at Kaufman, and now is in the mercantile business and cotton factory at Albany, Texas; his mother, a native of Alton, Pa., is Mrs. Belle (Cree) Friedley. The public schools and a business college at San Antonio, Texas, provided Mr. Friedley with his education. He began his business career by serving as an inspector in the railroad business for four years. He then took up the mercantile business for himself, but gave this up to go into the jewelry business with Mr. Halton at Bowie, Texas, in 1895. It was this business that was moved to Wichita Falls in 1914 and from that date Mr. Friedley has been one of the foremost business men of that city.

In 1900, at Weatherford, Texas, Miss Ruby Goodwin, a native Texan, became the bride of Mr. Friedley; they have two children, Howard and Gertrude. The family has residence at 804 Taylor street.

Mr. Friedley is a Royal Arch Mason at Wichita Falls, helped organize the Rotary Club, and was formerly a member of the Business Council of the Chamber of Commerce. He has thoroughly identified himself with the social and civic life of his city as well as with its commercial interests. He has brought to it a big business, one of the most attractive and useful establishment in the South of its kind and the exclusive patronage given it marks the appreciation of Wichita Falls.



PHILIP KLEINMAN, partner in organization of "The Globe," a gent's furnishing store, Eighth and Ohio Avenues, Wichita Falls, directs one of the most attractive businesses of its kind in the Northwest district. Everything in shoes or wear that men need or desire is found in its best quality at the Globe establishment since February 22, 1911, when it was first opened by Mr. Kleinman and his partner, Louis Kleinman, retired, of Dallas. Four employees are kept busy handling the increasing trade which has doubled in volume during the last few years over an already handsome record of years' standing. Wichita Falls is noted as a city of big men, men of vision and it is to the clothing needs of such the Globe caters.

Russia was the birth-land of Philip Kleinman in 1884. His father, M. Kleinman, came to the United States in 1886 and located in Dallas in 1901. The father, deceased since November 21, 1919, was a Rabbi, distinguished far and wide for his rabbinical

learning and devotion. In his calling he perpetuated one of the most cultural and spiritual services known to men, for which his race is noted, and Rabbi M. Kleinman was a splendid representative of his high calling. The fact that his father was a Rabbi, has meant larger educational advantages to Young Kleinman. His business career had its beginning in the printer's trade which he pursued for two years and then he came to Dallas to enter the mercantile business with his brother. In 1909, he was given a ten per cent interest in the Kleinman establishment. In 1911, he was sent to Wichita Falls to manage the newly opened business known as "The Globe," with a twenty per cent interest which was soon doubled and then in 1919 he was received as a full partner. In his ten years of residence at Wichita Falls, Mr. Kleinman has acquired valuable real estate holdings in that city.

On June 30, 1913, Romance prevailed and Miss Rae Dan, a native of Tennessee who had resided in Ft. Worth, Texas, since childhood, became the bride of Mr. Kleinman.

The Wichita Falls Lodge No. 635, F. & A. M. Chapter No. 202, and the Elk Lodge No. 1105, all have Mr. Kleinman in their active membership. He has won not only a permanent place in the commercial life of his city, but is active in the civic and social life, as well. The quality and service of goods handled by Mr. Kleinman has made sure the place of "The Globe" as one of leadership in the commercial life both of today and tomorrow of his city.



ARON B. WOLFSON, owner and manager of the Wolfson Cigar Company, 715 Wall Street, established his business here March 1, 1919, catering to the wholesale trade only and covering a territory embracing the entire section around Wichita Falls and part of Oklahoma. All brands of Eastern made cigars are handled and a large and highly satisfactory business is being built up.

Mr. Wolfson has had an experience of over twenty years in the jobbing business and knows it from the ground up. He started as a bottle washer for L. Epstein & Son, wholesale liquor dealers at Fort Worth, and was connected with them for nineteen years. Four and a half years after he went into their service he was made general manager of the business and held the position for fifteen years and until the country went dry. After quitting the liquor business he worked two years for the Casey-Swasey Cigar Company of Fort Worth, Texas, and then came to Wichita Falls.

He is a native of San Augustine, Texas, born February 25, 1880, and attended the public schools at Denison. His parents were Wm. and Helen (Newman) Wolfson, and his father was engaged in business in San Augustine. June 26, 1904, Mr. Wolfson was married at Greenville, Texas, to Miss Anna Newrenburg of that city, and they have two children, William and Sophia. The family resides at 1801 Huff Avenue. Mr. Wolfson is a 32d degree Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner, member of the K. of P., the B. P. O. E., the Rotary Club and the Chamber of Commerce. He is numbered among the real live wires of Wichita Falls and can always be found in the front ranks with those active in developing the commercial, industrial, social and civic growth of his city. He is young, progressive and ambitious and is building up a business that is a credit to himself and his city.



M J (MATT) GARDNER. Among the cattle raising men of North and West Texas, but few if any are better or more favorably known than M. J. (Matt) Gardner, 2013 Elizabeth Street, Wichita Falls, principal owner of the Gardner Ranch, but now retired from active connection with its management. Mr. Gardner has been successful and his success is not measured wholly in terms of dollars and cents or the amount of material wealth he has accumulated. He has devoted a life time to the cattle industry and is leaving to his son the task of carrying on the work he started and which under his guiding genius was developed to a high state of perfection.

The Gardner ranch, lying about five miles out from Wichita Falls on the Valley Road, is one of the most beautiful and highly developed spots in all that section. The ranch comprises about 3,500 acres of which eight hundred are in cultivation and other reserved as grazing lands for the five hundred or more Hereford cattle with which the ranch is stocked. Modern equipment and a splendid ranch home give further proof of the enterprise and progressiveness of the man who founded and developed this magnificent enterprise.

Mr. Gardner was born in Henry County, Iowa, in 1856 and educated in the public schools of Iowa. He came to Wichita County in 1897, and has been an active and prominent figure in this section since that time. Besides his extensive ranch interests Mr. Gardner is president of the Adams Electrified Distilled Water Company and for the past ten years has been vice president of the Wichita State Bank and Trust Company. He has always taken an active interest in all civic matters and was a member of the City Council of Wichita Falls for eight years.

In 1875 Mr. Gardner was married to Miss Allie Harlan of Henry County, Iowa. They have six children, Mrs. N. M. Jenne, of Colorado, W. W., active vice president of the Wichita State Bank and Trust Company, Mrs. J. S. Walker, of Wichita Falls, Max, who is active manager of the Gardner ranch, and Rhea, an unmarried daughter. A son, E. J., died in 1915.

Mr. Gardner is a Mason, a member of Lodge No. 635. He was Master of this Lodge in 1913 and in 1919, was given a life membership in the Elks. He also is a member of the Modern Woodmen and the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association.



BERT J. BEAN, owner of the Bert Bean Coffee Company, Ohio at Sixth, Wichita Falls, has made his city a leader in another industry in addition to its already immense activities for the Bean Coffee Company is the largest retail and wholesale coffee house in the West. The business was started in 1889 under the name of O. W. Bean & Son, on Ohio Avenue, in a small grocery store. Later the business opened on Indiana Avenue as the Bert Bean Coffee Company, on a wholesale and retail scale. On November 1, 1919, the company moved to its new home built for this business, it has six employees. The capacity of the plant is for 8,000 pounds of coffee a day and there is space for machinery that will double this output; there are two floors, each 40x100 feet. A salesman is on the road at all times dealing with every grocery store or coffee house within a radius of a hundred miles; and they get their coffee from the Bert Bean Coffee Company at Wichita Falls.

Jackson, Michigan, in 1868, was the birthplace of

Mr. Bean. His father, O. W. Bean, came to Wichita Falls in 1884 and established the business that has grown to the immense proportions of today; the mother was Jennie (Butler) Bean, a native of Canada. The public schools of Michigan gave Mr. Bean his education prior to his coming to Texas which witnessed the beginning of his business career. He was in the coffee business with his father for fifteen years which was until the latter's death; he took up the business and has enlarged it to its present proportions. Mr. Bean is a stockholder in many organizations of Wichita Falls. The Bean residence is at 1505 Tenth Street.

Mr. Bean is an active member of the Rotary Club and Elks of his city. He is among the most sanguine of believers in the future of Wichita Falls as a coming center in the southwest. As attractive as is the city today, as progressive as it is, its development is but beginning compared with what the future of the city will be. Every Texas city conceded that Wichita Falls' claim on the tomorrow is unsurpassed by any Texas center. The Bert Bean Coffee Company will share in this big development.

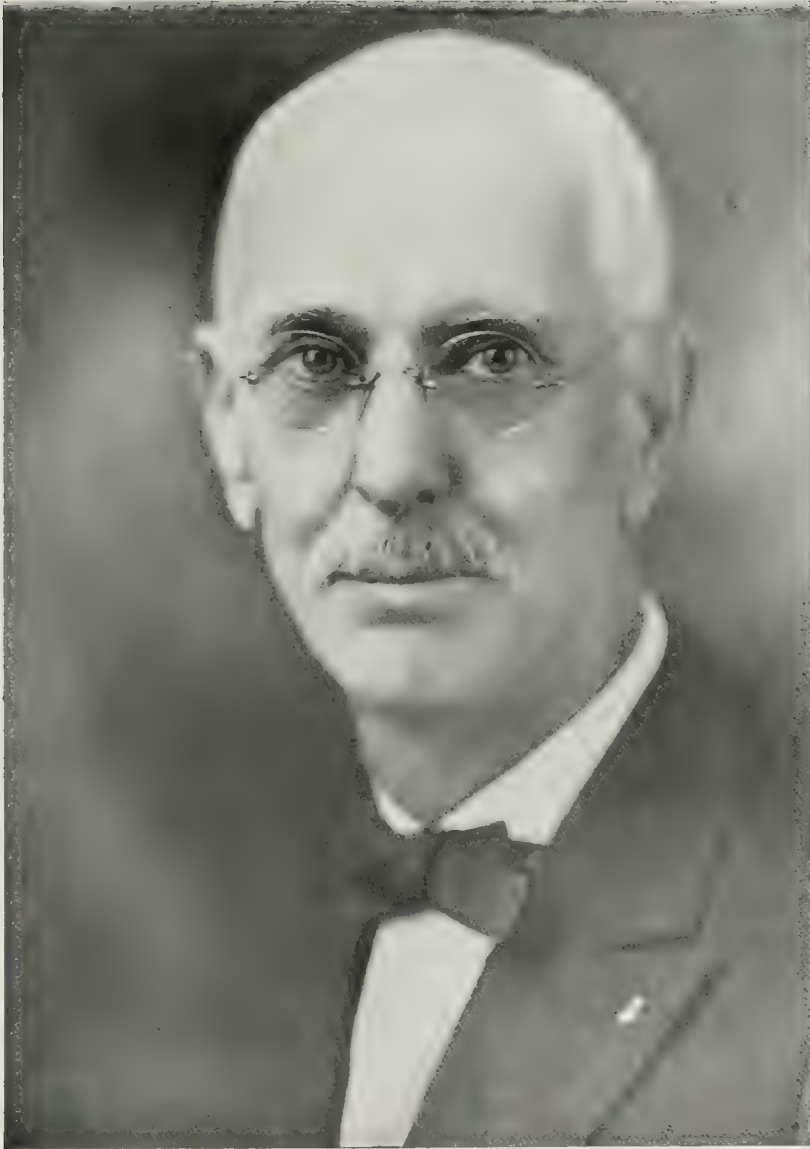


A. ROBERTS, of Lowry and Roberts, Real Estate and Insurance, Farmers State Bank Bldg., Burkburnett, is a leader in one of the greatest activities of northwestern and western Texas—the interchange of land, business and resident properties. The real estate of any section is always right at the heart of the commercial valuation of that section; and rising values which are the outcome of steady and permanent situations, rapid increase in population of a district, increase in material wealth—are factors ideal in the realty business. These factors the district about Burkburnett and the City itself combine in a degree unsurpassed by any other section of Texas, and in the enormous business transactions in that rapidly developing section, Mr. Roberts has an attractive part.

Mr. Roberts is a native of Missouri; he was born in the southern part of that state in 1888. His father, J. L. Roberts, is a farmer now retired and resides at Norman, Oklahoma. The public school system of his native state gave him their best through his days of childhood and young manhood, and after a youth unmarked by anything out of the ordinary, Mr. Roberts first began farming in the Indian Territory. Later he yielded to the call of the Lone Star State and located in Wichita County. In 1911, he left off farming to enter the world of commerce and business and began by affiliating himself with the oil industry. In the oil territory he has served in all lines of work and in October, 1920, when he left that service, he was engaged in Contract Drilling. He owns attractive leases in some of the best fields today but since October, 1920, is devoting his personal energies to the real estate industry in which his section of the state is a leader.

In 1910, in Wichita County, Mr. Roberts and Miss Nora Owens, a native Texan, were united in marriage; they have three children—Chester, age six, Shelby, age four and a half years, and Donald, age three. The family resides at 402 East Fifth St.

Mr. Roberts is an active Mason at Burkburnett and is congenial with his fellow-men. He is active not only in the commercial life but the civic welfare of his city as well and in its immense future will have an attractive part.



M. Gardner



MAX GARDNER, manager and one of the owners of the Gardner Ranch lying a few miles out from Wichita Falls, is one of the best known and successful of the younger ranch men of this section. He has the complete management of the ranch which comprises thirty-five hundred acres, eight hundred of which is in cultivation. The remainder of the ranch is made up of grazing land, which is highly fertile and on which now upward of five hundred head of high grade Hereford cattle are grazing.

The Gardner ranch is one of the most highly developed in Wichita County with every modern improvement and ample facilities for the handling of yearlings and full grown cattle when they are ready for market. The ranch presents a beautiful scene with its hundreds of sleek, fat cattle. The ranch is entirely under fence and some idea of its area may be gained from the fact that a total of twenty-five miles of fencing.

Young Gardner was reared on a ranch and with the exception of two years when he was in the clothing business and the time spent in the army during the world war, has spent his entire life in the business of raising cattle.

A native of Iowa, he was born in Page County in 1893, a son of M. J. and Allie (Harlan) Gardner. His father is a prominent retired ranch man and resides in Wichita Falls where he is connected with a number of the city's leading financial and commercial enterprises.

After attending the public schools and a business college young Mr. Gardner took up his work on the ranch and succeeded to the active management of the large properties controlled by his father. He was married in 1915 at Bonham, Texas, to Miss Marguerite Caney. They have two children, Max, Jr., four years of age, and James C., the baby. Young Max is already trailing in his father's footsteps and takes great delight in riding the range with his dad.

In 1917 Mr. Gardner joined the Motor Transport Corps and was assigned to duty with the Forty-second Division. He was in active service in France for 18 months, receiving his discharge in 1919 and immediately returned to the ranch.

Mr. Gardner is an active member of the Texas Cattle Raisers Association and the Benevolent and protective Order of Elks.



W. FRITZ, general manager of J. I. Staley and Company, investment bankers, 513 Morgan Building, is one of the best known of the younger and progressive business men of Wichita Falls and has resided in the city since 1916. He has been manager for the J. I. Staley interests for several years and under his direction the business has achieved a splendid degree of success. Besides the investment banking feature of the business, the Staley interests control important oil holdings and have extensive interests in farm and ranch lands in various portions of West Texas and New Mexico. Mr. Staley is a well known financier and has done much for the development of that section of Texas surrounding Wichita Falls.

Mr. Fritz was born in Central Nebraska, in 1889, and is a son of F. O. Fritz, now retired and living in Wichita Falls. The elder Fritz is well known and highly esteemed by a large circle in Wichita Falls.

After attending the public schools the younger Mr. Fritz began his business career with the Frisco

Railroad and later went with the Wichita Falls and Northwestern. He was agent for both lines at various points for several years before accepting his present position as manager for Staley and Company.

He was married at Altus, Oklahoma, in 1912, to Miss Addie Dye, a native of Illinois. They have two children, Lester, aged six, and Laura, four. The family resides at 1403 Grant Street.

Mr. Fritz is a Scottish Rite Mason and a member of Maskat Temple Shrine, and the Wichita Club. He is greatly interested in civic affairs and a consistent and earnest booster for Wichita Falls.



HARRY S. BAUM, in Kemp Hotel on Eighth Street side, has one of the most attractive gent's furnishing establishments, not only in his city, Wichita Falls, but in northern Texas. The Harry Baum Company establishment was organized in June of 1920, and all its fixtures, cases, equipment of every type, were planned by Mr. Baum personally and specially manufactured for him in Wichita Falls, that fastly growing Texas city that is becoming a leader in every activity. Two employees are kept constantly busy besides the founder of the business. Wichita Falls has made unprecedented strides in commercial circles and growth in wealth and in population likewise, and is today known as the city of big men for it has a greater percentage of men of big business among its men of commercial affairs than perhaps any other Texas city and will compare in this respect favorably with any city anywhere on the percentage basis. And an astonishing number of these big men are young men—men in the twenties and thirties mostly, few in the forties with only a bare showing of old men. To this great galaxy of successful young men, Mr. Baum's establishment is a chief supply house.

Mr. Baum is a native of Texas, as he was born in Gainesville, of this state, in 1885. His father, Sol Baum, deceased, was a merchant of success who came to Texas many years ago. After completing the public school system of his city, Mr. Baum attended the University of Pennsylvania, from which he received his A. B. degree in 1908. He then began as a traveling salesman for C. Stern & Mayer Company of New York City, covering the entire United States, Mexico, and South America in their silks and neck wear. In this capacity he made his first acquaintance with Wichita Falls, five years before locating in this city. Then he became associated with Baum-Gardner Company, a ladies' and gents' furnishing establishment, with whom he remained until September of 1919. He was also active with Mr. J. A. Kemp, a leading business man of his city, in opening and selling the Morning Side Park Addition. In June of 1920, he established the Harry Baum Company, one of the most up-to-date gent's furnishing establishments anywhere.

In 1916, at Wichita Falls, Mr. Baum married Miss Lillian Avis, daughter of J. D. Avis, formerly a hardware merchant, now of Wichita Falls. They have residence in Morning Side Park, Wichita Falls.

Mr. Baum is a thirty-second degree Mason and a Shriner at Maskat Temple. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, Wichita Golf Club, the Wichita Club, the Wichita Ad Club and every organization that makes for the social and civic advancement of Wichita Falls.



TOM L. BURNETT, Iowa Park. In the settling up of the great western range and the division of the large ranches into farm lands of smaller area there is slowly but surely disappearing a picturesque type of citizens who have played so romantic and interesting a part in the history of the West, the Western "Cowboy."

To be sure there are still areas where the wholesome spirit of the chap with the broad brimmed hat and gauntlets, the chaps and spurs, with a smile and heart as big and broad as the prairie over which he roams, reigns supreme, but this area is diminishing from year to year and it will be only through the efforts of those remaining who know and love that broad free life of the Western range that its picturesque romance may be preserved.

Foremost among those men who have labored to perpetuate the spirit and tradition of the range is Tom L. Burnett, King of the Western Cowboy, whose life has been spent among the vast herds and who is widely known through West Texas as the embodiment of the type he represents.

Tom L. Burnett resides at the headquarters of the Burnett Ranch, comprising an area of over 26,000 acres, located in the Northern part of Wichita County, between Iowa Park and Electra on the Ft. Worth & Denver Railroad and the highway 17½ miles Northwest of Wichita Falls. He is general manager of the ranch of which he owns a half interest, twenty five hundred head of steers graze upon the ranch. The ranch buildings are attractive and commodious bunkhouses supply headquarters for the ranch hands and a stock pen beside the railroad track has adequate facilities for loading cattle.

A portion of the ranch is proven oil land and about 175 wells have been drilled with a daily production of over 3,000 barrels and considerable development is being done with the prospects of a largely measured production of oil.

Mr. Burnett is a native Texan, he was born on a ranch in Denton County, December 10, 1871, his parents were S. Burk and Ruth Loyd Burnett. His father is one of the pioneer stock men of West Texas and leading capitalists of Ft. Worth, who came to Texas in the fifties and has been one of the leading stockmen for nearly half a century. When a boy of seven Tom went with his mother to Ft. Worth where he attended school for several years. At the age of ten he came to Wichita County and has since that time remained upon the big ranch with the exception of three years he spent at the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, Va.

Mr. Burnett was reared in the atmosphere of the range. He was adapted to the ranch life and at an early age showed his ability to run the business of the ranch. For a period of 17 years he had the entire management of the ranch which part of the time included the 45,000 acres in Wichita County and 400,000 acres of leased land in Oklahoma. When his father sold the 18,000 acre ranch in the Burkburnett District and bought the Louisville Ranch in Kings County, Tom took charge of the Iowa Park Ranch where he has since remained.

Mr. Burnett was married in 1890 to Miss Ollie Lake of Ft. Worth. He has one daughter—Annie, who is a member of the senior class of Hilton Arms School, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Burnett holds membership in the B. P. O. Elks, the I. O. O. F., the Fort Worth Club and the River Crest Country Club. Public spirited in his views

he has always been one of the most liberal contributors to all activity for the advancement of public interest, and never fails to do his part in charitable causes. His greatest interest, however, is the cause of the cowboy and it is no exaggeration to say that he is West Texas' leading exponent for the perpetuation of the traditions and spirit of the range.

He promoted the Rodeo at Wichita Falls in 1920 and again in 1921 in which some of the best exhibitions of roping, bulldogging, fancy riding and broncho busting ever shown in the South were featured. He is endeavoring to make the Rodeo an annual event at Wichita Falls. His success in these events led to his being selected by the Ft. Worth Live Stock Show to put on the Rodeo at that event in 1922. He has also arranged a Horse Show for that occasion and for those who know Tom, his acceptance of the management of an enterprise of that kind is a guarantee of its success.

Tom Burnett is by nature the embodiment of the Western spirit. The great range is his home and there only is he content. Though qualified by education and culture with an affable and congenial nature and the added advantages of unlimited wealth, the most exclusive clubs and social circles of the cities are open to him but the call of the prairie is the only call he heeds and in the freedom of this atmosphere is the only life that he finds worth while.



ASIL W. GILMORE, manager of the Gilmore Lumber Company, one of the largest retail lumber yards in North Texas, came to Wichita Falls in 1918 from Oklahoma City and in February, 1919, opened an office and lumber yard in Wichita Falls. He was associated in the ownership of the business with his father, I. L. Gilmore, and Dale P. Gilmore.

The Gilmore Lumber Company handles high grade lumber of every size and description, roofing material and builders' hardware, and rig timbers for use in building derricks and erecting standard rigs in the oil fields. The yard occupies a space of ground two hundred by one hundred and forty feet and carries one of the most comprehensive and valuable stocks of lumber to be found in this section of the country.

The Gilmore Lumber Company was founded by I. L. Gilmore in Commerce, Oklahoma, in 1916, and from a small beginning has expanded until retail yards are operated at Commerce, Picher, Bristow, Slick, Oklahoma and Wichita Falls and Burkburnett, Texas.

Basil W. Gilmore was born at Kirksville, Missouri, July 11, 1898, a son of I. L. and Rosemund (Wooley) Gilmore. He was educated in the public schools of Kansas City, Missouri, and graduated at Westport high school in 1916, later attending the Missouri University and University of Oklahoma.

He was married at Joplin, Missouri in 1919, to Miss Hazel Edwards, daughter of Charles W. Edwards, well known real estate and mining operator of Joplin. They reside at Second and Indiana Streets.

After completing his studies young Gilmore engaged in business with his father and during the past four years has been active in the conduct of the business of the Gilmore Lumber Company. He is a young man of keen insight, progressive business ideals and inexhaustible store of energy.



*Cordially yours
T. L. Burnett*

JOSEPH B. FITTS, Commissioner of Public Safety, has been a resident of Wichita Falls since December, 1911, and was elected to his present position as head of the police and fire departments on July 16th, 1921. Under the direction of Mr. Fitts both departments have attained to a commendable degree of efficiency.

The police department consists of a chief and thirteen patrolmen, six detectives, three motorcycle men and ten special officers, the last named serving under special commissions without cost to the city. The fire department has thirty-five trained fire fighters, four stations, eight pieces of modern motor apparatus and a complete fire alarm system, comprising 120 boxes covering the business and residential sections of the city. Efficiency of the fire department is reflected in the exceptionally low key rate granted Wichita Falls by the fire insurance rating bureau.

Mr. Fitts is a native of Virginia and was born in Lee County, May 20, 1869, a son of Rev. William H. and Eliza (Anderson) Fitts. His father was a well known minister of the Methodist Church and during the Civil War served as a Captain of calvary under General Robert E. Lee.

The family removed to Texas in 1880 and located first at Plano in Collin County, later removing to Hunt County. Mr. Fitts received his early education in the public schools of Hunt County and later entered Savoy College.

On April 8, 1888, Mr. Fitts was married to Miss Katie Brown, who died on December 14th of that year. On October 8, 1890, he was married to Miss Ola Sumner of Birmingham, Alabama. They have one son, A. L. Fitts, who is connected with the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway at Wichita Falls.

Mr. Fitts is a staunch booster for Wichita Falls, enthusiastic over the city's outlook for the future and a strong believer in its future as the commercial and industrial center of that section of the state. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

LEE HUFF, chief of the police department of Wichita Falls and one of the best known peace officers of West Texas, came up to his present position from the ranks and won his appointment on August 5, 1920, by sheer merit and loyal devotion to the interests of the department. He is absolutely fearless and has no hobby other than rigid enforcement of the laws.

Coming to Wichita Falls in January, 1920, he entered the department as a plain clothes man and was promoted to the position of chief on August 5th. He has built the police department to its highest state of efficiency and now has 35 men under his direction. Mr. Huff knows no such thing as office hours and can usually be found on the job from six o'clock in the morning until midnight and when occasion demands long past that hour. He keeps in active touch with the patrolmen and the detective department and personally superintends the handling of nearly all important cases.

The police department now has 24 uniformed men, six plain clothes men and six motorcycle and automobile men. The city jail has a capacity of fifty prisoners and is kept clean and sanitary.

Mr. Huff is a native Texan and was born in Coryell County in 1877, a son of J. B. Huff, farmer and ranch man. He attended the public schools and

worked on a ranch until 1900 when he was appointed deputy sheriff of Coryell County. He was later a peace officer in McClennan County for fifteen years before coming to Wichita Falls.

Mr. Huff is unmarried and is intensely devoted to his work. He is considerate of his men but maintains rigid discipline and will have none but the most efficient and capable officers connected with the police force. He is a strong booster for Wichita Falls and believes it to be the best city in the state. He is a member of the Texas Association of Police Chiefs and of the National organization also.

L. MCCLURE, chief of the efficient fire department of Wichita Falls, desires nothing more than to see the complete motorization of the department and the reduction to a minimum of the fire loss in this city. He is working untiringly to bring about both these accomplishments and has gone a long way on the road to success.

Coming to Wichita Falls on January 6, 1907, Chief McClure became officially connected with the fire department two years later, entering the service as a driver of one of the horse drawn trucks. Four years after entering the service of the city he was promoted to the position of chief of the department and was also made fire marshal in 1913 when that office was established. Chief McClure has seen the department grow from a small equipment of horse drawn apparatus until it now has four well equipped stations and thirty-five trained fire fighters. Additional stations were established in 1915 when stations three and four were opened at Seventeenth and Holiday Streets and Seventh and Broad Streets, and in 1920 No. 2 was established at Buchanan and H Avenue. The city has eight pieces of motor drawn apparatus of modern type and a complete fire alarm system numbering 120 boxes.

Chief McClure is a native of Spartanburg, South Carolina, and was born in 1866, removing with his parents to Paris, Texas, when he was two years of age. His father was J. B. McClure, well known North Texas farmer. Chief McClure remained on a farm until he was thirty years of age and received his education in the public schools of Lamar County, riding on horseback seven miles to attend school. He was married May 28, 1891, to Miss Sena A. Lewis. They have two daughters, Vio, now Mrs. G. W. Habern, wife of the assistant chief of the fire department, and Cecil, now Mrs. W. H. Harris, of Fort Worth.

Mr. McClure is a Mason, a member of the Blue Lodge and Chapter organizations, a member of the Rotary Club and the Woodmen of the World. He is an enthusiastic booster for Wichita Falls and ever ready to aid in any movement for development of the city.

F. STRUBE, president of the Wichita County Lumber Company, came to Wichita Falls in 1920. Other members of the firm are C. G. Tevis, vice-president, and R. C. Tevis, secretary-treasurer. The business was organized in 1919, and handles lumber, building material of all kinds and makes a specialty of big timbers and oil field material. The business occupies a site 150 x 400 feet and keeps three men employed in the yard. A yard is also operated at Iowa Park, being the first yard opened by the organization in 1918. In 1919 another yard was opened at Holliday, Texas. The

organization is a trust company and one of the largest in Wichita Falls.

Mr. Strube was with the Missouri Lumber and Land Company for ten years, travelling through Texas. He came to Wichita Falls because he believes it is the coming city of Texas.

Mr. C. G. Tevis, vice-president of the firm, came to Wichita Falls in 1899 from Fort Worth, Texas. He has been in the lumber business for thirty-five years. Mr. R. C. Tevis, secretary-treasurer, son of the vice-president, came into the firm when he was discharged from the army after eighteen months service in the 36th Division Medical Corps. He spent one year in France. Prior to entering the army he was in the lumber business about two years.

Mr. Strube is a native of Des Moines, Iowa, born June 20, 1880. His father, E. Strube, was an Iowa farmer, and his mother was Miss Martha Phillips. He was educated at the Des Moines public schools and attended the Capital City Commercial College. In 1912 he was married at Graham, Texas, to Miss Mary Finch, whose father, W. T. Finch, was in the lumber business in that town. They have two children, Wm. Ernest and Rhoda Fay, and reside at 1806 Elizabeth street.

He is a Mason and a Shriner, belonging to Moslah Temple, Fort Worth, and South Side Blue Lodge No. 1114.



P. (PHY) TAYLOR, pioneer stockman of Northwest Texas, capitalist, hotel proprietor and large reality owner in Wichita County, typifies that romantic and picturesque spirit, symbolical of the West Texas pioneer days that have had so delightful a place in the literature of the great Southwest. His personality as a man, the generosity of his philanthropy, the liberality of his contributions to civic progress, the loyalty of his support of every cause launched for public welfare and his hospitality as a host to visitors to Wichita Falls, have given him a place without peer in the perpetuation of those traditions so dear to the hearts of all West Texans.

Mr. Taylor has had a part in the entertainment of probably more celebrities of National or world-wide renown, than any other citizen of Wichita Falls. Noteworthy among the occasions in which he has officiated upon the committee for entertainment was that of a famous hunt given to the late Theodore Roosevelt, on the tract of land known as Big Pasture, Oklahoma, the year it was opened up for settlement. The date of this interesting hunt was May 5, 1905. Capt. Burk Burnett and W. T. Waggoner, the well-known millionaire cattlemen, owners of the pastures containing 480,000 acres staged the big hunt; and Phy Taylor had an active hand in putting on the event. Among the well known celebrities who participated in the event were, Tom Burnett, Texas' most picturesque Cow Boy, Cecil Lyons, Republican National Committeeman. Col. Sloan Simpson, ex-member of the famous rough riders of the Spanish War, John Abernathy, who caught and held the wolves with his bare hands, later appointed by Roosevelt as U. S. Marshall of Oklahoma, on its introduction to Statehood. Dr. Lambert of New York, Lee Bevins of Amarillo, and other well known Texas characters.

Col. Roosevelt later wrote a thrilling account of this hunt in one of his narratives on the "Winning of the West" and in this account Phy Taylor was given complimentary mention for his active part in making this affair a thrilling success.

Mr. Taylor is a native of Indiana, having been born at Evansville, in 1870. His father, Andrew J. Taylor, moved to Wichita County, Texas, in 1876, when his son was age six. He manufactured the first brick in that country and was a pioneer to the extent that he killed buffalo on his own farm. The mother was Martha (Lamaster) Taylor, a native of Indiana. Wichita County gave Mr. Taylor his schooling and after its completion he began life as a cow boy, at the age of eighteen, for Captain Burk Burnett, on a Ranch in Oklahoma. For seven years in this capacity he served the man whose name is now so well known in Texas. He then bought a Ranch for himself in Northwestern part of Wichita County. He has a part interest in the "77" Ranch Company, which he manages; on this ranch are 125 thorough bred Black Pole cattle; 1,800 acres are in cultivation, and the beautiful lakes, in which the Ranch abounds, are all stocked with every type of game fish. It is this ranch that has the distinction of being the most beautiful ranch in all Northwest Texas. Mr. Taylor is also the owner of three large apartment houses in Wichita Falls, in addition to the hotels he owns and manages. He has attractive holdings in producing wells of his district, as well as owning the royalties in a number of other producers.

Miss Mattie Coble, daughter of C. P. Coble, ranchman in Wichita County, in 1893, became the bride of Mr. Taylor; they have four children; Mrs. J. R. Newland, Mrs. Marshall Huff, Mrs. Newton Huff, and Miss Maude Taylor. The family residence is at 900 Lamar street. Mr. Taylor is a member of the B. P. O. E. and the Chamber of Commerce.

As a ranchman of good proportions and as a hotel man since 1913, when he came to Wichita Falls from the ranch to take over the Hearn Hotel, Mr. Taylor is well known not only to his city and section, but to many over the state as an admirable host and a leading business man in a city of his business.



JOHN BISHOP, associated with T. B. Noble of Wichita Falls, Texas, in the ownership of the T. B. Noble & Company business at Petrolia, Texas, and manager of the firm, is numbered among the representative business men of his town and a citizen highly esteemed and respected by all. He came to Texas in 1900 and located at Petrolia in 1904, and on January 1, 1917, he established the present business, dealing in hardware, furniture, dry goods, and men's furnishings, and he has always enjoyed a good business. Nine employees look after the wants of the trade, and the space occupied by the concern is 50x120 feet, with two warehouses in which to keep surplus stocks. Previous to establishing this business, Mr. Bishop conducted the first grocery, meat and ice business in Petrolia, and for twelve years he was with the Wichita Mill and Elevator Company as grain buyer and elevator superintendent.

Mr. Bishop comes from Roanoke, Alabama, where he was born in 1880. His father, E. D. Bishop, is a retired farmer, a native of Alabama, and a citizen of Roanoke. The public schools of Alabama and Indiana provided Mr. Bishop with his education. He was married at Wichita Falls in 1920, to Miss Selma Lewis, daughter of J. A. Lewis, cattleman of Balinger, Texas.

Mr. Bishop is identified with the Masonic and Odd Fellows Lodges at Petrolia, and takes a live interest in all public affairs.



Phy. Tayler

SAM O. KIMBERLIN, of the Kimberlin's Ready-to-Wear Store, Indiana at Tenth Street, Wichita Falls, is one of the best authorities on ready-to-wear goods and one of the largest merchants in this line in northwest Texas. Six employees are kept in constant service to accommodate the extensive trade the Kimberlin establishment enjoys and a complete line of everything ladies could desire in the way of clothing is had at Kimberlin's. The business was opened in October of 1919, and now has one of the widest patronage of its kind in Wichita Falls. Claude Miller is a partner in the business.

Mr. Kimberlin is a native of Oklahoma; he was born at Atlas in 1892. His father, J. N. Kimberlin, a native of Missouri, came to Texas in 1868, and later moved to Oklahoma; he is a retired ranchman. His mother, a native of Newport, Ark., is Eudora Dutton Kimberlin and has resided in Texas since childhood. After completing the Oklahoma public school system, young Kimberlin attended the University of Oklahoma where he finished his education. He then began the dry goods business at Altas, Oklahoma, his home city, then later in Oklahoma City. He turned aside from this work for awhile to try banking with the City National Bank of Altas, Oklahoma, then was called into the army. He enlisted on April 28, 1917, at Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark. He was commissioned as 2nd lieutenant, later as 1st lieutenant, and in this capacity he took command of Company H, 346 Infantry, 87th Division. He served with his Division for nine months in France and on return to the United States, he received his discharge, April 11, 1919. After leaving the army, he came to Wichita Falls and established his business of today.

Mr. Kimberlin is a "bachelor" and active not only in commercial life but in the social and civic activity of his city. He is identified with the Elks and also with the University Club. His entire career, with exception of the Army service and a short time as banker, has been devoted to his chosen profession and in it he has been a leader from the start. The Kimberlin's Ready-to-Wear Store enjoys already a place of prominence in feminine life of Wichita Falls and will have an ever increasing place in the tomorrow of the city.



F. SANDERFORD, owner of the Miller's Walk Over Boot Shop, Wichita Falls, caters to the footwear of one of the most progressive and fashionable as well as prosperous cities of the South. In fact, Wichita Falls has come to be recognized every where as the city with the greatest future to its size in the United States. In such a center, a center that thrills with success, happiness and service as well as with a lot of people, the Miller's Walk Over Boot Shop, owned and operated by Mr. Sanderford, is located, is an exclusive shoe establishment, carries the complete line of Walk Over footwear, special line of other shoes and has a hosiery department. The plant is a parlor twenty feet by seventy-six feet and has also an attractive balcony. The business for 1920 went beyond the \$110,000 mark and kept seven employees in constant service.

Mr. Sanderford is a Texan, born in Bell County, in 1893. His father, W. F. Sanderford, deceased since 1908, was a farmer, a native of Mississippi who came to Texas in 1878; the mother was Maggie Parham (Smith) Sanderford, a native of Georgia. The public schools of Belton and then Baylor Uni-

versity gave him his education. His business career started with the Walk Over Boot Shop in Waco, Texas, on a salary. He then answered the call to arms, entered the officers' training camp at San Antonio, Texas, September 20, 1917. He was commissioned second lieutenant with the field artillery, was sent to Camp Jackson, S. C., transferred to the air service as an aerial observer at Post Field, Fort Sill, Oklahoma, and then at Selfridge Field, Michigan. From that station he was transferred to Gordon City, L. I., waiting to go across but never was shipped and received his discharge on December 21, 1918. It was then that he went to Wichita Falls and established his business of today.

Mr. Sanderford is a member of the M. B. Lodge, of Waco, and of the American Legion, and is identified with the West Texas Chamber of Commerce. Youthful and a good business man, Mr. Sanderford is already successful to a very attractive degree and he and his establishments will have a good part in the big future of Wichita Falls.



MAX WEITZMAN, owner of the Wichita Falls baking Company, 1007 Travis Street, Wichita Falls, Texas, not only is the biggest baker in Northwest Texas, doing only wholesale business and besides supplying his city ships his bread 100 miles around his plant, but also has won a reputation for his bread in two continents—in Russia as well as in America. His new plant, with a floor space of seventy feet by one hundred and fifty feet, was established in February, 1920, and hums with the activity of eighteen employees and the output of the ovens, keeps six delivery cars rolling. Bread and cakes are the sole wares of this establishment. One of the biggest factors in the immense commercial life of Wichita Falls is its importance as a distributing center for territory hundreds of miles around it; Mr. Weitzman and his establishment are at the forefront in this phase of Wichita's commercial life for practically every town for a hundred miles about uses Weitzman products.

Russia is the native home of Mr. Weitzman; he was born in that mighty country in 1885, and was schooled only in his trade in the old world. He entered the baking business when he was twelve years of age and has worked in the baking shops all over Europe. At the age of twenty, in 1905, he yielded to the call of the West and came to America, landing at Galveston, Texas. In this city, in Houston, Texas, in Kansas City, both in Kansas and Missouri, and in Tulsa, Oklahoma, he worked at his profession. At the latter place he began the baking business for himself, starting the project with a capital of \$100. He met with great success there and in 1919 he came to Wichita Falls where he has founded his business with state proportions. It is the finest baking plant in Northwest or Western Texas.

Mr. Weitzman married in his home-land, a Russian girl; they have three children, Louise, age twelve; Rody, age four, and Ida, age eighteen months. The family residence is at 1007 Travis Street. Mr. Weitzman is a member of the Chamber of Commerce of his city and of the Retail Merchants' Association. He is a thoroughbred American in all his ideals and life, America and the Lone Star State rejoice in such citizenry as he is, and as one who has made and baked and sold bread on two continents, the old and the new worlds.



C. HEYDRICK, of the Heydrick Mapping Company, 710½ Seventh Street, Wichita Falls, is the founder and owner of one of the biggest mapping companies of the United States, and is one of the staunchest advocates of the immense future he sees ahead of his city. He makes oil maps of all kinds, for Texas, Oklahoma and Louisiana, has over one hundred and fifty Texas county maps in his office, as well as maps of the principal oil districts in the Southwest. New maps are being constantly added and the old brought down to date.

Mr. Heydrick was born on May 5, 1875, in Butler County, Pennsylvania. His father, J. A. Heydrick, was a pioneer oil man in Pennsylvania and other places. His mother was Lizzie W. Nellis Heydrick, also of Pennsylvania. As a youth, L. C. received his education in the Butler County high school from which he graduated in 1895. He then began mapping and surveying under the direction of his father and has continued in this business since. He holds maps dating back to 1870 of various oil fields. In 1907 he changed his location to the Oklahoma oil fields, later began business in the Illinois oil industry, and in 1911 came to Wichita Falls where he is a leader today in three realms: maps, oil, and building. His individual tribute from the oil fields, for he is an independent operator, comes to 400 barrels daily and he is now drilling four more wells in Stephens and Wichita counties. As a builder, he has to his credit the Brook-Manor apartment house, is half owner of the various Maer-Heydrick buildings of his city, and he is director of the Wichita Falls and Southern Railroad.

Mr. Heydrick is a member of the Wichita Club, of the Chamber of Commerce, of the Industrial Board, and a life member of the B. P. O. E. He believes that Wichita Falls has a fine future and that it is destined to be a great city. As one who is devoting his energy to the realization of this aim, he is well known as a leader and has a multitude of friends.



L. ART, Indiana at Eighth Street, Wichita Falls, is a big man in a city of big men; he is one of the largest jewelers in the state of Texas and his establishment, the Art Jewelry Store, is known throughout Northwest Texas. The rapid increase in population of the city of Wichita Falls and the territory of the northwestern part of the state which it serves as chief commercial center and distributor during the last decade together with the immense increase in wealth and trade, has effected every business of that part of the state. Mr. Art's industry has had a part in this big expansion for it was as recent as 1910 that he began his business in Wichita Falls in a very small way on \$1,500 and today he carries a stock of diamonds alone that is valued at a quarter of a million dollars, and his other precious stones in store as well and a watch repair department and an optical department.

Detroit, Michigan, was the birthplace of this citizen of Texas, in 1883. He was educated in his native state and the University of Ohio. In 1906, at the age of twenty-three, he came to Fort Worth, Texas, and began work in a drug store; later he took work in a jewelry establishment on a salary. In 1910 with a stock of \$1,500.00 he started the business that in ten years has grown to be one of the foremost jewelry

establishments in the State of Texas. He has interests in many oil companies, being a pioneer oil man, and has a great many oil holdings.

In 1910, at Sherman, Texas, Mr. Art married Miss Jeanette Reisenberg; they have two children, Pauline Jane, Rose Marian and the family reside at 1004 Brooks St.

Mr. Art is a Knight of Pythias; he is a member of the Wichita Club, the Wichita Country Club, the American Jewelers Association, the Chamber of Commerce and the Wichita Falls Business council. He is ex-president of the Retail Merchants Association, president of the Jewish Temple, member of the B. P. O. E. and other organizations. From the first day of his arrival in Wichita Falls he has made himself a thorough Wichita-an by identifying himself with every civic interest of his people as well as with their esthetic and commercial life.



F. WATERS, southern manager of the American Oil Engineering Corporation, Dan Waggoner Building, Fort Worth, whose past accomplishments have been of wide scope, has been active in engineering and oil circles in Texas since October, 1920. His company owns holdings in Texas, Oklahoma, Montana and California.

By virtue of his earlier training in railroad work, Mr. Waters is regarded as an official of great ability. From 1908 until 1917, he was employed by the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company, rising to the position of chief clerk. At the end of this term of employment, his service was placed at the disposal of the government for the great work of the world war and he served with unusual distinction throughout the term of his enlistment which expired in June, 1919.

In May, 1917, at the very beginning of the conflict for the American forces, he entered the service as a lieutenant in cavalry. In September, 1917, he was sent to France, and later transferred to the engineering department and promoted to the rank of captain. Here the previous railroad training stood him in good stead and soon brought the appointment of assistant general superintendent of railroads in France for the United States government. The important work which this appointment involved did not permit his release at the time of the armistice, but detained him for the great tasks which had been left for our government's foreign railroads after November 11, 1918, and it was June 25, 1919, before he was relieved of his duties and given his discharge.

Upon returning to America, Mr. Waters resumed his work with the railroad, but in August, 1920, accepted a position with the American Oil Engineering Corporation, his present company, as manager at Tulsa, Oklahoma. After successful work in Oklahoma and elsewhere, Mr. Water was appointed to his present position in Fort Worth.

Mr. Waters, in addition to his military and commercial success, bears the distinction of high rank in the Masonic Orders. He is an enthusiastic Shriner with membership at Al Amin Temple, Little Rock, Arkansas, and an ardent supporter of all Masonic activities. In Fort Worth he has gained many friends and is enrolled as a member of the Fort Worth Club.



C. E. Meyers



MONAS MOFFETT ISBELL, county engineer, is a member of the firm of Isbell & Metcalf, civil engineers, office in the basement of the court house. He came to Wichita Falls in September, 1917, and has charge of the road construction for the county under the road bond issues, the first one for \$750,000, and the second for \$1,500,000. He has been county engineer since June, 1919. He has a private practice of civil engineering under the firm name of Isbell & Metcalf, which business is looked after by J. D. Metcalf.

Mr. Isbell has done a great deal of railroad and highway construction work and is an experienced and efficient man in his line. He started out in 1903 and 1904 with Harris County, doing road construction work, and for eight and a half years he worked for the Santa Fe Railroad in various departments doing location and construction work, making valuations, etc. For two years he was engaged in reconstruction work at Point Bolivar. He was also connected with the dredging of the causeway at Galveston, and the water service, location of supply, Lometa, to Brady location. In 1914 and 1915 he was with McLennan County on highway construction, and in 1915 and 1917 he went back with the Santa Fe Railroad and did valuation work.

Mr. Isbell is a native Texan, born at Iola, December 9, 1882. His parents were G. F. and Julia (Moffett) Isbell, and his father is one of the oldest settlers in Grimes County, having lived there for over fifty years. He attended the public schools of Iola, the Allen Academy at Mattisonville, Texas, and graduated from A. & M. College in 1903 with the degree of C. E. He was married at Beaumont, Texas, August 10, 1913, to Miss Stella Pratt, and they live at 2210 Eighth Street.

Mr. Isbell is a Mason and Knight Templar, and belongs to the Texas Road Builders' Association. He is doing some excellent work in Wichita County, shortening the distance from all points to Wichita Falls by the construction of highways that measure up to the best in the country.



WILLIAM W. LAUER and OLIVER T. AILES, engineers, operating under the firm name of Lauer & Ailes, each came to Wichita Falls following their discharge from the army and began engineering work in the oil fields during the height of the oil boom in this section, with the slackening of development work in the oil fields, the engineers turned their attention to other lines and are now doing a general contracting and consulting engineering service, specializing in concrete construction such as septic tanks, oil savers, gas traps, etc. The firm also does a great deal of surveying and map work.

Mr. Lauer, senior member of the firm, is a native of Pennsylvania and was born at Pittsburgh in 1894. He is a son of W. J. Lauer, well known Pittsburgh building contractor, and received his preliminary academic education at the Pittsburgh Central High School. He then entered the Carnegie Institute of Technology and graduated there in 1916 with the degrees of Bachelor of Science and Civil Engineer. In 1917 the University of Illinois awarded him his Master's Degree in Science.

After completing his studies Mr. Lauer worked in Pittsburgh for J. Lauri and Sons, building contractors and later was connected with the Flynn-O'Rourke Company in New York City building the sub-ways under East River.

Early in the War Mr. Lauer entered the air service of the British Army and was assigned to duty with the 29th Aero Squadron. He served in Flanders and was in many important engagements and on May 13, 1917, was transferred to the American Air Service and commissioned as Captain with the 25th Aero Squadron. He returned to the United States July 29th, 1919, and received his discharge August 15th, coming almost immediately to Wichita Falls and engaging in engineering work in the oil fields. His organization was first known as Swanson and Lauer, then Swanson, Lauer and Ailes and with the retirement of Mr. Swanson the partnership continued as Lauer and Ailes.

The junior member of the firm is also a native of Pittsburgh and is a son of J. W. Ailes, well known Pittsburgh banker. He was educated in the public and high schools and did special work in mining engineering at the Pennsylvania State University. After leaving school he engaged in engineering work for various mining companies and was connected with the Crescent Coal Company, the Pittsburgh Coal Products Company and was also with the engineering corps of the Pennsylvania State Highway Department.

Mr. Ailes entered the army February 1, 1918, and was assigned to the general headquarters battalion. He was at Chateau Thierry and for fourteen months was in the transportation department at Chaumont.

On June 30th, 1920, Mr. Ailes was married at Manongahela, to Miss Zeda King. They reside at 801 Baylor Street, Wichita Falls. Both partners are active members of the Wichita Falls Chamber of Commerce, and the American Legion.



JOHN C. PASKINS, civil engineer, came to Wichita Falls in February, 1919, and engaged in road construction work and paving, working in conjunction with the city engineer. He also worked on the Wichita Falls Ice and Refrigerating Company job, did surveying and some designing and has had quite a lot of experience in his line, working in some of the largest cities in the country and on some of the largest projects requiring engineering ability. From 1910 to 1911 he was with the United States government in Indian Service at Fort Belknap, Mont.; then construction engineer for the J. O. Hayworth Engineering and Construction Company, Chicago, from 1911 to 1914, building electric plants. His next engagement was with Green & Sons Company, Chicago, builders of roads, heavy excavations, canals, railroads, etc. After coming to Wichita Falls he was with the J. J. Green in the oil business until May, 1919, when he began the practice of his profession.

He spent one year in the army service during the war, enlisting in the Third Engineers Training Regiment at Camp Humphrey, Va., where he was commissioned a first lieutenant. He was discharged from the service December 30, 1918.

Mr. Paskins is a native of Franklin, Indiana, born October 15, 1885. He attended the public schools of Franklin and graduated from the Lake Forest University, in 1910 with the B. S. degree. His parents were J. T. and Sarah F. (Long) Paskins, and his father was a salesman. He was married at Chicago, Ill., in February, 1918, to Miss Rose Vance. He is a Mason, member of the Wichita Club, the Golf Club, Wichita Falls Country Club and the Chamber of Commerce.



L. HUEY, oil operator and real estate man, Fort Worth and Wichita Falls, partner in the firm of Huey & Cotton, is aligned with two of the biggest industries in a district that is fastly leading Texas in those industries. He is, therefore, in the midst of an enormous business of which he has one of the biggest shares. The business of real estate and oil is an immense one in either branch; to be active in both divisions is to be progressive indeed, for no other city is making the strides in Texas that Wichita Falls is today.

Mr. Huey is a native Texan. He was born in Collin County, on June 14, 1879. His father is G. D. Huey. After completing the Collin County public schools, Mr. Huey studied law in McKinney, Texas, under the direction of the most able lawyers there. In 1900 he was admitted to the bar. He began his practice at McAlester, Okla., where he was also active in real estate until he came to Wichita Falls in 1906. In 1917 he became a partner with Mr. A. R. Cotton and together as Huey & Cotton they have built up one of the most attractive businesses in their line in their city. They deal in production properties and leases. Mr. Huey's law training equips him unusually well for this activity. In February, 1921, Mr. Huey organized and is president of the Florida Oil Co., taking over 200,000 acres in Florida and is now drilling three wells there. In 1910 Mr. Huey put on the Floral Heights Addition, one of the largest additions to the city and in 1918 he put in the Scotland Addition.

Mr. Huey resides at the Hern Hotel. He is a leader among the Elks, a past exalted ruler, and a member of the Knights of Pythias. He is active in the Wichita Club and Chamber of Commerce. In fact, Mr. Huey identifies himself with every civic and social activity of his city as well as with its business interests. He is, therefore, widely known and has many friends. In 1914 Mr. Huey was District Deputy Grand Exalted Ruler of the B. P. O. Elks for North Texas.

As one identified with Wichita Falls for fifteen years, engaged in two of the leading interests of that metropolis, real estate and oil, Mr. Huey is one of the most active of men in this city of active leaders.



R. COTTON, of the firm of Huey & Cotton, Fort Worth and Wichita Falls, is informed as to real estate and oil values of northwest and central Texas, a district that has attracted the attention of the Southwest as much in recent years as has any other section of the United States. Land values are at the foundation basis of a country's wealth; time was when in the territories of the immense Lone Star State there was free land unbounded; then it began to sell for a few dollars an acre, and today the natural resources unknown a few years ago have disclosed Texas as a leader, not only in agricultural products but in underground values as well. It was the coming in of the northwest territory as an oil field that put Texas at the forefront among Uncle Sam's oil producers. A. L. Huey is the partner in the organization which was launched in 1916 as an oil and real estate investment concern. Formerly the firm of Huey & Cotton enjoyed a handsome production about Burkburnett and in the northwest extension they still hold attractive leases in the best proven fields.

Mr. Cotton is a native of Kansas; he was born at Wamego of that state on June 8, 1878; the father, G. B. Cotton, now deceased, was a Kansas farmer; the mother is Mary Earle Cotton. The training of the best public and high schools of the Southwest was Mr. Cotton's as he grew up. He left the farm of his father to enter the business world as a lumberman, becoming associated with the C. T. Herring Lumber Company, an extensive concern with many yards in leading centers of the state. For thirteen years Mr. Cotton was with the Herring organization; he left that association to enter the business that is his today. In the opening of the Mexia field Mr. Cotton has taken an interest in the oil activity of that section.

In 1906, at Manitou, Oklahoma, Miss Dixie Myers, a native Texan, became the bride of Mr. Cotton. George, Albert R., Jr., Ora and Ada are their children and the family residence is at 1000 Taylor Street.

Mr. Cotton is a Mason of the York Rite and Shriner; he is also a member of the Elks, the Country Club. He is a welcomed personality to the pleasure and civic gatherings of his townsmen as well as in their business Chambers of Commerce.



JAMES LEE BIGELOW, of Bigelow & Kiefner and of the National Securities Company, W. T. Waggoner Building, the first named company handling a general line of insurance and the second making mortgage loans on automobiles in Fort Worth, is a native of Gardner, Kansas, where he was born December 18, 1895.

He came to Fort Worth in 1919, after being discharged from the United States Air Service, and organized his present business in the month of October of the same year.

At the outbreak of the late war Mr. Bigelow joined the air service department and was stationed at various fields in Texas about one year and nine months. He was also stationed for a short while at Gardner City, L. I. He finished the ground school course at Austin, Texas, and completed the flying school course at Kelly Field, being commissioned a second lieutenant.

Prior to entering the army Mr. Bigelow had been in the banking business since leaving the University of Kansas where he spent three years.

His father, A. Bigelow, was president of the Farmers Bank at Gardner, Kansas, and it was here that Mr. Bigelow received his first training in the banking business. Prior to coming to Fort Worth he had charge of the discount department of the City Bank of Kansas City, which position he held about nine months.

Mr. Bigelow lives at the Lucerne apartments and is a member of the Rivercrest Country Club. He is also a Mason, holding membership in the Gardner Blue Lodge.

Mr. Bigelow's associate, Charles Edward Kiefner, is a native of Wichita, Kansas. Before coming to Fort Worth he was with the National City Company of New York in Kansas City.

He also was in the air service department of the army, stationed in Texas, and is a finished flier.

Mr. Kiefner lives at the Lucerne apartments, is a Mason and Shriner. He was educated at the University of Kansas and the Northwestern University at Chicago.



D. H. [unclear]



HOWARD PAYNE, vice-president of the Fraser Brick Company, the Seguin Brick and Tile Company and Wilburn Tile Co., 808-809-810 Sumpter Building, is a prominent business man of Dallas, and widely known through his splendid work in charitable and patriotic organizations as well as for the position he holds as a business executive of marked ability. Time and again Mr. Payne has personally sacrificed his own interests for the causes he has championed, and the value of his services during the war cannot be measured by words.

The Fraser Brick Company was organized in March of 1907 as the Fraser-Johnston Brick Company, which later became the Fraser-Meyers Company. In 1910 Mr. Payne formed a partnership with Mr. Fraser and the company was incorporated under the new name, with Mr. Payne as its secretary and sales manager. In 1919 he became vice-president and is now in charge of sales and distribution.

This firm has three factories of its own in the state, at Seguin, Ginger and Wilburn, and production contracts with several other plants, besides representing half a hundred face and fire brick manufacturers of the North and East. In two factories only interlocking tiles are manufactured. About one hundred men are employed in the plants which have a combined capacity of 50,000 tons per year and upward, the annual output rapidly increasing in growth. Territory covered by salesmen and representatives includes Texas, South Oklahoma, Western Arkansas, Louisiana and Eastern New Mexico. This concern is the leader in manufacture of burnt clay building products, both as to size of plants and amount of production.

Born in Kansas City on May 28, 1884, Mr. Payne was the son of James E. Payne, noted journalist of that city and well known in the West before the war. He served four years in the Confederate army and was commissioned a captain in the Spanish-American war. His brother, Milton J. Payne, was one of the first mayors of Kansas City. He married Miss Annie Eliza Hickman, daughter of his commanding officer in the Confederate army, Major E. A. Hickman.

Mr. Payne was educated in the public schools of Kansas City. His first business experience was with the firm of Sherwin-Williams Co. While manager of the promoting department of the Kansas City office he came to Dallas in 1907 to take charge of the Texas branch of the Sherwin-Williams business. Still later he held executive positions in the sales offices of Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Chicago. He left this company in 1910 to form a partnership with Mr. Fraser in the brick business.

Mr. Payne married Miss Lucile Elizabeth Woodward, whose father, Charles H. Woodward, of Brownwood, built the West Texas Telephone Company, one of the first lines established in the state. Mr. and Mrs. Payne have three children, J. Howard, Jr., Charlotte Elizabeth, and Walter Edward.

Mr. Payne is past-president of the Dallas Advertising League, also of the Dallas Better Business Bureau and organizer of the President's Club of Dallas, the membership of which is made up of the presidents of various business clubs. He is an associate member of the University Club and holds membership in the Rotary Club, Automobile Club, Automobile Country Club, and is secretary of the Dallas Athletic Club and one of its organizers and charter members. He was publicity director of the State

Fuel Administration during the war, and at the same time was on the executive committee of the Dallas Red Cross, the United Charities, and executive secretary of the United War Work Campaign and took active part in all Liberty Loan campaigns. He is also a Scottish Rite Mason, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and for the last three years chairman of its advertising committee. Such activities in welfare, municipal and industrial circles designate him as a man of rare mentality, strict integrity of character and an enormous capacity for work.



D. BALCOM, president of the Dallas Transfer Company, Austin and Young streets, Dallas, before coming to this city was engaged in developing farm lands of Western Texas and while following that pursuit was instrumental in the development of over ten thousand acres of Texas lands. Since becoming president of the Dallas Transfer Company, Mr. Balcom has practically built the entire equipment of the company and through his earnest effort its business has been more than doubled. The Dallas Transfer Company was organized in 1876; since that time, for eight years it has handled all of the United States Mail within this city, discontinuing June 1920, and has built up a reputation of steadfastness and reliability. Mr. Balcom bought the controlling interest in the company in 1919 and at the present time it is engaged in transfer, baggage, storage and forwarding of both household goods and merchandise. The concern has one hundred and seventy five people in its employ; uses eleven taxicabs; sixteen trucks and fifty wagons. The warehouse of the company is located at Poydrus & Young streets and occupies a space of some eighty thousand square feet.

Born at Marlborough, Massachusetts, in the year 1870, E. D. Balcom is a son of S. E. Balcom, a prominent citizen of Marlborough. He received his early educational training in Nova Scotia and when fourteen years of age came to Nebraska where he began farming. A few years later in 1889 he moved to New Mexico, locating at Eddy with the Pecos Irrigation and Improvement Co., and from 1889 to 1898 was with this company, being promoted to the position of chief Engineer and General Manager of the Hogerman Irrigation and Improvement Company, a subsidiary Corporation. This position he held until 1906. While there he was engaged in irrigation work and for fifteen years devoted his time to overcoming the natural elements of that country. In 1906 he moved to Texas, locating in the Toyah Valley, where he developed and placed in cultivation some ten thousand acres of barren land. This land, which before irrigation, was considered as worthless, raised from two to three bales of cotton per acre after Mr. Balcom had instituted his irrigation plans. For twelve years time Mr. Balcom served as secretary and treasurer and general manager of the Toyah Valley Live Stock Company and he deserves the credit for the development of this vast portion of Texas territory.

In July 1918 Mr. Balcom joined the army receiving the rank of 1st. Lieutenant in Quartermaster Department, serving at Camp Alexander.

In 1907 Mr. Balcom married Miss Emma Ream, of Illinois, and they are the parents of two children, Misses Thelma and Imogene Balcom. In civic organizations Mr. Balcom is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Dallas Automobile Country Club and the Officer's Club of Dallas.

THOMAS M. DEES, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Republic National Bank and Trust Company of Dallas, and President of the Hog Creek Oil Company of New Mexico, with offices at 500 Guaranty Bank Building, Dallas, has been active in the financial and business affairs of this city for the past twenty-five years. He was one of the organizers of the Hog Creek Oil Company, which was one of the pioneer oil concerns in the Desdemona fields and at the present time has a charter from the state of New Mexico to do business in that state. Mr. Dees is also one of the organizers of the Guaranty State Bank and Trust Company and has devoted a large portion of his time to its ever growing business.

Born at Moss Point, Miss., January 24, 1873, Thomas M. Dees is a son of M. A. Dees, a pioneer lumber man of that state. His primary education was received in the public schools of his native city and in 1889 he became a student of the University of Texas, where he pursued his studies for the following two years. In 1895 he moved to Dallas and was associated with the Oriental Hotel Association. Three years later he moved to Midlothian and began a mercantile business, which he still owns and operates. While there he was president of the Citizens Lumber Company, the Midlothian Mercantile Company and the Farmers Guaranty State Bank. He also acquired large tracts of farm lands in Ellis county and at the present time owns approximately two thousand acres of agricultural land in Cameron County, eighteen-hundred acres of which is in irrigation. He returned to Dallas in 1917 and soon thereafter organized the Hog Creek Oil Company of Texas. This was one of the most successful small oil companies of this state, selling its stock in 1919 for six million dollars and paying for each one hundred dollar par value stock in the company ten thousand dollars. He also organized the Guaranty State Bank and Trust Company of this city and has manipulated several large real estate deals, such as the building of the Dallas Athletic Club. At the present time Mr. Dees is president of the Tom Dees Company of Texas and the company has leased one hundred thousand acres of land in that state for drilling purposes.

In 1899 Mr. Dees married Miss Mattie Hawkins, a daughter of John W. Hawkins a Midlothian farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Dees are the parents of four children, Thelma, Wacil, Tom, Jr., and Gladys.

A business man of the larger caliber, a philanthropist and a friend to all deserving movements, and active developer of the resources of our great commonwealth, Mr. Dees has attained his mark of high distinction in the business development of our city and state.

B. AIKEN, oil operator, with offices in the Western Indemnity Building, Dallas, has been actively engaged in the oil business for the past thirteen years. A native Texan, he was born in Hood County on the 19th day of August, 1883. He is a son of W. J. Aiken, who came to this state in 1866 and for a number of years was a prominent cattleman. The younger Mr. Aiken received his early educational training in the public schools at Weatherford, Texas, and after graduation there attended the Baylor University, at Waco, for his higher training. After leaving school Mr. Aiken

returned to his father's ranch and for the next seven years was engaged in the cattle business. In 1908 he became interested in oil and since that time has devoted his entire time to that line of business activity. He first began in Texas fields but later became interested in the Louisiana, Kansas and Kentucky oil fields. In 1919 he returned to Texas, locating in Dallas. While in Dallas Mr. Aiken has his residence at the Adolphus Hotel.

In fraternal orders Mr. Aiken has membership in Masons at Hood county, Texas, and in the Elks, at Weatherford. He is a firm believer in the future greatness of the City of Dallas and in all instances has been a fervent booster for its supremacy.

W. BROWN, president of Brown and Company, Incorporated Oil Producers, 1307 Great Southern Life Building, Dallas, has been engaged in the oil business in the Texas fields for the past ten years. As the president of this company he has gained recognition in oil circles and his unusual success in this field is attributed to his judgment in the production line. Brown and Company was organized in 1917 and its officers now are as follows: W. W. Brown, president; Orville Thorpe, vice-president; W. W. Carter, secretary and treasurer; C. C. Slaughter, A. M. Matson, Reece S. Allen, directors. Besides having a number of producing wells in Stephens and Wichita Counties this concern also owns leases on thousands of acres of land in other proven fields. In North and West Texas it has drilled several wells and all have turned in oil in varying quantities. It has leases on several thousand acres of land in Coleman, Wichita, Wise and Parker counties.

Born at the city of Vernon, Wilbarger County, Texas, on the first of February, 1889, W. W. Brown is a son of W. W. Brown, Sr., who was a Texas pioneer and banker of Electra, Wichita County, Texas. His early educational training was secured by attendance at the public schools of his native city, which was supplemented by a course of training at Grayson College. Upon leaving school he began work with the Waggoner National Bank of Vernon. Later he was transferred to the Waggoner National Bank of Fort Worth and in 1910 organized the First National Bank of Electra. He also organized the Guaranty State Bank of Avoca and the Lueders State Bank of Lueders, and the Guaranty State Bank at Breckenridge. In 1911 he began the oil business in the Electra field and since that time has always been actively identified with that activity. For the next seven years he was engaged in securing leases and oil properties and by 1917 had accumulated a large number of oil leases, which he placed in the W. W. Brown Company, Incorporated, which he organized in that year.

On January 4, 1921, Mr. Brown completed the organization of the Brown Petroleum Corporation of Delaware, with main offices in New York City. This company will be the holding company of various oil properties in the mid-continent oil fields. The capital stock being 200,000 shares authorized.

On September 3, 1911, Mr. Brown married Miss Ferguson, daughter of W. S. Ferguson, a large land owner of Missouri, and they are the parents of one child, Miss Jacqueline Brown. Mr. Brown has membership in the Dallas Country Club, in the City Club and a number of other local civic organizations.



FuDee



C. PARKER, oil operator, is a big man in city of big men. Mr. Parker is well known for distinguished service rendered the commonwealth as a Christian minister, pastoring during the last twenty years, some of the most progressive churches in several sections, and, because of his unusual activity on behalf of the civic as well as religious welfare of every community in which he has lived, Mr. Parker has the distinction of having served as secretary of various Chambers of Commerce and as the mayor of Midland, Texas.

Mr. Parker is a native Texan, he was born on June 30, 1876, at Bazzette, in Navarro County, Texas. His parents, Henry Jordan Parker and Charlotte Temple Parker, came to Texas in 1849. Johnson College of Knoxville, Tenn., and Randolph College at Lancaster, Texas, gave him the best available education of his day. He then began his active career as a Christian minister in which capacity he has served for more than twenty years. While a minister at Waxahachie, Texas, he also served as secretary of the Chamber of Commerce and at Midland, Texas, he was not only a pastor but was chosen mayor of the city. His interest has been for rural welfare of his sections of the state as well as for civic righteousness and beauty and help better rural conditions, in 1913-14 he served as government farm demonstrator along with his Christian work. The result is that Mr. Parker for many years has been one of the most effective men in appealing to the best interests of a people by identifying himself with those interests and in an immense territory he is universally known and esteemed.

On June 30, 1900, at Dallas, Texas, Miss Annette C. Lynch, from Selma, Alabama, became the bride of Mr. Parker, they have three children, Morris W., now at Texas Christian University, Alane E., age twelve, and Forrest Rupert, age ten. The family has residence at 3528 Beverly Drive, Dallas. Mr. Parker is a member of the Odd Fellows and Woodmen and is a Shriner at Hella Temple. He is a philanthropist known to the colleges and universities of the state and by the twenty or more young men and women he has been keeping in college.

Whether A. C. Parker is viewed as a man of business, a minister, or philanthropist, he is one of the big men of the state and will have a large part in its future just as he is so eminently identified with its present.



B. GREGORY, general manager of the New Domain Oil & Gas Company, which is owned by the South Penn. Oil Company, a subsidiary of the Standard, came to Dallas in January, 1918, and assumed the management of this company, which owns production in Kentucky and Texas and thousands of acres of leases in various counties in Texas. A branch office is maintained at Cisco, Texas, and drilling operations are being carried on in Eastland, Stephens and Young Counties.

Mr. Gregory is an oil operator with many years' experience in the great oil fields of the United States, and for the past forty years he has worked in practically all departments of the departments of the business in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Oklahoma and Texas. He was engaged in extensive operations in Oklahoma where he built a refinery and a casing head gas plant, which he sold. He was superintendent for the South Pennsylvania Oil Company for sixteen years, and was vice-president and general manager of the Muskogee Refinery at Muskogee for

three years, and president of the Crown Pipe Line Company of Muskogee. His home is now in Dallas, Texas. Mr. Gregory was born in England in 1861, and came to the United States with his parents when a child, and his father becoming an American citizen by naturalization, made the son an American citizen also.

Mr. Gregory was married August 8, 1883, to Miss Emma E. Sopher, of Centretown, Mercer County, Penn., and they have three children, Cassie (Mrs. S. M. Robertson), Wm. Walter, assistant purchasing agent for Cosden and Co., Tulsa, Oklahoma; and Vera Irene. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a Knight Templar and Shriner belonging to the Consistory at Wheeling, West Virginia. He is also a member of the B. P. O. Elks Lodge No. 198, Parkersburg, W. Va., and an associate member of the American Petroleum Institute. He is greatly interested in Dallas—thinks it is a wonderful city with a great future. The oil possibilities of the state, he says, have barely been scratched, and continued development will bring great wealth and thousands of progressive people to the state.



HEARON BONNER, president of the State Refining Association, and senior member of the Bonner Loan and Investment Company of this city, has for the past fifteen years been actively engaged in Dallas business affairs. He is exceptionally well known as an examiner of titles to land and as a member of the Bonner Loan and Investment Company is considered as an authority in that line of business affairs. The State Refining Association was organized in June of 1919 and has recently erected its plant just west of the city limits of Dallas. The plant covers twenty acres of ground and has a capacity of fifteen hundred barrels per day.

A native of Tennessee, Shearon Bonner was born at the Village of Troy on November 24, 1881. Soon thereafter his family moved to Texas, locating at Decatur, and it was there that he received his early education. He graduated from the Dallas High School in 1899 and four years later received his Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Texas. He then began the study of law at Cumberland University, where he received his Bachelor of Laws degree in 1906. He then returned to Dallas and began the practice of his profession, which he continued until 1910 at which time he began to specialize in the making of farm mortgages. Soon thereafter the Bonner Loan and Investment Company was organized and since that time Mr. Bonner has examined over five thousand abstracts and is today recognized as an authority in that line of legal work. His company now does a yearly business of about a million dollars and probably does the largest farm mortgage business of any firm in this city. In 1919 the State Refining Association was organized and Mr. Bonner has devoted a great part of his time to its activities.

In February, 1919, Mr. Bonner married Miss Ella Brown, daughter of F. O. Brown, a contractor and builder of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Bonner are the parents of two children, Francis Sue and Shearon Bonner, Junior.

In fraternal affiliation Mr. Bonner is a member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon College Fraternity. He also has membership in the Ad League, the Chamber of Commerce, the Dallas Automobile Club, the City Club and the Lakewood Country Club.



EDGAR PEW, vice-president of the Sun Company, American Exchange National Bank Building experienced oil operator, is considered easily one of the best posted men engaged in the oil industry in the Mid-Continent field. His experience in the business dates back to 1886 when he became connected with the Peoples Natural Gas Company, remaining with this concern until 1896 when he became identified with the Sun Oil Company. He had charge of the company's refining business at Toledo from 1896 until 1901 when he came to Texas as general agent of the newly organized Sun Company.

The Sun Company was organized in 1901 by J. N. Pew, an uncle of J. Edgar Pew, at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. The original capitalization was two million dollars which has since been increased to six million eight hundred thousand dollars. J. Howard Pew is now president of the company which is one of the largest of the so-called independent group of oil operators. The Pews are among the oldest operators of the Pennsylvania field and organized their present company primarily to handle their Texas business after this state came into prominence as an oil producer twenty years ago. The company operates in all of the South Texas fields, in Louisiana and in Oklahoma where its business is conducted through the Twin States Oil Company, of which J. Edgar Pew is president. Refineries are located at Marcus Hook, Pa., Toledo, Ohio, and Yale, Oklahoma. The Sun company also owns and operates the Sun Ship Building Corporation at Chester, Pa. Besides its fleet of tank steamers, the company owns and operates 1,200 railroad tank cars and has 150 miles of pipe line. The production is approximately ten thousand barrels. The producing end of the business in the Mid-Continent, Texas and Louisiana fields is under the direction of J. Edgar Pew, with headquarters at Dallas, Texas.

After remaining with the Sun company from its organization until 1913, Mr. Pew operated independently in the Tulsa fields until 1914 when he became manager of the Carter Oil Company which was owned by the Standard of New Jersey. He remained with this concern until 1918 when he returned to the Sun company as vice-president. It was in that year that he came to Dallas and established his residence in a beautiful home at 3032 Stratford Avenue, Highland Park.

Besides his connection with the Sun company, Mr. Pew is president and director of the Twin States Oil Company of Oklahoma; president and director of the Sun Pipe Line Company of Texas; a director of the Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association, and a director of the American Exchange National Bank of Dallas.



RED M. LEGE, Jr., operator in oil and gas properties, as vice-president of the North Texas Gas Company, offices at 509-10 Scollard Building, Dallas, Texas, with the North Texas Gas Company, is a well known Texan, whose business operations in the oil and natural gas business affect many homes in Northern, Central and Western Texas. The North Texas Gas Company, in the oil and natural gas business, distributes natural gas to twenty cities and towns in north and central Texas.

Corpus Christi, Texas, was the birthplace of Mr. Lege, on October 29th, 1881. His parents, Fred M. and Matilda Kappke Lege, are both native Texans.

The public schools of Eagle Pass and Del Rio, Texas, gave the youth his early education. As his life work, Mr. Lege entered the public utility business, which he has faithfully followed for the past twenty-six years. In 1914 he embarked into the natural gas and oil business, continuing his connections with the public utility industry. For three years he served as vice-president and general manager of the Lone Star Gas Company and during the first year of his connection with this company, the Lone Star entered the oil business in connection with its natural gas pipe line business. During the past twenty-six years, Mr. Lege has, by personal experience, become a master in the public utility and oil and gas business, and today is one of Texas' pioneers. He is president of the Galveston Gas Company, Galveston, Texas, Terrell Electric Light Company, Terrell, and of the Calvert Water, Ice and Electric Light Company, Calvert, Texas, and is a director in other companies.

Miss Natalie Mayer of Austin, was united in marriage to Mr. Lege at her home city on October 16, 1907. Marion Natalie, Elva Sealy, Shirley Rose and Fred M. Lege, III., are their children. The family residence is in Munger Place, 5302 Swiss Avenue.

Mr. Lege is a Mason of both the Scottish and York Rites, with membership in the Harmony Blue Lodge No. 6 of Galveston and is a Shriner with membership in the El Mina Temple, Galveston. The City Club of Dallas, the Dallas Country Club and the Automobile Club have laid claim to this prominent citizen's membership. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and his church affiliation is Episcopal.

Mr. Lege has dedicated his life to the public utility and oil and gas business and is one of the most able men in his field.



COL. T. H. BARTON, oil operator, has been connected with the industry since January, 1919, buying and selling leases principally, and expects to do some drilling on a few scattered tracts he has in North and Central Texas fields. He has holdings in the various Texas fields. Prior to coming to Dallas in 1912 Col. Barton was in the wholesale lumber business in East Texas, where he operated the Barton Lumber Company. He is a native of the State, born at Marlin, Falls County, in September, 1881. His grand father, L. B. Barton, was one of the founders of that county and its first county clerk. His father, T. K. Barton, was a merchant in Marlin for many years. He attended the public schools of Marlin and finished his education at the A. & M. College.

Col. Barton is a veteran of the late war, in which he served with distinction, entering as captain of the 141st Infantry and quitting the service as Colonel of the Fifth Texas Cavalry, to which he was appointed in June, 1918, and which commission he still holds. His marriage to Miss Weatherford, a native of Falls County, was consummated January 15, 1905, and they have two fine sons, Clark N., aged 13 years, and Thomas K., aged 11 years, and the family resides at 815 Elizabeth street, Oak Cliff. Col. Barton is a member of the higher bodies of the Masonic order and the Mystic Shrine. He predicts that the Southwest will become the richest section of the United States and that Dallas will be the great hub of the section. He expresses the opinion that continued development for oil will make the State the greatest producer in the Union.



Edgar C. C. C.



LPHON E. BOGER, president of the A. E. Boger Oil Company, 611 Great Southern Life Building, Dallas, directs attractive holdings and production in some of the richest oil fields of Texas, acquired previous to recent booms but sharing the immense development of the last few years. Associated with him in the firm organization is L. R. Boger, Jr. Holdings are in the K. M. A., the Kauger and Northwest Fields, it is he who drilled the Boger wells of these districts, that bring in attractive daily tribute. While Texas has to her credit oil for many years, yet Pennsylvania and many other states have led her in this industry until the recent development of the rich fields of the northwest and west in the Lone Star State. These territories have fastly brought Texas to the front among Uncle Sam's oil producers in the last few years—and that development is just started. In what has been done, the Boger interests have had a good part and will be active in the immense development of the future. Mr. Boger owns the Boger Building at Dallas.

Texas claims the entire life-history of Mr. Boger. He was born at Vernon and there and in the territory to its southeast his activities have been spent thus far. T. R. Boger and Lura (Eggleston) Boger, both deceased, were his parents. After Wichita Falls schools had given him their best, Mr. Boger entered T. C. U. from which he graduated. As a business career, he began the oil business and has continued with it. The fields of Wichita and Oklahoma are scenes of his operation.

At El Paso, Texas, Miss Olive McConnell became the bride of Mr. Boger. Juanita is their daughter and the family residence is at 3632 Maplewood, Dallas, and Biltmore Hotel, New York City.

Mr. Boger is a member of the D. C. Club, the City Club, and of the Bankers' Club of New York. Wherever he has been, from the Panhandle of Texas to which he is a native, through the oil fields to which he is devoting his energies, to the metropolis—whether Dallas or New York City his present resident home—Mr. Boger has identified himself with big business and with the civic life and interests of the people. No section of the United States has before it a surer claim to the future than does the territory in which the A. E. Boger Oil Co. is operating and in that development the Boger interests will have a big part.



GEORGE L. CROFFORD, oil operator, 226 Slaughter Building, Dallas, has been a citizen of this city for the past twenty-seven years and is especially well known for the active part he has taken in construction and building activities. Although he has abandoned that line of business activity for the past few years he is still remembered as a member of one of the largest construction companies of this city. For the past few years Mr. Crofford has devoted his energies to the oil business and the company that he now heads owns valuable oil properties throughout Northern Texas. The Texas and Inter-State Petroleum Company, which he organized, capitalized at one million dollars, having a number of producing wells in the Burkburnett field besides having leases on over fifteen thousand acres of oil land throughout the state, was recently sold to the Buffalo Producing & Refining Co.

A native son of Mississippi, George L. Crofford was born in the year 1881 and is a son of George L.

Crofford, who was associated with the Blankenship and Blake Manufacturing Company of this city. He received his early education in the public schools of his native state and at the age of thirteen years came to Dallas where he finished his education. He began his first business experience in the building line, being a member of the firm of Cobb and Crofford, contractors and builders. This firm built the majority of the homes now located in Oak Lawn, a portion of the Dallas residence district, and are often referred to as the builders of that section of our city. They also built from four to five hundred of the fine residences of Munger Place and Highland Park. In 1912 the firm began to specialize in the building of apartment houses and many of the finest ones now located in Dallas were planned and constructed by them. The firm has recently recommenced its business and at the present time is constructing a number of houses in Highland Park. In 1917 Mr. Crofford became interested in the oil business and since that time has devoted the major portion of his time to that line of activity.

On October 20th, 1900, the marriage of Mr. Crofford to Miss Lillian Cobb was solemnized at this city. Mr. and Mrs. Crofford are the parents of one child, George L. Crofford, Jr., and they have their home at 3711 Stratford Avenue, Highland Park. In fraternal orders Mr. Crofford is a member of the Washington Lodge of Masons and a number of other local clubs and the Chamber of Commerce.



A. AGGERS, president of the Aggers Production Company, Praetorian Building, is one of the best and most experienced drillers in this section, his connection with the industry extending over a period of sixteen years. Mr. Agger's company has ten strings of tools and employs about sixty men, and does drilling for oil and gas on a fifty-fifty contract basis, operating entirely in Texas fields. The company has drilled wells for the Lone Star Gas Company, The T. & P. and other large companies, and has been very successful in their operations. They also own some leases, have some production and will continue to develop their own holdings.

Mr. Aggers came to Dallas in the latter part of 1918, from Tulsa, Okla., where he spent sixteen years in the business, and was a contracting driller for many of the big companies there. His first connection with the industry was in Virginia, Pennsylvania and Ohio, and in 1903 he was in Kansas when the first development work was done in that state. He is interested in Oklahoma, Louisiana, Texas and Mexico holdings. He is a native of Pennsylvania, born at Butler, February 20, 1877, and educated in the public schools there and at a business college. His father, W. M. Aggers, was a well known oil man and producer in the Butler county, Pennsylvania, fields. His marriage to Miss Amy H. Henry, daughter of David L. Henry, well known property owner of Trinidad, Colo., was consummated at Trinidad in June, 1903, and they have two fine daughters, Louise and Maxine, students at Miss Hockaday's School, Dallas.

Mr. Aggers has great faith in the future possibilities for the oil industry in Texas, and believes that the section around Ranger will yet be made to flow great quantities of the liquid gold. Texas, he says, is full of rich opportunities for progressive men in every line of endeavor, and the continued development of its wonderful resources will make it the richest part of the Union.

FRANK CULLINAN, vice-president of the Republic Production Company and president of the Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association, Texas and Louisiana division, with offices at 1508 American Exchange National Bank Building, Dallas, has been engaged in the oil business for the past twenty-five years, twenty-two of which has been spent in Texas. He began work in the oil fields of Pennsylvania when a boy and has worked up to his present influential and responsible position with the Republic Production Company. This company has its principal holdings in the oil fields of Southern Texas, especially in Liberty County, in what is known as the Hull pool. They also own considerable holdings in Northern Texas and at the present time are drilling wells in a number of counties.

A native of Pennsylvania, Frank Cullinan was born at the town of Shamburg, Venango County, on the 17th day of August, 1877. He is a son of John S. Cullinan, of Pennsylvania, who was an oil operator of that state associated with the Standard Oil Company. The younger Mr. Cullinan received his early educational training in the public schools of his native city and while yet a youth he began work in the oil fields located near his home town. He was employed by the Standard Oil Company as a general handy man and while with them served in all departments, except those of refining and sales. In 1898 he came to Texas and for the next six years worked in the oil fields at Corsicana, part of which time he served as superintendent of the Corsicana Petroleum Company, which is now the Magnolia Petroleum Company. In 1904 he moved to Beaumont, where he became vice-president of the Producers Oil Company, which position he retained until 1917. At that time he began business independently, which he continued until 1919, at which time he became vice-president of the Republic Production Company. Mr. Cullinan served as director of the Texas and Louisiana division of the Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association during 1918-1919 and in 1921 was elected president of this organization.

In 1906 Mr. Cullinan married Miss Chestnutt, daughter of W. A. Chestnutt, of Corsicana, and they are the parents of two children: Frances and Jack F. Cullinan, Junior.

In civic organizations Mr. Cullinan is a member of the United States Chamber of Commerce, Texas Chamber of Commerce, Dallas Chamber of Commerce, the Dallas Country Club, the City Club, Brook Hollow Country Club and the Dallas Athletic Club. The career of Mr. Cullinan illustrates the signal achievement of individual effort and unusual ability; beginning at the bottom of the oil profession he has risen to a place of prominence and Dallas is fortunate in having him as a member of its citizenship.

OSCAR BRANCH COLQUITT, has been active in the political affairs of Texas for the past twenty-five years. As governor of the state for four years he served the people with great fidelity, with a thorough comprehension of the countless problems involved in the administration of so great a common-wealth and with great satisfaction to all interests and varied sections of the state.

Born in the town of Camilla, Mitchell County, Georgia, Oscar Branch Colquitt, is a son of Thomas J. and Ann E. (Burkhalter) Colquitt. The name of

Colquitt is one distinguished not only in Texas but in other parts of the South, and the ancestry goes back to the colonial period. The family came to Texas, settling near Daingerfield, in 1878. Oscar B. Colquitt was sixteen years of age at that time and his first three years were spent as a worker on a rented farm in Morris County, and during the first year he attended school between the laying and the harvesting of the crops. Subsequently the old Daingerfield College advanced his education but at the age of nineteen he became a printers devil in the office of the Morris County Banner. In 1884 he went to Pittsburgh and established the Pittsburgh Gazette, which he successfully conducted until 1886 when he sold out to his younger brother. During the same year he bought the Terrell Star and continued with it until he retired from the newspaper field in 1898, in order to engage in the practice of law. In the meantime he had become prominent in politics having been State Senator from Kaufman County in 1895. In 1903 he moved to Austin, becoming railroad commissioner. He held this position until 1911. The year preceding that he had been elected Governor and in 1911 assumed control of the office. While Governor he succeeded in passing numerous laws which have been of great benefit to the State, among which are: Improvement of educational system by lengthening the term and inaugurating the present text book system; enlargement of asylums; purchased battle ground of Gonzales and also of Fannin; law for the protection of working girls; forty-four hour week and eight hour day; Workmens Compensation Act; establishment of the state tubercular hospital the home for friendless girls at Gainesville and numerous other measures of minor importance. After serving two terms Mr. Colquitt retired from the office and in 1916 entered the campaign for the United States Senate. He won the first primary by a healthy plurality but was defeated by the incumbent, Senator Culberson in the run off. Since retiring from politics Mr. Culberson has engaged in the oil business.

In 1885 Mr. Colquitt married Miss Alice Murrell and they are the parents of four children: Rollins M., Sidney B., Oscar B., Jr., and Mary Colquitt. The Colquitt home is at 4950 Live Oak street. In fraternal affiliations Mr. Colquitt is a member of the W. O. W., the Praetorians, Elks and the Knights of Pythias.

ROY JENKINS, oil operator, 1210-11 American Exchange National Bank Building, has the experience of a decade in the oil business. Since 1914 Mr. Jenkins has been operating in the various oil fields of Texas and Oklahoma.

Mr. Jenkins was born at Dover, Tennessee, on December 17th, 1873. His parents, John D. Jenkins and Mary Morris Jenkins, soon came to Texas, locating first at Lancaster and then at Italy.

For about three years he was in the dry goods business with his brother, Wallace Jenkins, in Italy, Texas. He then went to Oklahoma about ten years ago where he engaged in the mercantile line. In 1914 Mr. Jenkins entered the oil business in Oklahoma and has followed this profession since that time.

In 1906, Mr. Jenkins was married to Miss Emma Schaller. They have one son, Roy Morris Jenkins. They reside at 5221 Bryan Street. At this time they are building a new residence at 5316 Live Oak Street.

ROBERT B. SEAY, Wichita Falls, of the Oil and Real Estate firm of Seay-Cranfill Company is one of the leading big operators as well as a leading real estate man in some of Texas largest cities and most rapidly developing districts. In addition to the large scale of oil operations in which Mr. Seay and his company are engaged, Mr. Seay is interested in some fifteen companies which are operating in all fields, so that there is hardly a Texas oil field that does not know his activity personally or through his interests. Chief among the fields of his endeavors, however, is the territory about Wichita Falls where he has had an office since January of 1919. Other members of Mr. Seay's Company are Britt E. Cranfill and Tom E. Cranfill.

Mr. Seay was born in Tennessee in 1875; his father, Ben T. Seay, was a real estate man before him, now retired. After his native state had given him his education, he began his business career in his father's office as a salesman in which capacity he served for five years. He then became assistant ticket agent for the H. & T. C. Ry. at Dallas; then for seven years he served in the two cities, Ennis and Corsicana, as ticket agent. He next went to New York City to become affiliated with the American Tobacco Company with whom he remained for eleven years. He then returned to Dallas and re-entered the firm of Seay-Cranfill Company and was there until January, 1919, when he went to the Wichita Falls office of this company.

Mr. Seay is active in the social and civic life of his fellow-men as well as in affairs commercial. He is a member of the Wichita Club, the Wichita Golf Club, the Wichita Chamber of Commerce, the Lakewood County Club of Dallas, Texas, the Country Club and the Dallas Athletic Club. He is well known to the business life of north, northwest, and western, Texas, each of which is benefiting by his activity.

BRITT E. CRANFILL, a partner in the firm of Seay-Cranfill Company, Commerce Building, Wichita Falls, is one of the most progressive leaders in the realm of oil operation, the largest activity of western and northwestern Texas. The Seay-Cranfill Company operate in oil on a very large scale themselves and then are interested in some fifteen companies which are operating in all Texas territory. Other members of the firm are R. B. Seay, Jr., and Tom E. Cranfill.

Mr. Cranfill is a native Texan; he was born in 1889 at Turnersville, Texas. His father is T. E. Cranfill, Dallas, Texas, now retired; his mother is Annie (Cooper) Cranfill. Waco public schools gave Mr. Cranfill his first education and Baylor University, of that city, completed it. The son then entered the present firm at Dallas as a salesman. In 1917 he entered the world war service by becoming associated with the intelligence department; he served in the navy where he was stationed at San Francisco; from this service he was discharged in 1918. Mr. Cranfill then went to Wichita Falls, Texas, to begin his work of today which ranks him with the leaders in business activities. He is a Mason, an Elk, a member of the Wichita Club, the Wichita Golf and Country Club and the Chamber of Commerce. He is thus identified with every social and civic interest of his adopted city as well as with its commercial life.

TOM E. CRANFILL, member of the Seay-Cranfill Company, Incorporated, with offices at 1011 Commerce Street, Real Estate Dealers, has been connected with the oil industry in Texas since its infancy and for the last ten years has given much attention to real estate.

The Seay-Cranfill Company is one of the oldest real estate firms in Dallas and as an indication of the volume of its business more than 40,000 people of Dallas are now living on property sold by them. Nine men are working out of the Dallas office as selling agents for the residence districts recently opened up at Trinity Heights and at Clifton Place. The firm does not limit itself to residence property but deals in business property as well. Offices are maintained at Galveston, Waco and El Paso. In addition to his interests with this Company Mr. Cranfill is Vice-President of the Tennison Bros. Saddlery Co. of Dallas. He is President of the Belle Meade Land & Loan Company, Vice-president of the Texas Mortgage Company and Vice-President of the Ranger Tool & Supply Company. He was one of the three men who installed the water works at Ranger. During all his connection with the oil business Mr. Cranfill has never entered into any stock selling proposition.

Mr. Cranfill was born in Coryell County, Texas, in 1881. His father, Dr. J. B. Cranfill, was a native Texan and well known throughout the state. Having finished his preparatory education, he attended Baylor University, at Waco, Texas, but left school when oil was struck in the Lucas well at Spindle Top. He went to work in the oil fields with the Sun Oil Company and learned the practical details of the industry. He later went to Sour Lake fields and others. In 1912 he entered the real estate business in which he has since remained but his knowledge of the oil business has been of great value.

Mr. Cranfill was married to Miss Mai Seay, daughter of Ben T. Seay, a well known citizen of Dallas, and to them four children were born. Namely, Mona Mai, Isabel, Eleanor and Tom, Jr. Their home is on Oram Avenue.

Mr. Cranfill is a Mason of advanced standing, having taken degrees in both the Scottish and York Rites and is a Shriner of Hella Temple. He is a member of the City Club, the Dallas Country Club, Cedar Crest Country Club, Lakewood Country Club and the Chamber of Commerce.

PL. FLANERY is well known among the younger generation of oil men in the Mid-Continent fields. Before coming to Dallas in 1915 he spent four years in Oklahoma, where he was connected with oil companies in production, leases, royalties and the brokerage end of the business.

P. L. Flanery is a native of Kansas City, Mo., born October 26, 1894, and educated in the Kansas City schools, and the Lake Forest Preparatory School for Annapolis. His father, W. Z. Flanery, was a well known oil and mining man, operated in Mexico as well as in the United States.

Mr. Flanery is enthusiastic over the great possibilities in oil in Texas, and believes it will be the largest producer of oil in the country. He holds that development work has barely begun, and that within the next few years extensive oil operations will be going on in practically every part of the state.



WALTER DEARING CLINE, one of the most aggressive oil operators in the territory of the northwest and chief spokesman for Wichita Falls as its mayor since April 6, 1920, has for nearly 20 years been a potent factor in the oil industry of Texas. While Texas has had to her credit an oil production for some time, yet it was not until the rediscovery of the oil fields of western and northwestern Texas that she came to be one of the foremost of oil producing states. The fields that center about Wichita Falls are among the largest in the United States. Wichita Falls is conceded by all other cities to be the coming city of the Southwest for the future; her immense agricultural backing, the oil industry, her importance as a distributing center for territory hundreds of miles around are three factors, any one of which is sufficient, that will make an immense metropolis. Her citizenry are people of wealth who are not misers but are zealous at launching big enterprises, and to be the chief leader of such a folk is an honor that is at the same time a responsibility which no one is better equal to than is Walter Dearing Cline.

Mr. Cline was born in St. Helena Parish, Louisiana, on March 26, 1883. After completing the public school system he attended a seminary at Jackson, La., and then Centenary College of the same city. After teaching school for a few years, Mr. Cline began work on the irrigating canals in the rice fields and became assistant manager of a company devoted to this interest. In 1903 he entered the oil game and has been with it ever since; his beginning was at Humble where he soon became a driller; he then went to Laredo where he became assistant manager for the Texas Company in the gas fields. In 1913 he moved to Wichita County. During his residence at Burkburnett he was chosen as mayor of that city so that his experience as mayor today is not his first.

In 1910 Miss Ella Pipes, of Amite, La., became the bride of Mr. Cline; they have two sons and three daughters.

During the late war period Mr. Cline served on the Advisory Committee for the State Fuel Administration; he was district representative of the Red Cross interests which he successfully directed and was a leader in conducting the Liberty Loan drives. Mr. Cline is very active in all the civic life of his city as well as its commercial circles; he is a director of the Wichita Chamber of Commerce, a member of the public library board, of the Wichita Falls Welfare Council, vice-president of the First National Bank of his city, director of the City National Bank of Dallas, Texas, president of the Texas-Louisiana division of the Mid-Continent Oil Association, a thirty-second degree Mason, first potentate at the Maskat Temple, an Elk, a past chancellor commander of the Knights of Pythias, a member of the Wichita Club, the Rotary Club, the Rod and Gun Club and the Wichita Falls Golf Club.

Mr. Cline, his interests, his city, will each be a leader in the future history of Texas.



BERRY B. WALKER, president of the Bankers' Oil and Refining Company of Mineral Wells, Texas, entered the oil business in 1907, and came to Dallas in January of 1912. His company holds leases and royalties in Stephens, Eastland and Palo Pinto counties valued at \$500,000. Mr. Walker also has property holdings

from the depot at Ranger, Texas. The company holdings are located in the best oil producing sections of the state.

Mr. Walker was born at Breckenridge, Stephens County, right in the heart of the oil district, February 18, 1878. His father, Edward L. Walker, was a pioneer in that section, locating in Stephens County in 1859, and was at one time county judge. Mr. Walker attended the schools of Breckenridge, and after leaving school he engaged in the hardware business, which he followed for twenty years, operating stores at Breckenridge, Ranger, Mineral Wells, and Walnut Springs, and he is still interested in the business at Mineral Wells, being a director in the Holt Hardware Company of that city.

Mr. Walker married Miss Lina Fairly, of Mississippi, February 12, 1898, and they have three daughters, Mrs. M. D. Brazile, of Fort Worth, Texas, Mrs. H. W. Cuteman, Jr., of Weatherford, Texas, and Miss Joy. Mrs. Walker comes from a family prominent in the political life of Mississippi, her father, J. U. Fairly, being a member of the state legislature, and her uncles holding positions of trust.



JUDGE A. W. WALKER, organizer and former president of Texhoma Refining Co., was the executive head of that company from its organization until the summer of 1920 at which time he resigned and his son-in-law, W. B. Hamilton was elected his successor. Mr. Walker retains a directorship and is one of the large stock holders of the company. Judge Walker is also president of the Walker Consolidated Petroleum Co., 802-03 Southern Life Building, Dallas, Texas, has been a potent factor in the development of the oil industry of North Texas and has had a part in the opening up of some of the best producing properties in the State. The Texhoma Company is capitalized at six million dollars. The Walker Consolidated is also capitalized at six million dollars and operated extensively in the North Texas and Louisiana fields.

Prior to entering the oil business he practiced law before the Texas bar for over twenty years, besides serving for several sessions in the State Legislature and as County Judge for Armstrong County for a period of two years.

Judge Walker was born in Alabama on June 10, 1867, his father James Walker was a large plantation owner who in the ante bellum days was the owner of a great many slaves, and an influential citizen of Alabama. Judge Walker was reared in the atmosphere of the old Southern aristocracy and attaining his majority decided to follow the profession of law. He studied under the tutorship of Gov. T. H. Watts, ex-governor of Alabama. When twenty years of age he came to Texas and located in Grayson County where he opened up the practice of law, here he remained practicing in Grayson, Armstrong and Denton Counties for fifteen years. In 1892 he was elected County Judge of Armstrong County serving a two year term. In 1900 he was elected to the Legislature as representative from Grayson County which he served for two years. In 1906 he moved to Ft. Worth, Texas, and shortly afterward was elected to the State Legislature as flatorial representative from Tarrant, Cook and Denton Counties. In 1911 Judge Walker moved to Dallas and since that time has made this city his home.

Since coming to Dallas he has been active in public



N. W. Cline.

affairs and has contributed liberally of his time and means to activities for public benefits. He served as chairman of the Prohibition Campaign for North Texas in 1911, and in that capacity has no little part in placing the Lone Star State in the prohibition column.

Judge Walker was married to Miss Rosa Keeder of Dallas County to whom were born four children, Pearl B., Now Mrs. W. B. Hamilton of Wichita Falls; H. W. James and A. W. Walker Jr., all of Dallas, Texas. His first wife having died, he was subsequently married to his present wife who was Mrs. Dora E. Clifton of Denton County.

Mr. Walker is a member of the Masonic Lodge, City Club, Dallas Country Club and the Dallas Chamber of Commerce.



S. BURTON, oil operator and drilling contractor, has had thirty-seven year's experience in all branches of the oil industry and has become an expert in his line. He came to Texas in 1917 and did some wildcatting for himself in Jack county. He then began contracting in Stephens county and has had more than sixteen strings of tools at work at one time in Stephens and Eastland counties. He has brought in many wells for the T. & P. Company and other companies and individuals. He keeps from fifty to seventy-five men employed, owns five trucks and uses all cable tools.

He has owned some production and since he has been engaged in the business he has spent six years in Pennsylvania fields, thirteen years in Virginia fields, seven years in Illinois fields, four years in California fields and four years in Oklahoma fields. He expects to establish his headquarters at Necessity or Cotton Plant, in Stephens county, where most of his drilling operations are being carried on.

Mr. Burton was born at Mackaburg, Ohio, December 1, 1868, and attended the schools of that town. His father, W. M. Burton, was a stone mason. He has twice been married, his first wife Miss George, a native of Missouri, and to this union three children were born, Mrs. W. G. Ray of Fort Worth, Texas; Mrs. C. B. Vernon of Caddo, Oklahoma, and Miss Garnett, attending school at Wichita, Kansas. His second wife was Miss Gertrude Buchanan, and one daughter, Nelson Jean, has graced this union. He is a 32 Degree Mason and Shriner. He is also a Knight Templar. His religious affiliation is with the Christian Church.

Having spent practically all of his life in the oil business and being acquainted with all the important oil producing sections of the United States and Mexico, Mr. Burton's opinion of the possibilities for great production in Texas is of more than ordinary importance, and in expressing the belief that Texas will become the greatest oil producing State in the country, he is but confirming the belief expressed by other oil men of long experience.



AS A. JONES, JR., president and general manager of the Senoj Petroleum Corporation, 812 Southwestern Life Insurance Building, has been a prominent figure in oil circles in Texas for several years and has had a very successful and active career. He operated in the coastal fields of South Texas with headquarters at Houston for several years and early in 1919 removed to Dallas where he became president and general manager of the Republic Oil and Refining Com-

pany. While the head of this organization Mr. Jones participated in the development of what was known as the wonder pool of the world at Burkburnett, personally superintending the drilling of several of this field's largest gushers. He was also very successful at Ranger and drilled one of the first large gushers near Breckenridge in Stephens County.

After the amalgamation of the Republic with the Eastland Oil & Refining Company, which then became known as the Aetna Petroleum Corporation, Mr. Jones continued as vice-president and general manager of the combined properties until February, 1921, when he resigned to again engage in business for himself. The Senoj Petroleum Corporation was granted a charter by the state of Texas on May 7, 1921, and is owned and controlled entirely by Mr. Jones.

A native of Georgia, Mr. Jones was born at Camilla on April 23, 1883. His father, J. A. Jones, Sr., was for many years engaged in the mercantile business at Jackson, Miss., where he still resides although retired from active business. Educated in the public schools of Mississippi, Mr. Jones early in life engaged in business with his father, continuing in this line for ten years when he became a traveling salesman. In 1910 he came to Houston where for the following four years he was owner and manager of the Independent Store, a retail dry goods establishment. In 1914 Mr. Jones left this line of activity to engage in the oil business, in which field he has become well known throughout the mid-continent section.

Mr. Jones is a member of the Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association, the Dallas Chamber of Commerce and the Lakewood Country Club. He resides at the Jefferson Hotel.



A. GOSSETT, oil operator and real estate dealer, Dallas, is numbered among the younger generation of progressive business men of this city where he has resided thirteen years. Since 1909 he has been engaged in the real estate and oil business. He has operated successfully in the various North Texas fields and to his credit are several large deals that were handled in a manner with judgment that would be a credit to an older and more experienced business executive. More recently he has given his attention to the newer oil fields of Texas and is giving considerable attention to Kaufman and Van Zandt Counties.

Mr. Gossett was born in Kaufman County, November 12, 1884, and attended the grade schools at Kaufman, the Manual Training School at Kansas City, Mo., and then attended the Texas A. & M. College. His father, W. S. Gossett, was a Kaufman county planter. Mr. Gossett came to Dallas in 1909 and engaged in the real estate business, handling farm lands and continued in this line until he took up the oil business. He was married to Miss Fern White, a native of Texas, and they have four children, Frances, Rufus, A. J., Tom and Frank. Mrs. Gossett's father, T. F. White, is division superintendent of the Texas and Pacific Railroad at Fort Worth, and has been with the company for forty years.

Mr. Gossett is a member of the Dallas Auto Country Club and the Dallas Auto Club, and takes a live interest in all movements tending to promote the welfare of Dallas.

He believes the city will become the great center of the oil industry in the Southwest.



GCLINT WOODS, Bob Waggoner Bldg., Wichita Falls, pioneer oil operator of Texas and active in the upbuilding of Wichita Falls. He has brought in four wells in Stephens County and one well in Wichita which yield him a handsome daily output. Electra and Humble Fields besides those just named have had their share in Mr. Wood's development.

Mr. Wood was born in Parker County, Texas. His father, B. F. Wood, came to Texas from Mississippi in 1856. His mother, Fannie Copeland Wood, was a native of Kentucky. As a lad, Parker County schools along with those of Dallas and Weatherford College gave G. Clint Wood his training except what he has since learned in the University of Experience which he values most highly. Mr. Wood's first business was in Beaumont where, from 1890 to 1901 he was in the Lumber business with the Beaumont Lumber Company. In 1901, he entered the oil business of that city in which he continued for eight years. In 1909, he went to Houston. The year before he was one of the organizers of the Humble Oil Company. In 1911, he drilled in Electra. In 1919, he built the G. Clint Wood Building of Wichita Falls, a million dollar structure which he sold to Bob Waggoner in 1920. Mr. Wood has also erected several other business structures in Wichita Falls.

On Christmas Day in 1896, Miss Inez Martin of Beaumont, daughter of J. L. Martin, lumberman of that city, became the bride of Mr. Wood. They have four children—Lula, Frank, Preston, and Clint Bailey. The family reside at 1000 Brook Street.

A man so successful as Mr. Wood has social duties to render his community in addition to business interests. He is a director of the Chamber of Commerce, a thirty-second degree Mason of the Dallas Consistory, a member of the Maskat Temple Shrine, of the Wichita Club and of the Wichita Country Club. He is also a director and vice-president of the Wichita State Bank and Trust Company. He served as chairman of the Board of Exemptions during war days.

As a builder and an organizer, Mr. Wood is of the first rank. In his section which will continue to call for men of this type for generations yet, and for men of big talent to match the gigantic calls of Wichita Falls, he is really one of Texas' bigger business men.



ALBERT H. TARVER, secretary-treasurer and manager of the Tarver Oil Company, vice-president of the Tarver-Bennett Drilling Company, of Shreveport, La., manager of the Tarver & Bashara Oil Producers, of the Tarver Drilling Company and president of the Tarver Shipbuilding Corporation of Beaumont, Texas, resides at Dallas and has the distinction of paying from a capital of \$16,000, dividends of \$1,200,000 in one year.

Mr. Tarver was born in Rosebud, Texas, on August 23, 1883. His native city gave him his first education and then he entered the Sam Houston Normal of Huntsville, Texas. From his college work he went into the oil business and has grown up with it and in it. His parents, John D. Tarver and Mattie E. (Miller) Tarver, were pioneer Texans and his grand father was treasurer of Falls County. 1902 marks the beginning of Mr. Tarver's career in the oil business which to begin with was simply as a rough hand and helper in the oil territory. He developed into a driller and in 1907, he went into the

business for himself. His first association was with the Driller's Oil Company, then he went with E. F. Simms of Houston, and next, in 1907, founded the Tarver Oil Company for himself. It is this company which under Mr. Tarver's Management from a capital of \$16,000 paid in one year a dividend of \$1,000,000.00. He developed the Hardin County tract in the Sour Lake Pool. From his Sour Lake field of eighty acres, he developed thirty wells, sold over \$1,500,000.00 worth of oil and then sold the holdings for \$1,500,000 to the Gulf Production Company. He is active in Louisiana with twelve producing wells located in Bull Bayo, in the Pine Island District. He is interested in twelve rotaries in this field and holds acreage in all North Texas Fields. On January 1, 1919, Mr. Tarver moved his headquarters to Dallas, Texas.

In 1903, Mr. Tarver married Miss Minnie Ora Peeler, deceased since 1918. Ned, Kathleen and Jack are their three children, and they have residence at 2700 Ross Avenue. Mr. Tarver is a Scottish Rite Mason, a shriner of El Mina Temple of Galveston, and a past master of the Blue Lodge for five years.

Young, energetic and unexcelled as a business man who already has to his credit immense interests as the result of his own management, Mr. Tarver will be one of the big men in the Texas oil business for a generation yet to come.



NR. LOWRY, independent oil operator, 1402 Main Street, Dallas, came to Dallas in the latter part of 1918 and engaged actively in the oil business, having formerly been operating in the coastal fields near Houston and in the North Texas fields at Wichita Falls. Mr. Lowry, with associates, is developing their oil lands in the Blue Ridge and Humble fields in South Texas, where they already have production and are also putting down four test wells in Ward County. In the near future he also expects to drill in the Mexia fields. Mr. Lowry also handles production and royalties and leases and probably owns more oil leases in Texas than any other man, totaling about 190,000 acres in 140 counties.

Mr. Lowry was born at Hinton, West Virginia, July 15, 1879, a son of N. M. Lowry, prominent attorney and for many years law partner of United States Senator Albert B. Fall of New Mexico. Educated in the public schools of West Virginia and Pennsylvania, Mr. Lowry arranged to matriculate at Washington-Lee University but entered the United States army at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war and went to Cuba with the 4th Virginia Infantry. After returning to the United States he was in the real estate business in Pittsburg, Pa., for two or three years and then came to Austin, continuing in the real estate business until 1911 when he entered the oil business.

On July 10, 1907, he was married at Austin to Miss Alwina Marcus, member of a prominent Travis County family. They have two children, twin boys, Nelson and Louis.

Mr. Lowry is a great booster for Dallas and is a member of the Junior Chamber of Commerce, the Dallas Athletic Club. He has brought many eastern people to Dallas and through his office at 202 Keystone Building, Pittsburg, has done much to bring attention of eastern capitalists to the possibilities of the Texas oil fields.



J. Clint Wood



FRED B. FOSTER, oil operator and head of the well known firm of Fred B. Foster and Company with offices in Fort Worth, Breckenridge and Los Angeles, came to Fort Worth from Tulsa, Oklahoma, in 1918 and has been actively engaged in oil operations in various fields of North Texas since that time. Van B. Foster is associated with Mr. Foster in the company, the partnership being formed shortly after Mr. Foster came to Fort Worth.

The organization has some highly valuable holdings and has one well producing 340 barrels daily at Breckenridge and two other wells drilling. Twenty men are employed and the firm owns acreage in Texas, Oklahoma and Louisiana. Plans are being developed for the commencement of drilling operations in Louisiana at an early date.

Mr. Foster was born at Chickasha, Oklahoma, and is a son of C. S. and Kate L. (Bartell) Foster. He was educated in the public schools and graduated at the Chickasha high school in 1909, later attending the University of Oklahoma. In 1910 he engaged in the oil business, operating in Oklahoma, Wyoming and Kansas. From long experience in the fields Mr. Foster is thoroughly grounded in every detail of the production end of the oil business and has personally superintended all his drilling operations. In April, 1920, he organized the Louisiana-Stephens Company which has one well producing and four more drilling.

Mr. Foster attended the first officers' training camp at Fort Riley, Kansas, and was commissioned second lieutenant August 15, 1917. On July 23, 1918, he was promoted to first lieutenant and assigned as instructor in infantry tactics in various officers' training camps. He received his discharge in January, 1919.

On August 17, 1918, he was married at Tulsa to Miss Hazel Miller, member of a well known Tulsa family. They reside at 1116 South Henderson.

Mr. Foster is a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of Dallas Consistory No. 2, Moslah Temple Shrine and the Temple Club at Fort Worth. He is deeply interested in civic affairs and is a member of the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce and the West Texas Chamber of Commerce. He also is a member of the Ad Men's Club, the Glen Garden Country Club and the Young Men's Christian Association.



WALTER R. STYRON, Fort Worth manager for the Humble Oil and Refining Company, came to Fort Worth from Houston in July, 1919, to accept his present position and has been actively identified with the oil interests of this section since that time.

Prior to coming to Fort Worth Mr. Styron was connected with the Federal Land Bank at Houston and resigned his position as examiner of securities to go with the Humble Oil and Refining Company.

A native of Alabama, Mr. Styron was born in Hale County, August 6, 1873, but with his parents, J. A. and Ann Hathaway (Green) Styron, removed to Texas when two years old. His parents settled at Cleburne and for many years his father was one of the best known business men of that section. He was also for some time a brigadier general in the Texas National Guard.

After receiving a good academic education in the public schools and the high school of Cleburne, Mr. Styron attended the Eastman Business College in

New York and in 1894 became one of the organizers of the Dallas Trust and Savings Bank, being made the first secretary of that institution and later having charge of its real estate department, in which capacity he continued until 1911. From 1911 to 1915 he engaged in the real estate business for himself, being junior member of the firm of Robinson and Styron. In 1915 he went to Houston and assisted in organizing the forces of the Federal Land Bank and became examiner of securities, a position he held until 1919 when he became identified with the Humble Oil and Refining Company and assumed charge of its Fort Worth office.

The Humble is one of the largest producers of crude oil in Texas and today has more than 4,000 barrels daily production in the North and Central West Texas fields, and is doing extensive development work in the Breckenridge and Rising Star districts, having a total of fifty wells now drilling throughout various sections of West Texas.

On January 1, 1900, Mr. Styron was married at Fort Worth to Miss Antoinette Sawyer, a native of Indiana and daughter of Dr. E. W. Sawyer of Chicago. They reside at the Lucerne Apartments.

Mr. Styron is a great booster for Fort Worth and believes it is the logical center for the oil industry in Texas because of its strategic location with reference to the various producing fields. He is a member of the Rivercrest Country Club and the Fort Worth Club. His church affiliation is with Saint Andrews Episcopal Church. A cool, level-headed, yet a progressive business man, Mr. Styron is coming to be regarded as one of the best posted men in the oil business in Texas. Since this sketch was written Mr. Styron was transferred to Houston.



P. CLEMENTS, head of W. P. Clements & Co., oil investments and independent operators, also real estate and oil investments, 300 Linz Building, is one of the oldest independent oil operators in Dallas and has been engaged actively in the business for the past ten years. He has considerable oil interests and in addition to his oil activities operates a 600-acre farm in Denton county. He has lease holdings in Wichita county and at Ranger, and is developing both properties, confident of success.

Mr. Clements came to Dallas in 1900, and after attending the high school here he entered the fire insurance business. Later he engaged in the oil business with Dallas as headquarters, and in 1908 he went into the Electra field, leasing and drilling, and was interested in several companies operating in that district. He followed development of fields all over the state, owns some production and has recently brought in several wells. He is a native of Kaufman County, Texas, born at Forney, November 16, 1883, and attended the public schools there until he entered the high school at Dallas, where he finished his education. His father, O. B. Clement, was a stock man in North Texas, and in his time was a large property and land owner.

Mr. Clements was married in 1912 to Miss Cammack, daughter of J. C. Cammack, a well known Louisiana plantation owner, and they have two children, Betty and Billy. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the City Club, the Dallas Country Club, the Dallas Auto Club, the Kiwanis Club and Hella Temple Shrine, being a 32d degree Mason, and a member of the Dallas Commandery.



TEMPLE BOYNTON HOFFER, formerly general superintendent of the Humble Oil & Refining Company, Northern Division, today as president of the Fensland Oil Company, W. T. Waggoner Building, directs the activities of one of the most able and successful oil organizations of Fort Worth. An attractive daily production of 2,000 barrels and extensive acreage in the various proven fields are to the credit of Mr. Hoffer and his company. Though Texas has enjoyed a paying oil production for some years, it was not until the bringing in of the fields in the West and Northwest that her annual yield was sufficient to rank her as one of the leading oil territories of Uncle Sam. These new regions, while still in the beginning of their development, are among the noted oil fields of the world and in the heart of such productive territory, men of Mr. Hoffer's type will bring large and increasing credit to the Southwest and the Lone Star State.

Temple Boynton Hoffer was born at Austin, Texas, April 16, 1885. His father, John Hoffer, was a successful merchant in Western Texas for some years. The mother was Fanny (Boynton) Hoffer. The public and high schools of Clarendon, Texas, A. & M. College at College Station, are the allies that combined for the efficient training of Mr. Hoffer. From the Texas A. & M. he received his B. S. degree in civil engineering. At the age of twenty, just from college, Mr. Hoffer accepted the position of draftsman in the engineering department of the Texas Company, at Beaumont, Texas, later at Dallas and Houston and for four years, 1906-1910, served in the general engineering work. In 1910, he was chosen division engineer for his company at Shreveport, La., where he was stationed and remained until 1916; then he became associated with the Producers Oil Company, first as division engineer and later as assistant general superintendent with headquarters at Wichita Falls until October, 1917, when he accepted the general managership of the Humble Oil & Refining Company, Dixie Plant, stationed at San Antonio. In 1918 he was transferred to Fort Worth, Texas, as general superintendent of the northern division of the Humble Oil & Refining Company. Shortly afterwards, he assisted in the organization of the Fensland Oil Company and was chosen president.

On October 25, 1910, at Houston, Texas, Miss Anita Owens, daughter of Col. John Owens, of Galveston, became the bride of Mr. Hoffer. Mr. Hoffer is not only zealous in business circles but is identified with men in their social life as well; he is a member of the Fort Worth Club; Rivercrest Country Club and Chamber of Commerce. In April, 1921, Mr. Hoffer was elected a member of the mineral executive committee of the Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Association. He is a Mason to the thirty-second degree and a Shriner. His church affiliation is Presbyterian. The Hoffer residence is at 1221 Elizabeth Boulevard, Fort Worth.



BENJAMIN F. GRAHAM, well known independent oil operator and president of the Graham Oil and Refining Company, 812-819 W. T. Waggoner Building, came to Fort Worth, in the spring of 1919 from California. The Graham Oil and Refining Company was organized January 2, 1920, with the following officers and directors: B. F. Graham, president, Nathan W. Hale, vice-president, Marshall P. Wright, vice-president,

P. B. Rodgers director. The company has an authorized capitalization of ten million dollars and has valuable holdings throughout Texas, Louisiana, Kentucky and Oklahoma. Besides its leases the company owns a considerable amount of acreage in fee. It has not commenced drilling yet but expects to commence active development of its holdings in a short time.

Mr. Graham is a native of Texas and was born in Coryell county October 21, 1860, a son of Dr. O. D. and Martha (Thornton) Graham. His father was a well known physician and minister of the Baptist Church who came to Texas from Alabama in 1848, settling in Coryell county and living there continuously until his death.

After attending the public schools of Coryell county Mr. Graham engaged in farming and the mercantile business and then went to New Mexico where he engaged in the contracting business and mercantile lines. He was in business in Arizona for a while and then engaged in mining there and in old Mexico. He then went into California, Canada and British Columbia where he was interested in lumber. In 1908 he started in the oil business, operating in California, Oklahoma and various parts of the Northwest. In 1918 he began devoting his entire attention to his oil interests and has made a splendid success.

Mr. Graham was married to Miss Elizabeth Bollong of Seattle, Washington, member of a well known Seattle family. They have three children, Mrs. A. E. Malberg and Mrs. Dozier of California, and Cecil F. who also resides in California.

Mr. Graham is a Thirty-Second Degree Mason, a member of Medina Temple Shrine and the Oriental Consistory of Chicago and the St. Bernard Commandery, Knights Templar.



HERON F. PIERCE, of the Pierce Oil Corporation with offices on the nineteenth floor of the W. T. Waggoner Building, came to Fort Worth from New York City in July, 1919. The company has considerable production in various parts of the state. Some drilling is also being done in Oklahoma and Kansas.

The Pierce Oil Corporation is the oldest oil company in the world, antedating even the Standard Oil Company of which it formerly was a part. The company was established by C. Finlay, maternal grandfather of T. F. Pierce, and operated as marketers and refiners until two years ago when they entered the production end of the business. The company has large holdings in Mexico and built the first refineries constructed in the Southern Republic.

Mr. Pierce is a son of H. Clay and Minnie (Finlay) Pierce. His father, who has offices at 25 Broad Street, New York City, is one of the best known oil men in the world and is also noted as a railroad man and financier. He took up the oil game in 1870 when the Pennsylvania fields were opened and developed the Pierce Company until it became one of the strongest in the United States.

Young Mr. Pierce was educated at Smith Academy in Saint Louis and then entered Harvard University, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1906. Following the completion of his studies Mr. Pierce took a trip around the world and in 1908 went to work with the Pierce Oil Corporation in New York City, continuing there until his removal to Texas in 1919.



J. I. Haffner

On January 3, 1920, Mr. Pierce was married in New York City to Miss Louise Falconer, daughter of Wm. H. Falconer, prominent real estate man and capitalist of New York. They reside at the Lucerne Apartments, Fort Worth.

Mr. Pierce is a member of the Racquet and Tennis Club, Harvard Club, Rumson Club and Westchester Country Club of New York City and the Rivercrest Country Club of Fort Worth. He is very deeply interested in the civic affairs of Fort Worth and believes it has the best future of any city of Texas. He predicts that the commercial and industrial development of the city will go forward steadily.

CROKE W. HARKRIDER, Touraine Building, Fort Worth, Texas, of the Harkrider & Company, investment bankers, is among the aggressive oil producers of Texas today who are enjoying success to a very attractive degree; he is not a beginner. The Harkrider Oil Company was organized in 1912, under the influence of no "boom" but as the outcome of good business sense and along this line it has proceeded from the day of its beginning. Its holdings are in the North Texas fields—principally in Burkburnett and Breckenridge territories. It has a good production in these fields, and also some production in Ranger territory. The company has a substantial production and a number of wells are being drilled in proven fields. In addition to the production business, the company buys and sells leases. Its main office is at Fort Worth, with a branch office at Breckenridge. This gives the holdings of the Harkrider Company in the heart of the richest oil territory of the United States. Texas was far down the line in its output of oil until these fields were brought in and with the development to date, they have already put the Lone Star State in the fore rank of Uncle Sam's oil producers. But in Mr. Harkrider's opinion Texas development is just beginning. The oil fields of North and West Texas have scarcely been tapped. In the immense development of the future, Mr. Harkrider and associates will have a prominent part.

Mr. Harkrider is a Scottish Rite Mason with membership in the Julian Field Blue Lodge. He is also a charter member of Moslah Temple Shrine. He is a charter member of the Rotary Club; he has membership in the Glen Garden Country Club and in the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce and West Texas Chamber of Commerce, in which organizations he is an enthusiastic worker. His church affiliation is Methodist.

Mr. Harkrider is active in the social and civic life of his city as well as its business interests. He is known among the leaders in each realm, is one of them, and he and his company are permanent Texas institutions which are doing good work and will be a potent factor in the future development of West Texas.

WM. HARRISON, prominent oil man and former banker, president and general manager of the Star Refining and Producing Company, W. T. Waggoner Building, is one man who has achieved success in his native city. Mr. Harrison was born in Fort Worth, January 9, 1891, and with the exception of the time spent at college has never lived anywhere else.

The company of which Mr. Harrison is the head is one of the large independent refining and producing companies of the state, having an authorized capitalization of one million dollars with a total

of eight hundred and thirty thousand outstanding. They have a refinery in Fort Worth with a daily capacity of one thousand barrels of crude oil and have marketing stations in Fort Worth and various towns and cities in Texas.

Mr. Harrison is a son of James and Gertrude (Martin) Harrison, both native Texans and pioneer residents of Fort Worth. The elder Harrison has for many years been one of Fort Worth's leading bankers and was vice-president of the State National Bank for a number of years. He has also been prominent in various commercial and civic activities of the city.

Mr. Harrison received his preliminary education in the Fort Worth public schools and the high school and then attended Kemper Military School, graduating in 1909. He then entered the University of Chicago where he graduated in 1913, receiving the degree of bachelor of philosophy.

Following the completion of his university course Mr. Harrison engaged in the banking business and from 1913 until 1918 was connected with the State National, American National and Security States Bank, was vice-president and director of latter mentioned. In 1918 he entered the oil business and successfully organized the Star Refining and Producing Company. Besides its refinery, the company has some settled production and is regarded as one of the substantial independent oil concerns of the state.

On November 5, 1913, Mr. Harrison was married to Miss Margaret Wynne, daughter of W. R. Wynne, prominent attorney of Wills Point. They have two children, Margaret and W. M., Jr.

Mr. Harrison is a director of the Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association, member of the Chamber of Commerce, Fort Worth Club, Rivercrest Club and the Kappa Sigma (College) fraternity. He is an enthusiastic Fort Worth booster and predicts a great future for the city.

T. CRAIG, president of the Texas Production Company and of the Imperial Production Company, 427 Slaughter Building, came to Dallas in February, 1919, from Houston where he had been engaged in the oil business in Southern Texas, and in May 1919 organized the first named company with a capitalization of one million dollars. The Imperial Production Company was organized September 25, 1919 with Mr. Craig as President, Dr. J. B. Bright, Oklahoma, vice president and S. F. Tubbs, secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Craig was born at Harrison in Boone County Arkansas, in 1866. He was educated in the public schools and at Raly Hill Academy, studied law and was admitted to the bar, practicing for a short time, then went into politics. He served two terms in the Arkansas Legislature and later engaged in the real estate business at Lind, Washington. Returning to Arkansas he engaged in fruit raising and shipping at Springdale from 1902 to 1914 and then went to South Texas and entered the oil business.

Mr. Craig was married at Marshall Prairie, Ark., Feb. 6, 1887, to Miss Flora Hicks. They have one daughter, Bessie, now Mrs. Ira Taylor of Cordell, Oklahoma, and one son, F. P. at Muskogee, Okla.

A great booster for Texas and Dallas, Mr. Craig believes the future is very bright and that oil development in Texas has just started. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

ROY B. JONES, president of the Panhandle Refining Company, 1412 Royal Street at Browder, Dallas, as a pioneer in the oil business, as directing official of a company that owns refineries, manufacturing plants, pipe line systems, immense warehouses, lumber yards, machinery equipment, all of which handles a production that totals up in the thousands of barrels of oil daily, is a star of the first magnitude in the Texas oil industry. Associated with him as officials of the company are Thomas Morrissey and Julius A. Germany, vice-presidents, and B. J. Shaw of Wichita Falls, as production superintendent. The Panhandle Refining Company was organized in 1916 at Wichita Falls where the headquarters were until, on January 1, 1920, Dallas was chosen for the home office, with a branch office at Wichita Falls. They are refiners, producers, operators and casing head gasoline manufacturers, and have a pipe line system running through all of Wichita County; their holdings are in Wichita, Young and Eastland Counties from which they receive thousands of barrels of production a day. Their refinery at Wichita Falls has boiler and tank works in connection and their plant here covers 140 acres. 55,000 acres of land leases are held in Texas and Oklahoma oil fields. The Panhandle Refining Company does its own drilling, maintains its own warehouse of four buildings, has pipe-line yards, lumber yard and machine shops.

Mr. Jones was born at Virginia, Illinois. His parents were John A. Jones, in the general merchandise business, and Ida B. Jones. Bloomington, Illinois, was the chief source of his education which he finished in Illinois Wesleyan University. In 1905 he started in the oil business by operating in Kansas and later in Oklahoma. After eleven years work in these fields, he came to Wichita Falls, Texas, in 1915 and in 1916 organized the present company. The growth and development of this company which began with a capital of \$12,000, borrowed from Mr. Jones' partner, to a \$9,000,000 concern in five years is indeed remarkable and no little credit is due the subject of this sketch. He has interest in various other concerns and acreage in Texas, Oklahoma and Illinois, such as "Morrissey & Jones," "Jones & Germany." He is a director of the Wichita Falls & Southern Railroad Company.

At Independence, Kansas, Miss Martha Byrnes became the bride of Mr. Jones. They have a daughter, Courtney Brown Jones, and the family residence is at 4501 Highland Drive, Dallas.

Mr. Jones is a thorough Mason, having taken both the Scottish and York Rite routes, as a Shriner, his membership is with the India Temple of Oklahoma City. He is also a member of the City Club (Dallas), Dallas Country Club and of the Dallas, the Texas and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce. His church affiliation is Presbyterian. A man of experience and success in the oil world, Mr. Jones and his company are making good in the three realms of operating, production and refining.

ULIUS A. GERMANY was born in Van Zandt County, Texas, in 1872. His father was a captain in the Confederate army from Mississippi, whose great-grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. His mother was also born in Van Zandt County and her father was one of the heroes of San Jacinto.

Mr. Germany was educated in Texas, having graduated in the class of '93 from Southwestern

University, admitted to the bar at Sweetwater in October, '93 and entered the active practice in '95, which he continued until the spring of 1918, when he began to devote his entire time to the interest of the Panhandle Refining Company, having charge of its legal department and taking active part in its executive affairs.

He was married to Miss Lula Black at Madisonville in '97. They have six children and reside at 3617 Turtle Creek Boulevard, Dallas. He is a Knight Templar and a Scottish Rite Mason and a member of Hella Temple Shrine at Dallas.

Associated with him in the oil business is Roy B. Jones, president; Thomas Morrissey, vice-president, and B. J. Shaw, superintendent of production of Panhandle Refining Company, with general offices in Dallas, and its refining plant at Wichita Falls.

The Panhandle Refining Company is one of the strongest so-called small companies in Texas, and produces oil in North Central Texas and Southern Oklahoma. Its plant has an operating capacity of 5,000 barrels per day, fully equipped with tank cars, boiler and machine shop, pipe line facilities reaching practically all of the pools in Wichita County. It has two casing head plants in Wichita County and is the largest producer of crude oil in Young County.

Mr. Germany is vice-president of the Western Refining Association and president of States Petroleum Products Co., of Kansas City.

JOHN C. SHAFFER, president of the Shaffer-Mankin Oil Company, with offices in the Magnolia Building in Dallas, has been a potent factor in the oil development of Texas and Oklahoma during the last several years and under his management, some of the best producers and some of the best paying properties have been developed.

The principal activities of the company during 1921 and 1922 are in the Duncan field in Oklahoma where they have a hundred acres of leases and have brought in a number of splendid producing wells. The Shaffer-Mankin Company have been exceedingly successful in their operation in the Duncan field and are extending their activities on their valuable leases. The company also has eight producing wells and thirty acres of leases in the Texhoma field in Wichita County. Mr. Shaffer, being an old experienced oil man, has charge of the active work in the field, while his associate, L. S. Mankin, secretary and treasurer of the company, has charge of the office in Dallas.

The Shaffer-Mankin Company have been active in the development in most of the producing oil districts in North Texas, including McCullough, Brown and Wichita counties, sharing with other oil men the successes and vicissitudes that have been prevalent among oil men in these fields, but as a whole, the company has been unusually lucky in their operations and have probably paid the largest percentage of dividends to their stockholders, than nearly any other independent oil company operating in the Texas and Oklahoma fields.

Mr. Shaffer comes naturally by his oil proclivities, having been born in the shadow of the oil derricks in the original Pennsylvania fields and reared in the oil atmosphere, his birthplace was New Castle, Pa., November 25, 1877. His father, W. A. Shaffer, was one of the earlier oil operators in Pennsylvania. Mr. Shaffer has been active in the Ohio, West Vir-



Roy B Jones.

ginia, Indiana and Alaska fields. In Alaska he directed the operations of the Idaho Oil & Gas Company. John C. Shaffer, following in the foot steps of his father, began his career in the oil business when a boy of sixteen years of age. For a time he was associated with his father and later for many years he was with R. C. Geck, prominent lumberman and oil operator in Oklahoma. He has worked in every capacity of the oil business, tool-dressing, drilling and superintendent, as well as buying and selling properties and is thoroughly proficient in all departments of oil development.

The marriage of Mr. Shaffer to Miss Margaret Reeves, daughter of Thomas H. Reeves, of Tulsa, took place at Tulsa in 1911. Mr. and Mrs. Shaffer maintain a residence in Duncan, where Mr. Shaffer can supervise the active operations in the fields adjacent. They, however, spend much of their time in Dallas and other sections of Texas where they have extensive interests.



HENRY EDWARD BRANDLI, well known oil man and general manager of the Crew-Levick Company and the Producers Refining Company, with offices on the eleventh floor of the W. T. Waggoner Building, came to Fort Worth in January, 1920, and assumed charge of the business of these two companies. The Crew-Levick Company operates in Kansas and Oklahoma and the Producers Refining Company in Texas. The companies are marketers and refiners of petroleum and petroleum products. A total of 225 people are employed in the two organizations; nearly 200 tank stations are operated, of these approximately 100 are in Texas, 75 in Oklahoma and 25 in Kansas.

Mr. Brandli began his business career in 1900 when he became connected with the Southwestern Missouri Light Company at Joplin, Missouri. Remaining with these people for four years, he then went to Elkhart, Indiana, where he was engaged in the electric light business until 1906. He then went to Ottumwa, Iowa, as superintendent of light, railway and power for H. M. Byllesby and Company, remaining there until 1912, and then going to Minot, North Dakota, as manager of the Consumers Power Company which was owned by the Byllesby interests. In 1913 he went with Henry L. Doherty and Company and was assigned to Mount Vernon, Illinois, as general manager of the Citizens Gas, Electric and Heating Company, remaining there until 1917. He then was made general manager for the Meridian Light and Railway Company at Meridian, Miss., continuing in that capacity until January, 1920, when he came to Fort Worth and assumed the management of the Crew-Levick and Producers Refining Company tank station division, both of which are Doherty companies.

Mr. Brandli is a native of Missouri and was born at Joplin, December 30, 1884. He is a son of Wm. J. and Bertha B. Brandli and was educated in the public and high schools of Joplin. On June 28, 1907, he was married at Ottumwa, Iowa, to Miss Mary Virginia White, daughter of William H. White, well known Ottumwa business man. They have two sons, John D. and Henry E., Jr.

Mr. Brandli is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Scottish Rite bodies and of Hamasa Temple Shrine at Meridian, Miss. He also is a member of the Rivercrest Country Club, the Fort Worth Club, the American Petroleum Institute, Independent Oil Men's Association, National Electric Light Asso-

ciation, National Commercial Gas Association and the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce.

A consistent and enthusiastic booster for Fort Worth, Mr. Brandli believes that by reason of its splendid railroad facilities, unlimited water supply and the boundless resources of its trade territory that it should become the largest city in the state.



B. BAGLEY, W. T. Waggoner Building, Fort Worth, is among the most progressive of Texas' oil operators as a directing official in several attractive companies; he is secretary, treasurer and trustee of the World Refining Company with a capital of \$500,000, and secretary and trustee of the Texas "7" Oil Company, with a capital of \$130,000. The Texas "7" Oil Company and the World Refining Company were organized March 15, 1919, and in November of 1920, respectively. Though they are every one recent organizations, they have fastly secured strong footing in the oil game having acquired already interest in four big wells, leases on 5,705 acres at the heart of each best oil territory, and own a 500 barrel refinery at Bridgeport, Texas. These interests are distributed as follows: The Texas "7" Oil Company has two wells on drill sites, Burkburnett, five acres in Wichita County, sixty-four acres in Comanche County, seventy-one acres in Erath County and 353 acres in Jack County, with officials other than Mr. Bagley, Elza T. Renfro, president; R. H. Moorman, vice-president; C. E. Scales, treasurer, and M. E. Linville, trustee; each one of the officials are trustees also. The World Refining Company's interests are as follows: 500 barrel refinery at Bridgeport, one-eighth of royalty owners' one-eighth interest in 161 acres in Stephens County, interest in well on a seven and a half acre tract in Eastland County, thirty-five acres in Wichita County, 1,280 acres in each Val Verde and Terrell counties, 1,281 acres in Kinney County, 640 acres in Brewster County and 653 acres in Culbertson County; officials are S. R. McCreery, president; Lawrence B. Brady, vice-president and attorney; W. A. Campbell and R. E. Coleman, trustees. H. B. Bagley, trustee, secretary and treasurer; C. C. Smythe, general manager, and Gordon A. Campbell, superintendent of the Bridgeport plant.

Mr. Bagley was born at Greenville, Miss., in 1886. His parents were Dr. W. M. and Mrs. J. A. Bagley. Mr. Bagley completed the school system of his home town and then Bingham College at Ashville, N. C. His first business was with Armour & Co., with whom he was associated for ten years; for the next six years he was with the N. K. Fairbanks Co., then in the army beginning as first lieutenant but becoming captain, stationed at Dayton, San Francisco and Little Rock, in two years service, and since January, 1919, he has been in the oil business exclusively.

In 1919, at San Antonio, Texas, Mr. Bagley married Miss Beatrice Mills; their residence is now at 1117 Hawthorne Street, Fort Worth, Texas. The church affiliation is Episcopal.

Mr. Bagley is a Scottish Rite Mason and a Shriner at the Moslah Temple. He is a member of the Anchor Blue Lodge No. 424. Though recently entering the oil business as compared with the pioneers, yet Mr. Bagley is a leader among the front rank men of the oil industry already, and each of the companies he is connected with as a responsible directing officer will have an attractive part in the development of this new but enriching business of the Lone Star State.



H. VERSCHOYLE, general agent of the National Surety Company of New York with offices in Great Southern Life Building, in addition to being at the head of one of the largest insurance agencies in the Southwest is interested in extensive holdings in the oil region. Mr. H. L. Puckett is associated with Mr. Verschoyle in this agency.

The Verschoyle Agency is the Texas representative of the National Surety Company and for some of the most widely known insurance and casualty companies among which are the Accident and Liability Department of the Aetna Life Insurance Company, the Automobile Insurance Company, the Aetna Casualty and Surety Company, the Minnesota Underwriters, the Westchester Fire Insurance Company, St. Paul Fire and Marine Company, the Columbia Insurance Company, the British Underwriters and the Fire and Marine Underwriters. The volume of business is indicated by the fact that the National Surety Company alone has 202 agencies in Texas. Twelve employees are used in the Dallas office and the premiums for the year 1920 amounted to \$250,000. Besides these interests Mr. Verschoyle is president of the Young Simmons Drilling Company and of the Anderson Drilling Company and is a member of the firms Munger & Verschoyle, Ferris & Seay, Verschoyle & Ferris; he is secretary of the Gladius Oil Company and partner in the K. M. A. Refining Co.

Mr. Verschoyle was born in Dallas, February 24, 1880. His father, Charles H. Verschoyle, was a prominent rancher, land owner and merchant of Tom Green County, Texas. His mother was Mary (Currie) Verschoyle. Mr. Verschoyle secured his primary education in the Public Schools of Dallas and at an early age took a position with the R. G. Dun & Co. with whom he remained for seven years. In 1897, when he was still only seventeen years old, he went with the Bradstreet Co. He was steadily promoted and when he left them after seven years he was chief clerk of the Dallas office. In 1905 he entered the insurance business with the Aetna Life Insurance Co. as an adjuster. Four years later he became a member of the firm Slaughter & Verschoyle with offices at Dallas and Oklahoma City. In 1912 he bought the Slaughter interest in the firm and changed the name to C. H. Verschoyle & Co. After five years he sold the general agency of the Aetna Company to the home office and has since represented them locally.

On July 12, 1904, Mr. Verschoyle was married to Miss Jennie Belle Terry of Dallas and to them seven children were born, Mattie Ellen, Leroy, Etta Mae, Charlie Belle, Rowe, Gloria and Hubert. Their home is at 4315 Live Oak Street, Dallas.

Mr. Verschoyle is a member of the City Club, the Auto Club, the Ad League, the Rotary Club, the Auto Country Club, Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Ass'n., President of the Insurance Federation of Texas and the Chamber of Commerce. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias and is vice-president of the Executive Board of the A. A. A.

He is a Democrat and a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Verschoyle's wide and varied interests have brought him into a place of prominence and his remarkable foresight has made him highly respected among his business associates.



HOS A. EDMONDS, prominent oil man and president and general manager of the Edmonds Oil and Refining Corporation, Dan Waggoner Building, came to Fort Worth from Oklahoma in August, 1918, and since that time has been actively identified with the oil interests of this section. His company now has two refineries—one operating in Fort Worth, which they built, and the other acquired through purchase at Burkburnett. The Fort Worth refinery was completed in June, 1920, and has a daily capacity of two thousand barrels. The Burkburnett plant has a capacity of one thousand barrels.

Mr. Edmonds is a native of Tennessee and was born at Dayton, September 21, 1882. His parents were G. W. and Barbara M. (Porter) Edmonds, who removed to Texas in 1892, locating at Ferris, and later removing to Oklahoma.

The early education of Mr. Edmonds was secured in the public schools of Texas and Tennessee and he later attended Ferris College.

From 1901 to 1904 he engaged in farming in Hunt County, Texas, and then entered the real estate and loan business in Oklahoma, continuing in this until 1910. In the latter year he became active in the oil industry in Oklahoma, operating in various fields of that state. Mr. Edmonds personally superintended the operation of the Waurika Oil Company's No. 1 well at Burkburnett, which per day. He later sold his interest in this company had an initial production of six thousand barrels but is still personally interested in production in Texas, Oklahoma and Louisiana. His company has some settled production and is drilling at Breckenridge and Burkburnett and also a wild-cat test near Eldorado, Mississippi.

On November 21, 1901, Mr. Edmonds was married to Miss Amanda Hibbitt, at Greenville, Texas. They have three children, Ruby V., Cline C. and Dale H., all attending school in Fort Worth.

Mr. Edmonds is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Guthrie, Oklahoma, Consistory and of Moslah Temple Shrine at Fort Worth. He is a member of the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce and a great believer in the future of Fort Worth by reason of its proximity to the Texas oil fields and splendid railroad facilities.



L. BROWNLEE is a native of Brookfield, Mo., born February 6, 1885, and educated in the schools of that town and at Central College, Fayette, Mo. His father, W. C. Brownlee was a contractor and farmer. He was married June 18, 1911, to Miss Madge Wright, of Kansas, and they have two children, Adele and Marilyn.

Mr. Brownlee was formerly engaged in the newspaper business in St. Louis, Kansas City, Wichita, Kansas; Sioux City, Iowa; and Oklahoma City, being night editor of the Oklahoman in the latter city. Leaving the newspaper business he went with the Federal Trust Company of Oklahoma City, in charge of their oil department, and first came to Texas in 1919, where he engaged in the oil business. He is a great booster for Texas, says it is an empire within itself, with enough resources of all kinds to make it independent of any other part of the country. Dallas, he declares, is already the best city in the Southwest and has a great future before it.



C. H. Henschoff



A. W. COOPER, oil operator, Fort Worth, Texas, drilled the discovery well in the Cooper field in McCulloch County, came to Fort Worth in 1918, moving here from Brownwood where he had been since the discovery of the now world famous gusher district in 1917. Prior to that time he had been in the oil game in Oklahoma and had drilled several successful wells.

In the spring of 1920 he drilled the discovery well in the new Cooper field in McCulloch County opening up a new shallow territory producing a high grade oil at a depth of 380 feet. The wells average in depth from 365 to 400 feet and he now has seven producing wells, all averaging ten barrels each per day of settled production. Mr. Cooper is associated in the ownership and development of this field with White Brothers of Brady, prominent ranchers and cattle men of West Texas. They have thirty thousand acres under lease and will continue drilling and developing the field. This territory is being tested for deep wells. In July, 1921, Mr. Cooper drilled in a well at Eldorado, opening up with a production of 7,000 barrels per day. Mr. Cooper is also interested in the development of the Mexia fields.

Mr. Cooper was born August 29, 1877, at Windsor, Missouri, a son of I. M. and L. E. (Douglas) Cooper. He was educated in the public schools of Windsor and at the Sedalia Business College at Sedalia, Missouri.

When nine years of age he began work for himself and upon the death of his father assumed the management of his farm and stock business. Carefully applying himself and studying every detail of the business, many of his stock were awarded prizes at the World's Fair at Chicago and Saint Louis.

In 1914 he entered the oil business in Oklahoma, drilling several wells there. He still has extensive interests in various Oklahoma fields.

On August 31, 1914, he was married at Chickasha, Oklahoma, to Mrs. Josephine Simpson. He has two children, Raymond E. and Mary L., by a former marriage. Mrs. Cooper also had two children, Vivian and Eolin by a former marriage.

Mr. Cooper is an active member of the Fort Worth Club, also the Chamber of Commerce and is vitally interested in anything that pertains to the city's welfare. He believes that Fort Worth has an unequaled future and that the oil development of Texas is in its infancy. Lying as it does at the gateway of Texas, he expects to see the city assume a commanding position in the commercial world of the Southwest.



S. F. M. CARRAGHER was for ten years a citizen of Dallas and a leader in the investment and oil business of Texas, particularly in the Northwest territory. A native of England, a follower of the British flag, with the late Lord Kitchener in Egypt in 1898-1899, with him in the Boer War of South Africa in 1899, and then a war correspondent for the various papers of Lord Northcliffe, Mr. Carragher came to America in interest of the oil business of the southern continent and Mexico first, thence to the Oklahoma fields and then opened business in the territory about Ranger, Desdemona, Eastland and other western oil centers. Throughout his activities in the Northwestern Fields, in his business in Oklahoma and other places, Dallas was headquarters, as being centrally located to all fields,

even the fields of Louisiana. For the same reason Dallas has become the home office of the biggest oil companies operating in the territories of Texas, Oklahoma and Louisiana, with branch offices over the territory.

Mr. Carragher was organizer of the Beaver Oil & Refining Co. and other companies, and president of the Carragher Co., Inc., with headquarters at 215-217 Southwestern Life Building.

Mr. Carragher was born at Yorkshire, England, on August 4, 1877. In 1898, upon completing his schooling, Mr. Carragher entered the military service of Britain under the lamented Kitchener with whom he served in Egypt and South Africa. In 1911, after a sojourn in South America and Mexico, Mr. Carragher located in Dallas. For ten years, until his recent removal to Chicago, he was a leader in Texas investments and oil production business.

On September 12, 1898, Miss Amy Dean became the bride of Mr. Carragher. Of this union seven children were born, Irene, Harry, May, now Mrs. Roy Jones of Wichita Falls; Amy, Kate and Margie, and Francis.

Mr. Carragher was a charter member of the Ad League and was also identified with the Chamber of Commerce and the Texas Chamber of Commerce.



D. B. KELLEY, superintendent of the refinery division of the American Refining Company of Wichita Falls, has been a resident of the city since 1917 and during all this time has been actively connected with the oil interests of this section. He is an expert refinery man and has worked his way up to his present position by persistent and conscientious efforts.

The American Refining Company is owned by the interests headed by W. M. Priddy, one of the best known oil men of West Texas. Mr. Priddy is president of the company and W. W. Silk, vice president. The refinery is located about a mile out from Wichita Falls on the Iowa Park road and occupies a tract of land comprising forty acres. It has a daily capacity of five thousand barrels of crude oil which is delivered through its own pipe lines reaching all the fields of Wichita County. The plant has a total of twenty employees and was completed and began operating on July 4th, 1919.

Mr. Kelley was born in the eastern part of Oklahoma in 1892, a son of J. D. and Martha (Moore) Kelley. His father is a well known oil man and is now connected with the Texas Company at Tulsa, Oklahoma.

After attending the public schools at Muskogee, Oklahoma, Mr. Kelley began work for the Sinclair Oil and Refining Company as a stillman. He came to Wichita Falls in 1917 and went with the Panhandle Oil and Refining Company in the same capacity, remaining there two years when he was made assistant superintendent of the American Refinery. He was given this position in March, 1919, and two years later was promoted to his present position as superintendent.

In September, 1912, Mr. Kelley was married at Muskogee to Miss Blanche Currey, a native of Pennsylvania. They have three children, Bernice, eight, Blanche six and Dorothy four. The family resides at 1310 North Fifth Street.

Mr. Kelley is a strong booster for Wichita Falls, predicting the city will have a population of 70,000 in 1930. He believes it is the best city in the Southwest for a young man.

BRECKENRIDGE S. WALKER, capitalist, banker and oil operator, Breckenridge, Texas, president of the First National Bank of Breckenridge, president of the Walker-Caldwell Producing Company of Breckenridge, president of the Walker-Caldwell Water Company of Breckenridge, has, during the last few years been a potent factor in the development of one of the most productive oil fields of America.

Long before the discovery of the Stephens County oil pools in February, 1920, Mr. Walker had occupied an honored and influential position in the financial and commercial life of the county and has taken an active interest in all enterprises which had for their purpose the civic or commercial progress of the city bearing his name.

On the discovery of oil in Stephens County in February, 1920, Mr. Walker, alert to the possibilities of this field rich with the vast deposits of the "liquid gold" took an active part in the development of this resource. He, with his associate, C. M. Caldwell, organized the Walker-Caldwell Producing Company, which company has had so important a part in the development of the Stephens County oil fields.

Mr. Walker, through his interest in the Walker-Caldwell Producing Company, and his own personal holdings, is interested in probably over five hundred producing oil wells and several thousand acres of leases in Stephens County. The Walker-Caldwell Producing Company is capitalized at \$1,500,000; it is the largest independent oil company operating in the Stephens County fields. During the year 1921, when so many large operators met with financial difficulties the Walker-Caldwell Producing Company paid 40 per cent dividends to their stockholders, and met the first of January, 1922, with a good bank account and entirely out of debt and a handsome steady income.

When the city of Breckenridge grew until the water supply became inadequate for the city's needs, Mr. Walker and his associate, Mr. Caldwell, met this menace to the citizens by building one of the finest water systems of Texas at a cost of over a million dollars, financed entirely by these two gentlemen, bringing an adequate supply of water from the Brazos River, a distance of ten miles. This water system was built and paid for in full without bonding the system for a single dollar.

Mr. Walker has been associated with the First National Bank since 1906, and has been president of that institution since 1908. When he first became connected with the bank it had a capital of \$40,000 with deposits of \$150,000. Today the bank has a capital of \$200,000 with 150,000 surplus and deposits of over \$5,000,000. The bank is housed in a new building built at a cost of \$300,000 that would do credit to any metropolitan city. This bank is one of the strongest financial institutions in Northwest Texas.

Mr. Walker is a director of the First National Bank of Fort Worth, the American Exchange Bank of Dallas, the Wichita & Southern Railway Company and a number of other corporations.

Breckenridge Walker is a native of Stephens County, born in the city that bears his name, November 19, 1876. His father, Judge E. L. Walker, a pioneer stockman, was the first judge of Stephens County which position he held for twelve years. He came to Stephens County in 1856 from Kentucky, at

the age of 14, being a native of the Blue Grass State. His mother was formerly Miss Lena Yancy, born in Mississippi, coming to Texas in the early sixties. He was educated in the public schools of Texas. He first engaged in the livery business. Following this he was for 10 years in the mercantile business at Breckenridge. In 1906 he began his banking career with the First National Bank and two years later was elected to the presidency of that institution which has grown and prospered under his management since that time.

In 1898 Mr. Walker was united in marriage to Miss Alice Davis of Breckenridge. Miss Davis was a native of Kaufman County but came with her parents to Breckenridge at the age of twelve. They have three daughters, Gladys, Pansy, now Mrs. R. W. Raney, of Breckenridge, and Joe Alice. The Walkers maintain a residence at 1433 Pennsylvania Avenue, Fort Worth, where they spend a portion of their time, but also have a beautiful residence in Breckenridge which they claim as their home.

Mr. Walker holds membership in the Fort Worth Club, River Crest Country Club of Fort Worth, the Masonic Fraternity of Breckenridge. The Walkers are members of the Christian Church of Breckenridge.

Although at the zenith of his business career, Mr. Walker has already an enviable place in the records of the builders of West Texas.

GH. BROWN, independent oil operator and organizer of the Brown Syndicate, a corporation composed of himself, his three sons, H. C., E. K. and G. F., and his son-in-law, F. M. Scott, district and county attorney of Harrison county, Texas, came to Dallas in February, 1919, from Jefferson, Texas, where he had resided for thirty-six years engaged in the lumber and mining business. It is Mr. Brown's purpose to acquire oil lands, leases, production, farm lands and other real estate, and the operations of the Brown Syndicate will be carried on at Shreveport, La. and Marshall and Dallas, Texas. At Shreveport, his sons, H. C. and E. K. will be in charge of the company's business there; in Marshall, Texas, Mr. Scott, his son-in-law, will have charge, and in Dallas Mr. Brown and his son, G. W., will have charge.

Mr. Brown has spent a great many years in the iron mining business, starting in Ohio where he worked in an iron furnace for seven years, first going over cinders in his bare feet gathering scrap iron. He spent twelve years mining iron and coal in Ohio, and when he was 19 years old he moved to Tennessee, where he was timekeeper, storekeeper and finally superintendent in a big iron furnace. He remained in Tennessee 11 years and then came to Texas, where he became superintendent of a pig iron plant seven miles east of Jefferson. Quitting the mining business he engaged in the lumber business and followed it in Jefferson for thirty years, his last connection being with the Brown Lumber Company. He was always prominently identified with the growth of Jefferson, being a county commissioner, city alderman and for fourteen years a trustee and president of the school board.

Mr. Brown was born in Armstrong county, Penn., January 16, 1854, and moved with his parents to Ohio when he was four years old, and his education was acquired in the schools of that State. He was married December 15, 1885, to Miss Daisy D. Welch, a native of Texas, and besides the three sons already



B. Swartz

mentioned in this sketch they have two daughters, Mrs. Elwilda Brown Scott of Marshall, Texas, and Miss Mary Frances Brown. He joined Hella Temple Shrine in Dallas and then became a charter member of the Shreveport, La., Shrine. He is identified with the Commandery in Marshall, Texas.

Mr. Brown has been in Texas many years and has seen a great deal of its development. He visited Dallas thirty-five years ago, when it was a mere village, and he says that Texas and Dallas are just now getting started. He predicts a wonderful future for both city and state.



C. STEARNS, well known oil man, attorney at law and manager of the Southwestern land department of the Transcontinental Oil Company, 1605 W. T. Waggoner Building, came to Fort Worth from Comanche, Texas, on September 1, 1920, when the offices of his company were removed here. Mr. Stearns has been connected with the land and legal department of the Transcontinental since 1919 and was made manager of the department when the Fort Worth offices were opened in September.

A native of Pennsylvania, Mr. Stearns was born at Corry, November 16, 1889. His parents were Wm. and Orsavia Stearns, both members of well known Pennsylvania families.

After completing his high school studies at Corry, Mr. Stearns attended Eastman College, graduating there in 1907. He then entered the service of the United States Brake Shoe Corporation and remained with this concern until September, 1910, when he engaged in some mining operations in Nevada and also in the practice of law, until 1915. From 1915 to 1917 he was with the Penn-Mex Fuel Company, a Standard Oil subsidiary, as attorney and assistant superintendent of the land department, at Tampico, Mexico. He then entered the United States army and was with the 374th Aero Squadron, being stationed in England and France and discharged in 1919. Since his discharge from the army Mr. Stearns has been connected with the Transcontinental Oil Company.

On September 17, 1917, Mr. Stearns was married at Santa Rosa, California, to Miss Irene Hamlyn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Hamlyn, the former a well known mining man of that state. They have one son, Robert Kenley Stearns.

Mr. Stearns is a Mason and a member of the American Legion.



WILLIAM RICHARD SPANN, prominent oil operator and president of the Montrose Oil and Refining Company, ninth floor of the W. T. Waggoner Building, came to Fort Worth from Shreveport, Louisiana, in February, 1918, and has already come to be regarded as one of the city's highly successful business men. His company is a subsidiary of the Invincible Oil Corporation of New York, regarded as one of the strongest of the independent group of producing and refining companies.

The refinery owned and operated by the Montrose Oil and Refining Company in North Fort Worth, was constructed in September, 1919, and has been in constant operation ever since. It has a daily capacity of 4,000 barrels and manufactures a high grade of gasoline, kerosene and kindred products. A total of 135 people are employed in the organization. The Montrose Oil & Refining Company has

its own production aggregating about 7,000 barrels of crude oil daily in the North and West Texas fields and has a great deal of selected, proven acreage which is being developed. The company owns some very choice leases in Eastland and Stephens County and in Oklahoma.

Mr. Spann was born at Fairview, Louisiana, December 7, 1874, a son of E. M. and Janette (Craig) Spann. He was educated in the Fairview public schools and at the Mississippi College. Soon after leaving school he engaged in business for himself and from 1893 to 1912 was engaged in the operation of various cotton seed oil mills at different points in Louisiana and Mississippi. In 1912 he entered the petroleum business at Shreveport and organized the Central Oil and Gasoline Company, a producing and refining company, and remained with this organization until removing to Fort Worth. In the organization of the Montrose Company he was associated with E. R. Ratcliff, president of the Invincible Oil Corporation, and E. H. Ratcliff.

Mr. Spann is a consistent booster for Fort Worth and regards the city as the logical center of the oil business in Texas. He was married December 7, 1905, to Miss Cornelia Montgomery, daughter of Geo. W. Montgomery, a well known Louisiana planter and for several years state senator. They have three children, Rosa, Will and Howard.

Mr. Spann is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Shrine and of the Elks and Fort Worth Club. He also is a member of the Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association and the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce.



T. PITTMAN, of Dallas, has for the past seven years been actively identified with the business interests of this city. He has become an enthusiastic booster of Texas and Dallas and believes that this section of the United States has entered upon a period of increased prosperity and development.

Mr. Pittman was born in Giles County, Tennessee, in 1875, son of G. W. Pittman, a merchant who moved to Texas in 1888 and located in Bryan, Texas, then later lived in Waco and Gatesville and finally moved to Tulsa, Oklahoma, where he died in 1908. Mr. Pittman was educated in the public schools at Waco and Gatesville. After leaving school he was in the telephone business for eight years, organizing and operating over Texas. He then entered public utility work which he followed six years until he entered the oil business—operating around San Antonio where for two years he drilled and produced much oil. In 1915 he came to Dallas to enter the tire and accessory business on a small scale as a factory agent. Seeing the large possibilities for such a business, however, he soon began to expand until his organization, the Pittman Rubber Company was one of the largest of its kind in the Southwest. Soon after the discovery of oil in the Mexia district, Mr. Pittman transferred his business interests to that section, becoming especially interested in Currie.

Mr. Pittman was married to Miss Claire Manning in Lufkin in 1894. They have two sons; William Manning, and Eugene Pittman. They make their home at 2603 Fairmount Street.

Mr. Pittman is a Mason and K. of P. and a member of the Dallas Automobile Club and the Chamber of Commerce and Manufacturers Association.



BEN ROSS, engineer, oil operator and vice-president and general manager of the Plateau Oil Company, 602 Dan Waggoner building, came to Fort Worth in February, 1919, from Pittsburg, Pennsylvania and Denver, Col., soon began drilling oil wells in the North Texas and West Texas oil fields. His previous experience in this line in other fields and proven ability and facilities for handling big jobs secured for him many valuable oil properties and in May, 1920, he organized the Plateau Oil Company and became vice-president and general manager of the concern.

The Plateau Oil Company is a drilling company with large holdings producing in Stephens, Eastland and several other counties in Texas. The company has 6750 barrels production per day and employs 125 men in the entire organization. Mr. Ross personally is also largely interested in oil development in Wyoming where he individually owns four hundred barrels daily production. He is drilling four wells of his own in Texas and is expecting good producers.

Mr. Ross is a native of Colorado and was born at Silverton February 5, 1879. He is the son of Jacob and Fannie (Lindsey) Ross, both of whom were members of well known Pennsylvania families. He was educated in the public and private schools of Colorado and after completing his academic studies he took a special course in engineering. Upon completing his studies he became identified with various companies as engineer and participated in the engineering work of several pretentious undertakings.

In 1907 he became engaged in the oil industry and identified with several successful western corporations and operated individually in Kentucky, Wyoming, Pennsylvania, Mexico, South America and other places. His efforts have been very successful and he now has large interests in Colorado and elsewhere.

Mr. Ross was married March 3, 1909, to Miss Helene Harry of Atlanta, Illinois, member of a prominent family of that state. They reside at 106 Penn Court, Ft. Worth.

Mr. Ross is a member of the Rivercrest Country Club, Ft. Worth, Club, the Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association and the American Petroleum Institute.



W. BEARD, North Texas manager for the Pierce Oil Corporation, W. T. Waggoner Building, came to Fort Worth from San Antonio in 1913 in the capacity of assistant manager of the sales department and in 1919 was promoted to his present position. He has been with the Pierce organization since he was seventeen years of age, starting in the sales department and remaining there continuously.

The territory under the direct management of Mr. Beard consists of about one hundred North Texas counties and the department under his control numbers approximately two hundred people in the organization. Gasoline, kerosene and other refined oil products are supplied to the trade in this territory from the large refinery of the Pierce Oil Corporation in Fort Worth.

A native Texan. Mr. Beard was born at Austin, March 6, 1886. His father was J. W. Beard, also a native Texan and for many years a well known farmer and stockman of Austin. His mother was formerly Miss Mary J. Glenn, member of a well known Texas family.

After attending the Austin public schools, young Beard decided to enter the commercial world and selected the sales department of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company as the scene of his first efforts. His success in his chosen efforts is best attested by the fact that he has remained with this same company continuously for sixteen years. When the company was reorganized as the Pierce Oil Corporation, he continued with them.

He was first stationed at Austin and later at San Antonio and in 1913 came to Fort Worth. He is an earnest and sincere booster for Fort Worth and believes that with its splendid transportation facilities it is the logical center of the oil industry in Texas. Mr. Beard also declares that now the oil fever incident to the discovery of the justly famous West Texas fields, is settling down and that from now on the industry will be a practical, honest business and not so fraught with speculative features as it has been in the past.

On October 1, 1907, Mr. Beard was married at Austin to Miss Elsie Rutledge, a native Texan and daughter of J. W. Rutledge, well known business man at Austin. They have four children, Blanton, Elizabeth, Winifred and Dick W., Jr.



HERBERT DIXON McCracken, vice-president and general manager of the United Producers Pipe Line Company, 16th floor W. T. Waggoner Building, has had a vast experience in almost every detail of the oil business. He came to Fort Worth from Tampico, Mexico, in 1919 and has been in charge of the operations of the United Producers since that time.

The company is a common carrier under the Texas laws and the regulations of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Its lines for the transportation of oil extend from Fort Worth to Desdemona, Ranger and Leeray. The organization has a total of approximately 250 employees.

A native of Pennsylvania, Mr. McCracken was born at Franklin, September 26, 1869. His parents were James and Rachel (Mawhinney) McCracken, both members of well known Pennsylvania families. His father was prominent in the iron ore industry of Pennsylvania for many years.

Educated in the public schools and the high school of Franklin, Mr. McCracken first entered the railroad business at which he worked from 1890 to 1892. He then entered the oil business, working first for the Indiana Pipe Line Company, a Standard Oil subsidiary, as telegraph operator. He later went with the Prairie Oil and Gas Company, another Standard organization, as superintendent of construction and was with the Ohio Oil Company in the same capacity and as division superintendent. He went to Mexico with the Penn-Mex Fuel Company as superintendent of their marine department and then with the Transcontinental Oil Company in their land department. His extensive knowledge of the intricacies of the oil business has been reflected in the success achieved by the United Producers Pipe Line Company under his management.

Mr. McCracken was married at Carrollton, Missouri, October 28, 1908, to Miss Eleanor Rea, daughter of J. H. Rea, well known Missouri stockman. He is a Mason, a member of Calumet Commandery and of the Medina Temple Shrine at Chicago. He is a member of the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce and soon after coming here became one of the city's most enthusiastic boosters.



J. O. Ross



C. KINGSBRY well known oil man and attorney, president and general manager of the Consolidated Producers and Refiners Company, came to Fort Worth from Lexington, Kentucky, January 1, 1919, and immediately became interested in the Texas oil fields. His company, which is capitalized at two and a half million dollars with outstanding capitalization of one million three hundred thousand dollars, has a refinery at Tiffin, two and one half miles northeast from Ranger on the T. & P. R. R. The plant was erected on the unit plan and the initial capacity is three thousand barrels per day. It is expected to extend the refinery and increase its capacity to five thousand barrels per day in the near future.

The company owns about ten thousand acres of well selected leases, some of which are in proven territory and some in semi-proven but very promising localities. They have some settled production now and expect soon to begin a drilling campaign in Stephens County where the company owns some highly promising acreage.

Mr. Kingsbury was born at Olney, Illinois, April 15, 1874, a son of H. H. and Josephine McGiffin Kingsbury. He was educated in the public schools and the Olney high school and attended the Orchard City Business College, later matriculating at the Chicago College of Law where he graduated with the degree of bachelor of laws in 1897.

He was admitted to the bar in February, 1897, and practiced law in Chicago until 1912, doing principally corporation practice. In 1912 he removed to Denver, Colorado, was admitted to the bar there and practiced until 1918. During this time he was interested in the oil business in Colorado and also in Oklahoma, Wyoming and Kentucky.

On April 30, 1899, Mr. Kingsbury was married to Miss Marie K. Laird, of Ashley, Illinois. They have two children, Margaret and Iris.

Mr. Kingsbury is a member of the Rivercrest Country Club and the Kiwanis Club and of the Chamber of Commerce. He is keenly interested in the development of Fort Worth and predicts that owing to its splendid railroad facilities and many natural advantages it will become the largest city in Texas.



GEORGE WHITMORE MERRILL, 39½ Jennings Avenue, Ok-in Building, Fort Worth, as president and general manager of the Ok-in Oil & Refining Company, is the head of one of the biggest concerns of its type in the Lone Star State. In July of 1919 the organization was effected, under a declaration of trust, and is a common law organization. The capital stock is \$1,000,000 and the chief business of the company is refining crude oil into finished products, gasoline, kerosene, etc. Already a complete refinery with a 2,000 barrel daily capacity, with loading racks, is owned at Yale, Okla. The company is now clearing a site in Fort Worth with 36 acres adjacent to the Magnolia and the Pierce-Fordyce refineries in what is known as the "Refining Zone." This site has already been completed and spur tracking laid, so that construction work of the plant will start at once. 11,000 acres of the best proven fields of Texas oil territory, scattered through twenty counties, are owned by this company. They will manufacture "Long Horn Products" which will be distributed through their own filling stations, all of which are now being planned for erection. The phase of the oil business the Ok-in Oil & Refining

Company will specialize in is a leader in the industry; as sure as oil is brought in in any part of the state, it will have to be converted into usable products before it is purchased by a consumer. Thousands are busy in the producing business, and the wells already brought in have put Texas near the first of oil producing states. But Texas' producing is hardly started yet; her immense oil territories themselves as large in area as many states combined, will be Uncle Sam's chief oil supply. The Ok-in Oil & Refining Company was organized with a view to a business of magnitude; its leases and its site are all chosen with this in view, together with keeping down its costs of trackage and pipe line connections. Its leases have more than doubled and two-thirds of its stock is sold in Texas.

Mr. Merrill was born at South Northwalk, Conn., July 18, 1872. His parents are Capt. Wm. S. Merrill, who is in the European oyster business and enjoys the distinction of being the first man to ship a barrel of oysters to Europe, and Mary Ann Merrill. The high school of his home town and business colleges of New York City gave Mr. Merrill his education. For many years Mr. Merrill served as the southwestern agent for a large steel concern dealing in bank safes, etc. But for the last ten years Mr. Merrill has been a leader in the oil business, has experience in manufacturing of oil products, refinery management, and is acquainted with every phase of the business from "spudding in" to the sale of the final product. He came to Texas from Tulsa, Oklahoma, in 1918.

Mr. Merrill's bride was Miss Lula A. Cronbe, of New York City. Their residence is now at 1919 Hemphill Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

Mr. Merrill is a Mason with membership in the Julian Fields Blue Lodge. He holds membership in the Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Association. He frankly says he believes Texas is the greatest state in the Union for opportunity and wishes he had come here many years ago. Mr. Merrill is a man of big business, his company is one of big business, both are permanent, and will have a place of growing magnitude in the Lone Star State.



EDWIN REA COSBY, oil operator, came to Fort Worth from Eastland, Texas, in October, 1918, and since that time has been active in this line, developing oil properties in the various oil fields of North Central and Northwest Texas. The discovery of oil in Mexia caused new opportunities for the experienced oil man. Mr. Cosby was among the first to operate in Mexia and environs and will likely be as successful here as he has been in the other oil sections of Texas.

Mr. Cosby was born at Rogers, in Bell County, April 4, 1885, a son of E. B. and Martha (McKinney) Cosby. His father was a well known merchant and rancher at Rogers, coming there from Alabama soon after the close of the Civil War. He was educated in the public schools and at the high school at Abilene, later attending Simmons College and the Metropolitan Business College where he graduated in 1903. He was married July 5, 1904, to Miss Lucia Smith of Abilene. They have two children, Estella Barbara and Edwin Hugh.

After finishing school Mr. Cosby was employed at various places by the Wells-Fargo Express Company and in 1907 became agent for the company at Whitesboro. While at Whitesboro he became connected with a life insurance company and in one

month produced \$85,000 of business. After working for a while as general agent for the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company he went back with the express company. In 1910 he was associated in the organization of the Prudential Life Insurance Company at San Antonio and from 1910 to 1912 engaged in the real estate business there. In 1912 he went to Calvert as agent for the express company and later was transferred to Navasota and Marshall, returning to Hamlin in 1914 and engaging in the ginning business. He added to his cotton gin there until it became the largest in West Texas. In February, 1918, he engaged in the oil lease brokerage business at Eastland and from that time on has been actively connected with the oil interests of Texas.

Mr. Cosby is a member of the Masonic Lodge at Eastland and of the Knights of Pythias at Hamlin. He also is a member of the Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association and of the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce. His church affiliation is with the Central Methodist Church.



M. RICHARDSON, president and general manager of the G. M. Richardson Oil Company, 616-619 W. T. Waggoner Building, came to Fort Worth from Wichita, Kansas, in June, 1919, and organized the Richardson Oil Company taking over the holdings of the L. K. Johnson Syndicate, Twin Dome Syndicate and the Industrial Drilling Company. His company has a total capitalization of one million dollars with holdings in various fields of North, West and Central Texas. The company now has two hundred barrels daily production and is drilling in the Breckenridge and Corsicana fields. Three wells are being drilled by the company and Mr. Richardson is personally drilling on a lease in the Corsicana territory. The organization totals twenty-five people.

Mr. Richardson was born in Washington County, Arkansas, August 1, 1888, a son of G. M. and Virginia (Knott) Richardson. His early life was spent on the farm of his father in Washington County and he was given a liberal education in the best schools of Hutchinson, Kansas.

After completing his studies Mr. Richardson became connected with the Western Newspaper Union. He was in the press department of the company at Kansas City and Wichita, Kansas, for two years and then was made manager of the branch house at Wichita. In 1909 he went with the Industrial Lumber Company of Elizabeth, Louisiana, as salesman and then had charge of the sales force of the company in Oklahoma, Kansas, Texas and Missouri. In addition to his oil and other interests, Mr. Richardson continues to look after the sales of this company in Texas.

Besides his oil company, Mr. Richardson is president of the Richardson Lumber Company which operates a retail yard at Rising Star and is also president of the Service Lumber Company operating a yard at Grandfield, Oklahoma.

On November 26, 1910, Mr. Richardson was married to Miss Aneita Smith, daughter of O. N. Smith, well known lumberman and potentate of the Wichita, Kansas, Shrine. They have one child, Elizabeth Ann.

Mr. Richardson is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of Wichita, Kansas, Consistory and of the Midian Temple Shrine at Wichita. He is also affiliated with various clubs in Kansas City and Wichita, Kansas.

Fort Worth has a fine future and is destined to be a great city, Mr. Richardson declares, and he concludes with the statement that it is the best city he has ever lived in.



D. COLLETT, 909 Throckmorton Street, well known business man and member of the firm of O'Keefe and Collett, independent oil operators, came to Fort Worth from Austin, Texas, in 1889 and for twenty-one years has been actively identified with commercial and civic affairs of the Panther City. A man of splendid personality and vast business experience, Mr. Collett has done much for the upbuilding of Fort Worth and has been largely instrumental in attracting outside capital seeking investments in this section.

A native Texan, Mr. Collett was born at Galveston, March 10, 1869. His parents were J. H. and Eliza (Davis) Collett, pioneer residents of Texas who came to this state in 1849, settling in Freestone County in the days when large portions of the state, now highly developed, were little more than a wilderness. His father was for many years engaged in the land business and also in mercantile lines.

Mr. Collett received his education in the public schools and at the Austin high school where he graduated in 1884. After finishing school he engaged in business with his father until 1889 when he came to Fort Worth. He was first identified here with the Belcher Land and Mortgage Company as assistant secretary, continuing with this company until 1901 when he engaged in the insurance business, handling fire and liability lines under the firm name of Collett and Seibold, formerly Harris, Collett and Swayne. In 1915 he entered the oil business and has remained in it ever since, devoting his activities to the leasing and selling of productive oil lands. He has never organized or promoted an oil company. His leases are located at Ranger, Strawn and other portions of the West Texas field.

Mr. Collett was married at Fort Worth in 1902 to Miss Marie Anderson, daughter of E. J. Anderson who was in business in Fort Worth for many years. They have one son, J. D., Jr., 11 years of age.

Mr. Collett is a director of the Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association, vice-president of the Fort Worth Club and a member and one of the organizers of the Rivercrest Country Club. He also is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and an active Fort Worth booster, believing that the city has an exceptionally bright future and one based on a solid foundation of realism and not speculation.



H. McBRAYER, manager of the Texas division of the Producers and Refiners Corporation, Dan Waggoner Building, Fort Worth, has been a Texan since 1915 when he gave up his law practice in Shelbyville, Kentucky, and made his start in Texas oil.

He was born in Lawrenceburg, Kentucky, March 27, 1888, but his parents removed later to Shelbyville where he attended the high school. His preparatory course was completed at the Kentucky Military Institute where he was graduated in 1908. He continued his education at Cumberland University and there secured the degree of bachelor of laws in 1913. In the same year, on September 16th, he was married to Miss Ethel McClure, daughter of F. M. McClure a well known Kentucky business man, and remained in Shelbyville practicing law until 1915.

Although it meant that he must sacrifice the practice of his chosen profession, he took advantage of



G M Richardson

an opportunity at this time to come to Texas. His first work in the new oil state was in the auditing department of the Producers Oil Company at Houston. Here he worked securing his first knowledge of the petroleum game, until April, 1919. For a short time following this first period of training, he was associated with the Humble Oil and Refining Company at Fort Worth. Later, from June, 1919, until March, 1920, he was actively engaged as secretary of the Eclipse Oil Company; then he was made manager of the Texas division of the Producers and Refiners Corporation although he continued to retain his title as secretary of the former company.

The Producers & Refiners Corporation controls the Pan American Refinery. This plant covers an area of 71 acres of ground, it has 20 tons pressure stills, seven fire stills and two steam stills, with a total capacity of 10,000 barrels. It handles from 4,000 to 6,500 barrels of crude per day when running full time. The storage capacity of both crude and refined is 400,000 barrels.

The products are gasoline, naphtha, distillate, kerosene, gas oil, cylinder stocks and fuel oil. The Blackwell refinery has 3,000 barrel charging capacity and can handle 2,000 barrels crude per day. The company has valuable producing properties in Oklahoma and Wyoming. It also has about 25,000 acres of leases and considerable production in the North Texas oil fields.

Mr. McBrayer has become a loyal citizen of Fort Worth and is enthusiastic over the facilities which it offers big business. He is attracted by its significance as a center for the live stock industry, its convenience as a railroad center and distributing point for wholesalers and manufacturers, as well as other features which make it peculiarly well suited for his own business.

His acquaintance among oil men and business men generally in Texas has a wide scope. He is a member of the Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association, the Delta Sigma Phi (a college fraternity), and the Masonic Lodge.



LINDLEY G. COLEMAN, W. T. Waggoner Building, manager North Texas Division of the Empire Gas and Fuel Company, which occupies the twelfth and thirteenth floors of Fort Worth's principal skyscraper, came to the Panther City June 1, 1920, from Bartlesville, Oklahoma, and assumed charge of the North Texas business for this large concern which is controlled by Henry L. Doherty and Company with principal offices at No. 60 Wall Street, New York City. Mr. Coleman has been with various companies controlled by the Doherty interests since 1906.

The Empire Gas and Fuel Company has extensive holdings in the North and Central West Texas oil fields and has a daily production of one thousand barrels of crude oil in this territory with several additional wells now being drilled. The organization has a total of two hundred employees and is regarded as one of the most substantial concerns operating in the Texas fields.

A native of Missouri, Mr. Coleman was born at Saint Louis, September 5, 1882, his parents being Dr. R. G. and Mary Coleman. After attending the public schools and graduating at the Saint Louis high school in 1902, Mr. Coleman attended the University of Missouri and graduated there with the degree of bachelor of science in 1906, his major study being electrical engineering. Following his

graduation Mr. Coleman became connected with Henry L. Doherty and Company and was stationed at Denver, Colorado, from 1906 to 1908. He was then transferred to Massillon, Ohio, and remained there until 1909 when he went to the New York office of the company where he was engaged in special work until February, 1910, and then went to Meridian, Mississippi, where he remained two years. From 1912 to 1914 he was stationed at Bartlesville, Oklahoma, and in 1914 he returned to the New York office and remained there until 1919 when he again came to Bartlesville and then was made manager of the Fort Worth office which controls the company's activities in North Texas. Mr. Coleman is a director in several of the Henry L. Doherty companies.

On June 2, 1913, Mr. Coleman was married at Saint Joseph, Missouri, to Miss Maude Van Houten, of Topeka, Kansas. They have one child, Elizabeth.

Mr. Coleman is a Knight Templar, Mason, a member of Cyrene Commandery at Meridian, Miss., a member of the Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association, the American Petroleum Institute, Natural Gas Association.



R. BARTON, prominent real estate and oil man, formerly president and general manager and now a director of the Central Texas Producers Corporation, came to Fort Worth from Bertram, in Burnett County, Texas, in July, 1919, and on July 16th organized his company under the name of Central Texas Producers Association, with a capital stock of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The business of the company grew so that in August, 1920, the capitalization was increased to one million dollars and the company chartered as a corporation.

The company operates extensively in oil throughout North Central Texas, having oil interests in about 25 counties. Altogether the company has approximately twenty thousand acres under lease.

Mr. Barton is a native of Texas and was born at Burney County, February 1, 1883. His parents were Early and Mattie Lee (Newton) Barton, pioneers in that part of Texas and for many years one of the best known families in Central Texas. After studying in the public schools and the Bertram high school, where he graduated in 1904, Mr. Barton followed stock farming, cotting ginning and the handling of grain and cotton seed products, and later dealt extensively in real estate. In 1913 he entered the oil business, operating in the Thrall field, and in 1919 also did some drilling there. He still conducts his real estate office at Bertram and is farming five hundred acres of land in Burnett and Williamson counties.

On March 29, 1905, Mr. Barton was married at Lampasas, Texas, to Miss Mattie Lee, daughter of J. W. Lee, a well known school teacher of Travis County. They have two children, Augusta Pearl, aged thirteen years, and Mattie Lee, six.

Mr. Barton has been very successful in his business ventures and is a typical example of the self-made man. He is very optimistic regarding the future outlook for Fort Worth and is a consistent booster for the city, calling attention to its splendid railroad facilities, unlimited water supply and various other advantages which it enjoys.

Mr. Barton is a member of the Knights of Pythias and Woodmen of the World at Bertram.

REECE S. ALLEN, partner in the firm of Kemp, Munger & Allen, Wichita Falls, is one of Texas' biggest oil men. No Texan perhaps has greater holdings than does he, and with it all Mr. Allen is active; he is a leader among leaders. Associated with him in official capacity are J. A. Kemp, S. I. Munger and H. M. Munger. They operate in the Kemp-Munger-Allen field and at Electra. Mr. Allen owns a refinery at Amarillo, Texas, has several hundred oil wells in this state, and personally owns thousands of acres in the old fields. He is a director of the Wichita Falls & Southern R. R., director of the First National Bank and of several oil companies.

Mr. Allen is a native of Missouri. He was born at Sedalia, on November 25, 1872. Charles and Selia Wethers Allen were his parents. In 1900 they yielded to the call of the Lone Star State and came to Houston, Texas. Missouri had educated Mr. Allen, Texas was the beginning of his business career. From 1900 until 1905, he was in the oil business at Beaumont. In 1905 he came to Electra to go into the ranching business, both as farmer and cattleman. He bought 40,000 acres at Electra and 15,000 acres in Wichita, Wilbarger and Clay counties, besides other holdings. When oil was discovered across a narrow road from his property in 1910, Mr. Allen, who had been in the oil business prior to his ranching interests, began his present day big oil activities in 1911. After selling off immense tracts, Mr. Allen still owns 1,000 acres in the heart of the oil country which is prolific in its yield of wells, besides 15,000 acres he has not yet developed.

Mr. Allen is also interested in cattle ranches in Northwest Texas and has herds of registered Herefords.

In 1898, at Makane, Missouri, Mr. Allen married Miss Jennie Lee Ferguson. They have a son, De-course Allen, now attending Cornell University, and the family residence is at Electra. Mr. Allen is a thirty-second degree Mason of Dallas Consistory, a Shriner of the Maskat Temple, a member of the B. P. O. E., the Wichita Club, Chamber of Commerce, the Houston Club, the Dallas Athletic Club, and by church affiliation he is a Methodist. He is really one of Texas' biggest oil men and his interests will continue as a leading factor in oil development for generations to come.

MAJOR HENRY P. MANSFIELD, Morgan Building, Wichita Falls, oil operator, as one who has been in the oil business for twenty years, at Spindle Top, Southern Texas and the Wichita fields, is rich in experience in his industry, knows the businesses thoroughly and is active among those who are doing big things in the Panhandle district.

Mr. Mansfield is a Virginian; he was born at Richmond, on May 14, 1866. His parents were Edward S. Mansfield and Mary Elizabeth Baker Mansfield, of the oldest Virginian aristocracy. Mr. Mansfield still owns the old home plantation given to his family by the King of England at the Jamestown settlement. He has the very best education his state can give one, from the Madison Academy near Orange, Virginia, through the University of Virginia in special training. In 1886 he came to Fort Worth, Texas, and worked for Jones, Haynes & Company, construction firm, for Mr. Mansfield began as a civil engineer. For three years he was

in Fort Worth, then went to Trinidad, Colo., for his company where he remained for four years. Here he did constructive engineering work. In 1893 he located at Houston, Texas, followed engineering, built a large irrigation plant, two lumber mills, organized and built the Houston Land & Irrigation Company. He was consulting engineer for the Sheldon Canal Company, for the Trinity Irrigation Company, and also did railroad work. In 1900, while he had his big irrigation farm of 11,600 acres, a rice plantation, he became interested in oil and accordingly began his oil career at Spindle Top in 1901. Until 1917 he followed the oil business, principally in buying and selling leases as well as production. At present he holds extensive leases in Liberty County as well as in Wichita County, and is drilling a well in Collinsworth County in the Panhandle district. In 1919 he made Wichita Falls his headquarters which location he retains.

In 1917 Mr. Mansfield enlisted in the department of foreign military railroads, was appointed major, used as a detached officer, did special work for this country and Europe in military railroad engineering, and was discharged on February 26, 1919.

In 1897, on November 2, at Fort Worth, Texas, Mr. Mansfield married Miss Lulu V. More, of Louisiana. They have two children, H. Sedley and Allen H. The family resides at 2510 Tenth Street. Mr. Mansfield is a K. of P., member of the Elks, also the Red Men and of the Wichita Club. He is held in highest esteem by all those he has ever dealt with and by a multitude of friends. He is rendering a constructive and helpful work in one of Texas' greatest oil fields. His intimate friends are some of Texas' biggest oil men, as Walter Sharp, D. R. Beatty, and the original promoters of the Humble Oil Company.

SIDNEY VERNER WHITE, oil operator of the firm of Temple & White, American National Bank Building, Wichita Falls, is not only active in production but is a geologist, having served in this capacity with some of the most prominent oil companies of the Southwest. H. H. Temple is partner in the organization and the firm operates in the district known as the Temple-White field. These men drilled a discovery well which brought in a producer that gave to the oil development the district that now bears their name, a territory about ten miles west of Wichita Falls. Since this initial discovery they have brought in other wells and there is a great deal of interest shown by operators and oil companies in this new development. Operation on an extensive scale is now taking place in this field. Besides the producers brought in from new territory, the firm of Temple & White hold valuable leases in various Texas oil regions, and sons in Oklahoma.

Mr. White was born at Hope, Arkansas, on March 28, 1894. His parents are W. H. and Emma May White. After completing the public school course, Mr. White finished from Ouachita College and then from the Mining College of the University of Arkansas. The profession of geologist has always been his from his graduation. In this capacity he has served with the Gulf Refining Company, Mid-West Refining Company of Denver, the Gypsy Oil Company and the Gulf Production Company at Tulsa, Oklahoma. During a period of four years Mr. White was associated with M. J. Munn, chief geologist of the Gulf Refining Company of Pittsburg.



Percival S. Allen

For some time he served as assistant chief geologist for the above company, in North Texas, with offices at Wichita Falls. Realizing the opportunities in this section of Texas he resigned from this position in September, 1918, and began operations on his own account first as geologist and later as independent operator.

On April 7, 1917, Miss Pansia Neely, a Texas girl, became the bride of Mr. White at Throckmorton, Texas. Her father, J. S. Neely, is a cattleman. They have a daughter, Gwendolyn, and the family reside at 1660 Elizabeth Street.

Mr. White is a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Wichita Falls and is active in every interest that furthers his city as well as busy in his own activities. As operator and thorough geologist, he is doing a good work that will grow with the oil industry.



A C. PARKS, Bob Waggoner Building, Wichita Falls oil operator, president of the Associated Oil Company of Texas, is one of the leaders in one of the rich oil fields of the Southwest. Associated with him in an official capacity, are R. M. Waggoner, vice-president of the company; R. J. Brown, of Henrietta, as secretary, and H. M. Henderson, of Wichita Falls, as treasurer. The Associated Oil Co. of Texas operates in all Wichita County fields, principally in the Burkburnett district, Texhoma and Burk Townsite territory. They also hold attractive leases in various North Texas oil fields. The company has an authorized capitalization of \$5,000,000, \$967,000 of which have been issued. July, 1919, was the organization date when the Hapgood, Brown and Parks interests consolidated.

Mr. Parks is a native Texan. He was born at Breckenridge on December 8, 1883. His parents, Charles H. Parks, a stockman, and Mary Henrietta Henderson Parks, were among the early settlers of Texas. As they moved to Palo Pinto County while their son was very small, he was educated in the public school system of that county. At the age of seventeen he became telegraph operator with the T. & P., served in various towns of Texas with this road until in 1909 he came to Henrietta as superintendent for the S. W. R. R. and in 1912 he was elected vice-president and general manager. In 1917 he was appointed receiver for this road and still holds the receivership of a railroad running from Henrietta to Archer City, a distance of thirty miles. He managed the successful campaign of Congressman Parish. For the last five years Mr. Parks has been active in oil operations and ten years prior to that he was active in handling leases.

In 1905, at Sweetwater, Texas, Mr. Parks married Miss Rebecca Sloan of that city. They have two boys, Mercer and Asbury. The family has residence at 1823 Lucile Avenue. Mr. Parks is a Knight Templar and a Shriner of the Maskat Temple.



BEN S. MERRILL, American National Bank Building, Wichita Falls, is president of the Golconda Oil Company No. 1, and vice-president of Golconda Oil Company No. 2. The Golconda companies are bringing in wells continuously and are among the most attractive organizations. Associated with Mr. Merrill in the Golconda Oil Company No. 1 as officials are S. L. Conn as vice-president and O. W. Smith, secretary and treasurer. Mr. Merrill's organization is operating in the Northwest Extension, Block 83, and has

an interest in twenty-seven producing wells that roll in a very attractive daily yield. In January, 1919, the Golconda Company began its operation in Wichita County.

Mr. Merrill comes from Illinois. He was born in that state, at Chicago, on December 20, 1873. The Chicago public schools furnished the lad with his education. At the age of twenty-five, in 1898, he began as a salesman on the road for the John U. Farwell Company; his was the Northwest territory until 1911, he was first introduced to Texas by being assigned to southwest territory. He came to Wichita Falls at that time and made his headquarters there for West Texas and New Mexico. He continued this work until starting into the oil business.

Mr. Merrill is a member of the B. P. O. Elks and of the Wichita Golf Club. As one who has had years of experience as a traveling salesman, he is an unusually good mixer and has a host of friends. He is also known to business men over the entire West. By virtue of such training and ability, Mr. Merrill is admirably fitted for his position as president of the Golconda Oil Company and he and his company are making good. They are both progressive and have already attained success to a very attractive degree. He will be a leader in the oil industry for many years to come.



HAROLD C. GRAFA, JR., successful young oil operator and real estate man, member of the firm of Grafa and Hartt, began business in Wichita Falls, January 10, 1919, immediately following the discharge of himself and partner, O. R. Hartt, from the air service of the United States army. The two men were pals in the army, both being in the air service and most of the time in the same capacity and with the same outfit. They were discharged on the same day at Call Field and came immediately into Wichita Falls and entered business together. Although they had but limited capital, both men were energetic and ambitious and determined to succeed and the results achieved during the past several years have more than justified their confidence and determination.

Entering the oil fields adjacent to Wichita Falls, they were very successful in their lease operations and secured production. Their holdings include valuable leases in Wichita and valuable leases in Young, Coryell, and Hardeman counties, and in the new Mexia field. In Oklahoma they also have properties as well as in Louisiana.

Mr. Grafa is a native Texan and was born at Cleburne, September 21, 1892, a son of H. C. and Alice (Witharn) Grafa. His father is a pioneer resident of Cleburne and has been in business there for many years. After attending the public schools and high school at Cleburne, Mr. Grafa entered the University of Texas but left his work there to enter the army. He joined the air service and was commissioned a lieutenant in the A. S. A. and assigned as instructor at Rockwell Field, North Island, San Diego, California. He was also stationed at Post Field and Call Field.

On October 12, 1918, Mr. Grafa was married at Walters, Oklahoma, to Miss Josephine Tyler, a native of California.

Mr. Grafa is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Scottish Rite bodies and the Wichita Shrine Patrol. He also is a member of the Wichita Club and the Chamber of Commerce.



B. HAMILTON, as president and general manager of the Texhoma Oil and Refining Company, with capitalization of \$6,000,000, is head of one of the leading oil businesses of Texas. Headquarters are at 908-919 City National Bank Building. It was in May of 1916 that Mr. Hamilton left Dallas for Wichita Falls where he opened up the Texhoma pool. Production at present from this rich find is 3,200 barrels daily for the company's part, and they are drilling many more wells in various north Texas fields. The company has one refinery at Wichita Falls with a daily capacity of 3,000 barrels.

Mr. Hamilton was born in Coryell County, on November 22, 1887. His father, W. F. Hamilton, was a rancher who now, retired, resides at Fort Worth, Texas. His mother was Sarah Wilson Hamilton. Young Hamilton graduated from the Jonesboro high school in 1903; in 1908 he finished from Polytechnic College at Fort Worth, and in 1913 he received his M. A. degree from the University of Texas. Prior to his graduation, he taught school for three years, from 1908-1911. He was with the Fort Worth high school for two years and with the Itasca high school for one year, as mathematics professor and athletic coach in both places. From 1913-1916 he was secretary-treasurer and manager of the Walker-Hamilton Investment Company, of Dallas, Texas, which bought real estate, improved and subdivided and remarketed it. In 1916 he left this business for Wichita Falls where he began the business he has since so ably developed until it is a multi-million organization.

On September 23, 1913, the daughter of Judge A. W. Walker, well known lawyer, judge and oil man, Miss Pearl Walker, became the bride of Mr. Hamilton at Dallas, Texas. To them two children have been born, Wm. Walker and John Martin.

Mr. Hamilton is a Mason, a member of the Wichita Club, of the Wichita Country Club, of the Chamber of Commerce, chairman of the Public Health and Sanitation Committee and superintendent of the Methodist Sunday school.

He is also a director of the City National Bank of Commerce and is a member of the Business Council of the Chamber of Commerce.

The unparalleled development of Wichita Falls will continue for three reasons: It is in a great agricultural district, is a distributing point for a vast territory, and one of the greatest oil fields of the United States, Mr. Hamilton being placed at such a center with his organizing and directing ability, with his company not an experiment and backed by millions, is sure to continue as one of the leading oil men of the Southwest territory.



NOROS H. MARTIN, City National Bank Building, Wichita Falls, vice-president of the Texhoma Oil and Refining Company, not only is a leader in oil circles but as president of the Chamber of Commerce of his city for 1920 is, by virtue of his position of leadership one of the chief men in the development of Wichita Falls, and his city is conceded to have the greatest claim on the future of any Texas center. This is a big responsibility and honor—and no one better appreciates it and can better measure up to it than Noros H. Martin.

Mr. Martin is an Iowan by birth, having been born at Clarinda, of that state, on March 9, 1883. His parents were George E. Martin, native of New

Jersey, and Alma Remington Martin, a native of Wisconsin. Immediately after a completion of his theoretical education in the Clarinda public schools, the youth, at an age of seventeen, began a career of banking. This beginning was in the Page County State Bank at Clarinda in a clerical capacity. From this humble beginning he worked his way through every intermediate position to the vice-presidency. But Mr. Martin's father owned stock ranches in Wichita and Clay counties, Texas. And as Kipling says, "Thereby hangs a tale." Noros H. Martin came out to Texas to check up on the ranching interests of his father and while doing so he realized the big possibilities of the Texas oil industry. He became active at once, in 1917, and has from that date been among the men who do things. He served as president of the Chamber of Commerce of his city in 1920, president of the Wichita Welfare Council, was county chairman of the United War Work Campaign during the late war, and is vice-president of the Texhoma Oil and Refining Company, a \$5,000,000 corporation. Associated with him in an official way is W. B. Hamilton. His company operates in all fields of Wichita County and has its largest holdings in the Texhoma fields. The Texhoma Oil and Refining Company already has over a hundred producing wells with more arriving continually. Mr. Martin has other interests in oil and in cattle ranches in Clay and Wichita counties and is a director in the City National Bank of Commerce, one of the strongest banks in the Southwest.

In 1904, at Clarendo, Iowa, Miss Nellie C. Potts, of that state, became the bride of Mr. Martin. They have two children, Mildred and Jack. The family residence is at 2014 Eleventh Street. Mr. Martin is a member of the B. P. O. E., a member and first president of the Wichita Club, a member of the Golf Club and in church affiliation is a Methodist.

A leader in the biggest civic undertakings of the principal city of Texas, energetic and able as a business man, Mr. Martin is at the forefront in a city of big men.



GUY J. BROWN, well known oil operator and business man, with offices at 712-15 City National Bank Building, Wichita Falls, has taken an active part in development of oil in the fields of Northwest Texas and in the growth and development of the city of Wichita Falls. Mr. Brown is interested in many companies, among which are McCalister-Brown, McBam Oil Company, Adams Oil Company, Itex Oil Company, Norton & Clins and Adams & Brown, the latter dealing in real estate principally. Mr. Brown's oil operations are principally in the Ramming fields, and he has an interest in sixty producing wells in Wichita County and in four hundred acres of proven oil property in Texas and Oklahoma.

Mr. Brown came to Texas from Fulton, Mo., where he was born on December 23, 1885, and acquired his education in the Texas public schools. His parents were W. C. and Cynthia M. (Renoe) Brown. His first interests were in farming in Wichita County. In 1907 he began his career in the oil profession serving as tool dresser and later as driller. He remained with this line for about eight years and in 1915 began contracting, and in 1916 he removed to Wichita Falls where he has continued his activities along the oil line. He is associated with T. P. Adams, and W. J. McCalister, who are both well known business men throughout Texas.



W.B. Hamilton



W. H. Martin

Mr. Brown was united in marriage to Miss Minnie E. Ward, a native of Texas. They have three children, Dorris, Reva Ray, and Wilma. The family home is located at 1616 Tenth Street.

Mr. Brown has witnessed an unusual growth of his adopted city for the past five years and he has ever been interested in and assisted in all matters going to the advancement of Wichita Falls civically and commercially.

GEORGE A. WORKS, president of the Texas-Illinois Company, operating in the Kemp-Munger-Allen and Northwest fields of Texas and Duncan, Oklahoma, is interested in about forty wells, and also has an interest in approximately 2,000 acres in Wichita County. He began his operations in the Wichita Falls territory in 1918. He had formerly operated in the Beaumont and Electra fields. His oil field operations were begun at Beaumont in the Spindle Top field, in 1901, where he remained several years. He then left the state for a number of years. Returning in 1909 he located at Vernon, where he operated at Electra for a while. He came to Wichita Falls in 1918 and has been operating here since that date.

He is secretary-treasurer of the Northwest Oil and Gas Company and of the Texas Bankers Oil Company, and is interested in the American National Bank, the City National Bank and the Farmers State Bank, the latter located at Vernon.

Mr. Works is associated with E. P. Hicks, interested in erecting business and office buildings in Vernon and in developing real estate locally.

Mr. Works is a native of Texas, born at Ennis, December 17, 1877. His father, A. M. Works, was one of the earliest settlers near Waxahachie, and his mother was Mary Campbell. His education was acquired at the Ennis public schools.

His first experience in the oil business was secured in the office of the Haywood Oil Company at Beaumont, and when he left that firm he engaged in business on his own account and has met with success.

Mr. Works was married at Alton, Ill., in 1915, to Miss Florence Enos, a native of that state, and the union has been blessed by two interesting boys, George A., Jr., and Landon. The family home is at 1605 Buchanan Street, Wichita Falls.

He is a member of the Wichita Club, the Wichita Golf and Country Club, the Vernon Country Club, the Chamber of Commerce and worships at the Episcopal Church.

FRANK H. GOHLKE, Wichita Falls, as an independent oil operator and proprietor of the Gohlke Drilling Co., has played a big part in the development of one of the richest oil fields of the world, ranking with the world-famed fields of Mexico and Russia, as in Wichita and Clay Counties he has drilled and had an interest in 100 wells, thirty-seven of which are located in Archer County. He entered the oil business in 1911, when the Electra Field was first brought in and was among the earliest in the Petrolia Field and he helped develop the Panther Pool in Archer County. Until 1920, Mr. Gohlke and Chas W. Bean were associated as partners under the firm name of Bean-Gohlke, but since that date Mr. Gohlke has operated alone and independently.

Mr. Gohlke comes from Kentucky, his native state, where he was schooled. In 1908, he answered the call of the Lone Star State and came to Wichita Falls to

organize the Chamber of Commerce of which he was Secretary for eighteen months. Then with Mr. Bean as the Bean-Gohlke Real Estate Company he opened, improved and sold the Floral Heights Addition. As Mr. Bean owned land at Petrolia, they organized the Developers' Oil Company and began drilling; Mr. Gohlke was secretary and later general manager of the company, and Frank Kell was president. The early daily output was 750 barrels for the lease and today, after ten years, the same lease is still producing. Later they organized the American Oil & Gas Company and brought in one twenty-million-cubic-foot gas well, but in those days there was no market for the gas and the well was abandoned. From that date Mr. Gohlke has been active in all the oil fields of Northwest Texas.

Back to his home state, Kentucky, in the city of Louisville, Mr. Gohlke returned for his bride, Miss Callie Lee Brashear, they now have two children, Bernice B. and Robert Lee, and the family reside at 1612 Tenth Street.

Mr. Gohlke is secretary of the Forest Country Club and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce.

As a leader in his section from the date of his arrival in 1908 as the organizer of the Wichita Falls Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Gohlke has had an active part in all the immense development that has come to that part of the state and he will continue to be a leader in business circles there for many years to come.

WILLIAM R. DUKE, American National Bank Building, Wichita Falls, as vice-president of the Texas Wonder Pools Corporation, which now has six wells pouring in a handsome daily tribute and leases in all the representative northern Texas fields, is one of the enterprising business men who will be a factor in the great development of Texas' newest but biggest industry. Sam Sparks is president of the Texas Wonder Pools, Inc., with E. R. Week, of Spokane, E. F. Thompson, Pittsburg, as vice-presidents.

Mr. Duke was born at Stephenson, Alabama, in May of 1880. His parents are W. M. Duke and Sallie Odell Duke. His native state gave him his education. As a youth of nineteen he entered the Spanish-American war in 1899, went to the Philippines, remained two years, and, upon his return in 1901, located at Nashville, Tenn. He then began railroading and followed this profession for thirteen years. During this time he was stationed at Nashville, then at St. Louis, next in Oklahoma City, later in Caldwell, Kansas, and at El Reno, Okla. He served throughout this period with the exception of two years as yard master and superintendent of terminals. In 1912 he first came to Wichita Falls, Texas, where he rounded out the last two years of his thirteen with the railroad. He then began the life insurance business, which, after three and a half years of experience, he left for the oil business in 1917, with which he has been ever since.

At Nashville, Tennessee, in 1902, Miss Edna Pearl Harper, a Tennessean, became the bride of Mr. Duke. They reside at 1508 Tilden Street. Mr. Duke is a member of the Wichita Club, his church is Christian. He is one of the most progressive and able of Wichita Falls citizens. He was active in many of the war drives, and was the director of advertising for six states in the United War Work campaign. He will be a prominent factor in the immediate great future of his city and territory.



I. STALEY, City National Bank Building, Wichita Falls, is president of the Security National Bank of that city and independent oil operator. The bank was organized by him in 1920, at which time he was made president. His banking experience has been considerable, having been a director in the First National Bank of Burkburnett and active in it until coming to Wichita Falls. He is also a director of the National Bank of Commerce, of Fort Worth and a director of the F. & M. Bank at Nacona, Texas. But it is principally as oil operator that Mr. Staley is engaged. He now has a daily production of 700 barrels in Breckenridge and Wichita counties. In both of these fields he is putting down several wells individually.

Mr. Staley is a native Texan, having been born in Mills County, on June 18, 1888. His father, J. A. Staley, was born in Wise County and is active in the oil business. His mother was Mrs. Alice Blair Staley. Montague County was the place of the youth's education, as regards book learning, while he counts as his most valued training his course in the university of experience.

The firm of Staley, Langford and Chenault was organized in 1915, and drilled 100 producing wells and 15 dry wells, all in Wichita County. They had about 3,500 barrel production and manufactured about 20,000 gallons of gasoline per day. In January, 1921, the firm sold their holdings for about \$5,000,000 to a Chicago concern.

Activities other than business have laid claim to Mr. Staley. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, of the Dallas Consistory, a member of the Maskat Shrine of Wichita Falls, a member of the Wichita Club, the Wichita Golf Club and the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Staley recently bought a 5,000 acre irrigated ranch in New Mexico which he will use for a summer home. He also leased 50,000 acres for cattle, and expects to have about 3,000 head of Hereford cattle on the ranch.

In 1910 he was married to Miss Delia Hawkins, at Wichita Falls, a native of Wichita Falls. They have three sons, Jim, Jack and Joe. The family has resided in Wichita Falls since 1915.

No city in the United States has a brighter future before it than has Wichita Falls. This future is not of the sensational type, but permanent and sure because of the agricultural backing, its interests as a distributing point and a chief oil center of the Southwest. The two professions of banking and oil operating, therefore, are destined to lead. And Mr. Staley is at the forefront in these two leaders.

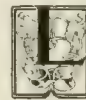


A. GARDNER. 250 producing wells in Wichita County, 200 employees under his management, and the development of oil leases of many thousands of acres of proven territory in the same county, keeps J. A. Gardner, 614 Bob Waggoner Building, Wichita Falls, the general agent for the Wichita district of the Gulf Production Company, busy and happy. Mr. Gardner has been in the employ of the Gulf Company since 1907, when he began the oil business under their direction and has had practical experience in every phase of the business since.

Mr. Gardner is a native Texan; he was born at Beaumont, on April 18, 1890. His parents are J. A. Gardner, a pioneer lumberman of East Texas, and Lou Mullens Gardner, whose family was of Waco. Beaumont public schools furnished the youth with

his theoretical education and then practical oil scouting, leasing and oil development in Louisiana, Southern Texas, Mexico and other fields with the Gulf Production is completing his practical training that he is cashing in. 1907 marks the beginning of this career; then from 1909 to 1913 he was kept active by his company about Shreveport, La., spent the year of 1913 under their direction at Tampico, came back to Louisiana in 1914 and remained there until 1918, was transferred in February of that year to the Fort Worth office, assisting W. B. Pyron, vice-president, and when Mr. Larkin resigned, he was sent, in March, 1918, to Wichita Falls to take charge of the Wichita County business. This company is not only one of the biggest in Texas from the standpoint of production over the state, but it is also getting as large a share of the production in the Wichita fields as any organization.

Mr. Gardner was married in 1914, at Shreveport, La., to Miss Frances Lynn of that city. Originally she was a Kentuckian. They have a daughter, Nell; the family resides at 1805 Elizabeth Avenue. Mr. Gardner is a Mason to the thirty-second degree, a Shriner of the Maskat Temple, a Knight Templar of Wichita Falls, the Shreveport Consistory, a member of the Wichita Club, the Wichita Golf Club, and a Methodist in church affiliation. As one who from his first beginning in the oil business fourteen years ago has stayed with one big company, and has risen from an inexperienced beginning to a place of directorship and piloting of the company's business in one of its richest districts, Mr. Gardner is of proven ability as one of the really big oil men of Texas.



LEE FLOWERS, Wichita Falls, oil operator, of the Lee Flowers & Company organization, extensively engaged in operation in the Northwest Extension field for the last few years where he already has had more than a score of big producers; his activities lately are still being continued chiefly in that territory, though leases are held in Crocker, Hood, and Wilbarger counties and Mexia. Mr. Flowers operates mostly independently though some of his holdings are by the Lee Flowers & Company.

The oil fields of western and northwestern Texas, as perhaps rediscovered a few years ago, are today listed in the greatest oil sections of the United States. While Texas has to her credit oil production that was profitable before the income of these fields, yet not until the recent development in her newer fields was the Lone Star State approaching first rank as an oil producer. This development that has greatly increased Texas' rating in the oil industry is only yet in its beginning, and one of the centers of the new development is where Mr. Flowers and his company are most active today.

Mr. Flowers is a native of Kentucky; he was born at Columbia of that state on June 3, 1893. His father, G. T. Flowers, was a lumberman. After receiving his education in his native state, Mr. Flowers came to Texas to begin his business career, locating at the outset in Wichita Falls, in 1913, where he has made for himself a sure place among her business men. At first he started with the automobile business, was with the Texas Tire and Supply Company for a year, then with the Franklin car, and later for one year with the Flint-Maxwell Hardware Co. In 1915, he began the oil business. In addition to the interests already noted as his, he has holdings with the Western Oil Corporation,

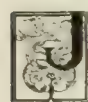


G. J. Haley

the Texas Chief Oil Company and the Chenault-Rowe Co.

On December 19, 1917, his war service began, in the aviation work; he was stationed at Call Field at St. Paul, Minn., and later at Mather Field at Sacramento, Cal.

Mr. Flowers is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and very active in the affairs of the Wichita Club.



JOSEPH A. SWATON, City National Bank Building, Wichita Falls, oil operator, trustee, and sales and refining manager for the Uniform Gasoline & Petroleum Company, as one who has been superintendent of great oil plants and refineries for twenty-five years and as inventor of a process by which 25 to 30 per cent more gasoline can be secured from by-products than before—is one of the best efficiency men dealing in oil products today. Any company that has his service is a leader in his department. His refinery is turning out 4,000 barrels a day; it was organized in 1915, with a capital of \$65,000. J. G. Culbertson is president, T. B. Smock, treasurer, and W. H. Stoecker, secretary. Mr. Swaton promoted the company and built the plant, which is located in Burkburnett.

Mr. Swaton was born at Cleveland, Ohio, December 18, 1881. His parents were A. A. Swaton and Mary Maresh Swaton. The public schools of his home city gave him his schooling, and then Mr. Swaton began his business career by entering the drug business. In 1895 he decided the oil industry offered better opportunities than the drug business and accordingly he began an association with the Standard Oil Company in his city, but after nine months he left to go with the Canfield Oil Company at Carapopolis. He remained with them for five years. In 1901 he took charge of the manufacture of lubricating oils with the Island Petroleum Co. He served in this capacity for three years and in 1904 entered the employ of the Indian Refining Company, of Georgetown, Ky. In 1908 he changed his headquarters to East St. Louis, where for two more years he had charge of his company's two refineries and inspected all oils shipped. In 1910 he resigned his work with the Indian Refining Company and went with the Mid-Continent Oil & Refining Company as superintendent of their plants for two years. In 1913 he took charge of the three refineries of the Consolidated Oil Co. at St. Louis. The General Petroleum Company of Los Angeles took him to California in 1916. He built a cracking plant for this company at Vernon, Calif., which secures from twenty-five to thirty per cent more gasoline from by-products than does any other known process. The Federal Government took this invention over for its exclusive use in manufacturing war materials. In 1917 Mr. Swaton began his present affiliation in Texas.

Miss Myrtle Greiner, at Corapopolis, Penn., in 1902, became the bride of Mr. Swaton. They have one child, Norman. The family reside at 1914 West Santa Barbara Street, Los Angeles, Cal. Mr. Swaton is a Shriner, of the Ainal Temple, Knights Templar and a member of Mississippi Valley Consistory, all of East St. Louis, Ill. His church affiliation is Presbyterian.

As one who is thoroughly informed on refineries and the manufacture of oil products and as inventor of a process that gets more gasoline than any other

known process, Mr. Swaton is a refinery expert and will continue to endeavor to improve the methods of his profession.



JOHN E. LAWLER, oil operator and formerly secretary and general manager of the Prescott-Phoenix Oil and Gas Company, came to Wichita Falls in June, 1920, and assumed the management of this company which was under the control of Senator W. H. Reynolds, of New York City. Mr. Lawler was associated with Senator Reynolds in other enterprises for a number of years and brought to the management of the Prescott-Phoenix a valuable fund of experience gained in other lines.

Mr. Lawler is a native of New York City, born there December 11, 1892, a son of John H. and Jane F. (Gallagher) Lawler. He was educated in the schools of New York City and at the College of the Holy Cross, Worcester, Mass., graduating there with the degree of bachelor of arts in 1914.

Entering the business world he was associated with Julius Kayser and Co., silk dealers, and the Brown-Durrell Company, both of New York City. The latter company is controlled by Senator Reynolds, president of the Prescott-Phoenix Oil and Gas Company.

Mr. Lawler entered the army on the outbreak of the war and was commissioned a first lieutenant and assigned to the 157th Infantry, stationed at Camp Kearney, San Diego, California. He sailed for France in July, 1918, and participated in the Argonne offensive. After the armistice he remained in France for some time with the claim service of the reclamation department.

Mr. Lawler is a member of the Knights of Columbus.



M. THOMAS KNIGHT, president and organizer of the Arkansas-Texas Company, Wichita Falls and Little Rock, as director of a company with a \$2,500,000 capitalization and with valuable properties in Texas and Arkansas, is one of the progressive leaders of the new era in the oil industry of the Southwest.

A native of Arkansas, Mr. Knight was born at Berea, on May 27, 1886. His parents are James K. Knight and Georgia Gammel Knight, Georgians who settled in Arkansas before the Civil War. The public schools of his native state gave the youth his training. Immediately upon reaching his majority in 1907, young Knight came to Texas and went into the land business. He was at Clovis for four years, then located at Slaton, in Lubbock County in 1911, where he continued the same business there. In 1918, he came to Wichita Falls where from the first he has been classed with the leaders who do and achieve things. In 1919 he organized the company which he directs. Associated with him in the organization were M. L. Caldwell, vice-president, and C. C. Baker, secretary-treasurer. The Arkansas-Texas Company operates in Wichita County and Arkansas fields.

In 1916, at Dallas, Texas, Miss Susie Tally, of Moody, Texas, became the bride of Mr. Knight. They have two children, W. T., Jr., and Mary Sue.

Mr. Knight is a leader in social activities as well as in business. He is a member of the B. P. O. E., the W. O. W., the Wichita Club and has membership in the Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Association. His church affiliation is with the Baptists.



NATHAN B. CHENAULT, City National Bank Building, Wichita Falls, formerly partner in the firm of Staley, Langford & Chenault, also of the Chenault-Rowe Company and the Rowe, Staley & Chenault Company—is one of the biggest operators and holders of oil interests about Wichita Falls today. He is also a director of the City National Bank of Commerce, the American Refining Company, the Lone Star Tool Company and the Chenault Wheat Auto Company. His company have to their credit the biggest property sale on record in Wichita County, even with single deals running into the millions of dollars, when, in January, 1921, his firm sold to the Kansas & Gulf Company one piece of property, of which they were the sole owners, that had on it already 100 producing wells. These three men, Nathan B. Chenault, J. I. Staley and P. P. Langford, in firm capacity, still associated in this firm.

Mr. Chenault was born in Sumner County, Tennessee, on February 22, 1880. His parents were H. Chenault and Sallie Bullock Chenault, and in 1887, when their son was but seven years of age, moved to the Lone Star State, locating in Hill County. The Texas school system, therefore, gave the youth his education. In the meantime, in 1908, the family moved to Wichita County. The elder Chenault erected two business buildings, one located adjoining the City National Bank of Commerce and the other adjoining the First National Bank on Indiana. Here, in 1913, Nathan B. Chenault began the contract business for drilling wells. In 1915, he became associated with Mr. Langford and Mr. Staley, an association that has continued ever since with profit to all. Prior to his contract work in drilling, Mr. Chenault had been a farmer, acquiring 160 acres around Burkburnett. His farm brought in the second producing well in the Burkburnett fields, Smoker No. 1, on other territory being the first. This was on November 20, 1912. About a dozen other producers were brought in on his farm, the oil business in that section of the state not having reached the stage of rapid development which it attained a few years ago and has retained to the present. With the rapid development period this district is now in, Mr. Chenault has been and still is a leader, making the biggest deals of his territory. In addition to his oil and banking interests Mr. Chenault aided in the upbuilding of the city by the erection of the \$160,000 Chenault Wheat Building on the corner of Tenth and Burnett Streets and the Chenault Building on Scott Avenue.

In 1914, at Wichita Falls, Miss Edith Aurelia Mathis became the bride of Mr. Chenault. They have two children, Nathan B., Jr., and Phoebe Jane. The family residence is at 2500 Tenth Street. Mr. Chenault is a Knight Templar, a Shriner, a 32d degree Mason and a Maskat Temple; he belongs also to the Elks, the Wichita Club, the Wichita Golf Club and the Rod and Gun Club and the Chamber of Commerce. He is active in the social and civic affairs of his city and in its business interests and deals he is at the forefront.



J. McALLISTER, City National Bank Building, Wichita Falls, oil operator, is a pioneer in the oil business of Texas, being one of the very first in this industry in southern Texas, and is famed over the state of Texas because of his immense ranch known as the Goodnight Ranch, where buffalo as well as cattle are raised.

There is scarcely a place in the state that does not know of the Goodnight Ranch because of this unusual feature of it. Mr. McCalister, as a partner in the firm of McCalister & Brown, operates in every oil field of Wichita County. He is a partner in the association of Adams, Brown & McCalister, as well as being connected with various other individuals and companies. He holds an interest in fifty of the best producing wells of Texas while some Oklahoma wells are his also, besides a large acreage of leases. The Goodnight Ranch, of which he is sole owner, contains 13,000 acres and is stocked with 700 Poled Angus and Hereford cattle of thorough bred stock, and a herd of 200 buffalo; he also has on his ranch eight Elk and twelve deer. The ranch is in Armstrong County, forty miles east of Amarillo.

Mr. McCalister is a native Texan, having been born in Bosque County on June 3, 1875. His father was R. T. McCalister, a farmer, and his mother Mamie Gandy McCalister. The schools of southern Texas gave the book education and the ranches, the big West and the oil business have provided the practical training of this Texan. In 1896 he first began his oil career. He started at \$1.25 a day in the Corsicana fields. He personally witnessed the bringing in of the first oil wells of Texas that yielded oil in paying quantities in any part of the state. For five years he was at Spindle Top, Sour Lake, and in the Humble and Batson Fields. In 1907, he came to the Petrolia field where he has been operating as a producer ever since.

In 1904, Mr. McCalister married Miss Elizabeth Sikes of Corsicana. They have five children—two daughters, Janie and Joe Bailey, and three boys, Melbourne, Glen and W. J., Jr. The family residence is at 1822 Lucile Street, Wichita Falls. Mr. McCalister is a member of the Elks, of the Wichita Club, the Golf Club, and the Rod and Gun Club. His church affiliation is Methodist.

As a pioneer in the oil business who has been connected with the bringing in of the first paying wells of Texas, and as one who has continued in the oil industry to this day, together with his immense holdings, Mr. McCalister will continue a prominent figure in the oil business as he has been in the development of Texas since his boyhood.



HARRY G. GORDON, oil operator of the H. G. Gordon & Company, actively operating in the Breckenridge, Humble and Bull Bayou fields, the latter in Louisiana, is at the heart of the richest oil section of the Southwest and is well known in this section. He has acreage in the middle of the proven section of Breckenridge which is claiming a part of his energy. While Texas has possessed actual oil fields pouring forth a production for many years, yet until recently she was far down the scale of the oil producing states; many of the eastern and central states surpassed her. But with the discovery of the immense possibilities of the fields of western and northwestern Texas within the last few years as oil territory, the Lone Star has rapidly advanced in the oil industry until now she is pushing for first in this output.

Mr. Gordon is a native of Texas; he was born at Houston on July 22, 1892. His parents are A. L. Gordon and Ella (Hardy) Gordon, his father a business man in his city. The splendid school system of this leading Texas city, equipped for a decade with the best endowed university in the South, gave



N.B. Chénault.

him his education. After schooling, for seven years Mr. Gordon followed the banking business in his native city, and then entered the oil industry at the same place which he followed there for three years. In 1918 he came to Wichita Falls where his headquarters were maintained for a time. His Louisiana holdings of semi-proven territory and his Humble holdings he will develop from branch offices.

Mr. Gordon resides at 1816 Tenth Street, Wichita Falls, during his stay here. He is a member of the Wichita Falls Chamber of Commerce and of the Texas Chamber of Commerce.



HESTER HERBERT ATHERTON, well known engineer and oil man of Fort Worth and Wichita Falls, came to Wichita Falls on November 1, 1919, and participated in the re-organization of the E. M. F. Oil and Refining Company and was then placed in charge of its affairs. The company was organized about the middle of 1919 with a capitalization of one million dollars. Mr. Atherton was one of its principal stockholders but had not participated actively in the management until the re-organization in November when he was made vice-president and general manager. Upon giving up the active management of the company, Mr. Atherton transferred his headquarters to Ft. Worth where he resides.

C. H. Atherton is a native of Iowa and was born at Marshalltown in 1877, a son of Judge R. C. and Gertrude (Cole) Atherton. His father was a prominent lawyer of Iowa and for thirteen years was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Iowa. Judge Atherton aided in building the International and Great Northern Railroad under Herbert Hoxey and founded a school at Drake.

The preliminary education of young Atherton was received in the public and high schools of Des Moines and he then attended the University of Notre Dame, graduating there in 1899 with the degrees of C. E. and M. E. After completing his University training Mr. Atherton became identified with the Des Moines Bridge and Iron Works and for ten years conducted a jobbing business in steel in Chicago. He was with the Morova Construction Company of Chicago for five years and during the war was with the Zimmerman Steel Company of Davenport, Iowa, building and changing foundries engaged in war work.

On November 3, 1916, Mr. Atherton was married at Chicago to Miss Florence Carroll, daughter of a well known Chicago family. They maintain their residence at 1931 Fairmount Street, Fort Worth, and Mr. Atherton divides his time between Fort Worth and Wichita Falls.

Mr. Atherton is a Thirty-Second Degree Mason, a member of the Shrine, and is also a member of the Society of Automotive Engineers.



C. BARNHART, Wichita Falls, is an active independent operator in the oil fields of Texas as well as a pioneer in the wireless service where he has made many unusual records and as one of the leading automobile men of Cuba, and then, too, a miner in Arkansas and Missouri where he has considerable holdings and interests. In the oil world he is known as the organizer of the Mangale Oil Company, 1919, through which he is expressing his energies in the oil industry, he also has interest in the Red Burk Oil Company, and a personal interest in ten acres in Oklahoma, near Tulsa, where he is operating as

well as in the Temple-White field out from Wichita Falls. He has charge of the Mangale Ranch where most of the work of the Mangale Oil Company is being conducted. These new fields have already been proven productive and are bringing in handsome tributes; their development is still in the beginning but this beginning is so fruitful that a big future is sure for them.

Mr. Barnhart was born in Tiogo, Texas; his father was C. D. Barnhart, well known in his part of the state. After his common school training, Mr. Barnhart took technical work in Michigan and in England and entered the, at that time, new world of wireless telegraphy. He has the distinction of having put up and operated the first boat equipment of wireless service in the United States; he built the Morro Castle wireless station, and as a trained and expert pioneer in this realm, he has many "first" records to his credit. He has been active in railroad service and for fourteen years, at Havana, Cuba, he had the largest automobile establishment on the island. The zinc deposits of the Ozarks of Arkansas and Missouri are scenes of his active operation and in these interests he still retains holdings.

In 1896, at Potterly Penn., Miss Farnsworth became the bride of Mr. Barnhart. They have one son, Joe, age eleven, who is in school; the family reside at Springfield, Mo.

Mr. Barnhart is a Mason with membership in the Blue Lodge No. 556; he is a good mixer with his fellow men and has a host of friends in extensive territories. As a developer of new fields proven productive by his activity already, he and his organization will be heard from.



DUNCAN K. BELL, vice-president and general manager of the Clifford-Bell Petroleum Company, Bob Waggoner Building, Wichita Falls, with ships of his goods plying every ocean and assignments to all continents is one of the largest wholesale jobbers in every type of finished oil products in the South. The oil fields of western and northwestern Texas are among the largest in the world, ranking with the famed fields of Tampico, Mexico, and Russia. It is the coming in of this territory that rapidly brought the Lone Star State to the forefront among Uncle Sam's territories, though she has had an oil production of long standing. Mr. Bell, Mr. M. A. Bundy, Mr. N. M. Clifford and Mr. G. C. Jehle are officers in the Clifford-Bell Petroleum Company, are right at the heart of this district and are perhaps the leaders in all the Southwest in their sale of the finished oil product. The company was organized in June, 1919.

Mr. Bell is a native of Texas as he was born at Marshall, of this state, in 1887. His father, R. A. Bell, is a railroad engineer of many years seniority in Marshall, Texas. After completing the public school system, Mr. Bell took thorough business courses and then began a career with a railroad company at Texarkana as a stenographer for seven years. At the end of that period he came to Dallas with the M. K. & T. Ry. in whose employ he remained for eighteen months. He then moved to Wichita Falls in 1914, with the Fort Worth & Denver and retired from the position of chief clerk with that road on August 1, 1918, to become traffic manager with the Lone Star Refining Company. In April, 1919, he severed this connection and two months later his immense business of today was

established and launched; the organization was incorporated on January 22, 1920.

In 1916, at Wichita Falls, Miss Tempe Thompson became the bride of Mr. Bell, theirs is one of the most substantial of suburban homes about Wichita Falls. Mr. Bell is a Mason, an Elk, a Knight of Pythias, a Woodmen of the World, a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Traffic Club. One of the most enterprising men of his progressive city and with a sale that is reaching all markets of the world, he is one of the big men in that Texas city of big men.



C. JENSEN, oil operator and refinery, president of the Sunshine State Oil and Refining Company, American National Bank Building, came to Wichita Falls from Oklahoma City in 1917 and founded the above company. Other officials of the company are W. F. Ramming, vice-president; H. M. Larkin, secretary and treasurer; L. F. Ramming, F. W. Prachel, J. E. Wolf, F. G. Keyes and W. Lancaster. The company owns a modern steel and brick refinery of 2,500 barrel capacity about two miles northwest of Wichita Falls, on the Iowa Park Road. The equipment is up-to-date in every respect and a force of about twenty-five workmen are employed. The refinery site is situated on a tract of 150 acres. Most of the company's oil production comes from the Burkburnett and Kemp-Munger-Allen fields, the company owns leases scattered throughout the state. The Sunshine State Oil and Refining Company started on a capital of \$300,000 and now has a total of \$1,212,056.57 invested.

The Sunshine Pipe Line Company was organized in 1918, and their line runs from their refinery to the Kemp-Munger-Allen field, about 45 miles. The capacity of the line is about 60,000 barrels. The company is a common carrier and was organized with a capital stock of \$100,000. The investment is now \$219,707.72. In December, 1920, the Sunshine State Oil and Refining Company purchased the Sunshine Pipe Line Company.

Mr. Jensen formerly owned a ranch in the Northeast Panhandle for about six years, prior to moving to Oklahoma, where he spent five or six years on a ranch. He has been in the oil business exclusively since 1902, and formerly operated in Oklahoma and Kansas. He is a director of the Western Refiners Association. He was formerly in the live stock business in eastern Cawley County, Kansas. From there he went to Payne County, Oklahoma, east of Cushing. There he remained for five years. Then he went to the Northeast Panhandle where he owned three miles of water and the land adjoining and enjoyed the free range. He remained there until 1910, after leaving there he bought the Mabel Grove stock farm in Brown County, Kansas, selling that in 1913 and engaged in the oil business in Oklahoma and moved to Wichita Falls in the spring of 1918 and organized the above companies which were later consolidated.

Mr. Jensen is also interested in other enterprises, farm lands and has a winter home in Florida.

Mr. Jensen is a native of Denmark, born August 27, 1870. His parents were C. Jensen and Anna Christine Godfreysen Jensen, both of Denmark, and both deceased. He was educated in Denmark and the Manhattan School of Kansas. He was married in Oklahoma City in 1916, to Miss Mary Lutz, and the family residence is located in Kemp Court. Mr.

Jensen has a daughter, Mrs. Wilma Jensen Sullivan by a former marriage. Her husband is lieutenant F. S. Sullivan of the U. S. N., in charge of the Great Lakes Naval Training Station. During the war he was in charge of the Matawaska transport ship.

Mr. Jensen is a member of the Oklahoma City Lodge No. 417, B. P. O. E., the Rotary Club, the Chamber of Commerce, the Wichita Club, the Country Club and the Mid-Continental Oil Association and one of the four Texas directors of the Western Petroleum Refiners Association.



HAS. W. GILLILAND, independent oil operator and junior member of the well known firm of Fischer and Gilliland, oil operators, City National Bank Building, came to Wichita Falls in 1911 and for several years has been actively connected with the oil and gas interests of this section. He owns an interest in about sixty producing wells in Wichita County averaging a total of 1500 barrels production daily. He individually owns production in Eastland and Comanche counties aggregating about four hundred barrels per day.

There have been very few men operating in the North and Central West Texas fields more successful than Mr. Gilliland. He brought to the oil business a fund of valuable business experience gained from several years activity in other lines and his operations have been on a sound, substantial basis in every respect and as wholly devoid of the speculative features of the oil business as any operation in this line can be. His associates place unlimited confidence in his judgment and he is believed to be one of the best posted men operating in the Mid-Continent field.

Mr. Gilliland is a native of Illinois and was born at Springfield in 1877. For several years Mr. Gilliland was in the banking business and was connected with various financial institutions in Southwestern Oklahoma and particularly with the National Bank of Commerce at Hollis. He is a director of the Texhoma Oil and Refining Company.

Actively interested in civic affairs Mr. Gilliland is a thirty-second degree Mason, a Shriner member of the Wichita Club, Golf Club, Chamber of Commerce and the Mid-Continental Oil and Gas Association.



ASPER C. CAMPBELL, independent oil operator, arrived in Wichita Falls August 9, 1918, was prominently identified with various oil activities in this section. Besides his personal interests and the company which he controls, Mr. Campbell was associated in a number of enterprises with H. P. Mansfield and his operations were uniformly successful.

Mr. Campbell drilled several successful wells in both Oklahoma and Texas since coming to Wichita Falls, one of his achievements being a successful completion at a depth of seven hundred feet in Collingsworth County. Further development of this property is being held up pending the settlement of the boundary line litigation between Texas and Oklahoma.

A number of valuable leases in the proven territory of the Healdton and Duncan fields in Oklahoma are owned by Mr. Campbell and he has ten successful wells to his credit in Western Texas.

Mr. Campbell was born at Indianapolis, Indiana, August 26, 1872. His parents were John B. and Katherine (Shroyer) Campbell, well known residents of Indianapolis. His father was actively engaged in the lumber business in Indiana for a number of years and was a highly successful business man.



P. Jensen

MEN OF TEXAS

After attending the public schools of Indiana, Mr. Campbell engaged in business and early in life became interested in oil. He was engaged in the oil well supply and hardware business at Noblesville, Indiana, for some time and has spent altogether 26 years in the oil industry operating during this time in various fields of Oklahoma, Kansas, Illinois and Texas.

Mr. Campbell was married to Miss Effie Clark, a member of a well known Indiana family.

Mr. Campbell is a thirty-second degree Mason and also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.



JAMES RAMSEY HUGHES, successful independent oil operator, came to Wichita Falls from Houston in 1912 and has been actively connected with the oil development of North and Central West Texas for several years. His company has drilled many of the successful completions that helped to make the Wichita oil district the wonder pool of the world.

Mr. Hughes is a native of Tennessee and was born at McMeriville, December 15, 1893, a son of J. R. and Frankie (McDowell) Hughes. His father was prominent in commercial and financial circles of Tennessee for many years. Removing to Houston young Hughes was educated in the public and high schools of that city and received a commercial course at the W. H. Ford Business College.

He was engaged in the drug and mercantile business at Houston for a time and then became associated with D. A. Smith in the oil business. He was connected with Mr. Smith for fourteen years and operated in the Goose Creek, Sour Lake and other South Texas fields before coming to Wichita Falls. Mr. Hughes is regarded as one of the highly successful operators of North Texas and has many interests and activities.

On July 20, 1914, Mr. Hughes was married in Wichita Falls to Miss Ethel Lee Watkins, daughter of L. M. Watkins of Electra. They have three children: Frankie Lee, Ruth Nadine and James R. III.

Mr. Hughes is a thirty-second degree Mason, a Shriner and a member of the Wichita Falls Chamber of Commerce.



R. BRUNSON, secretary and manager of the Sooner Oil Association, 804 City National Bank Building, has been a resident of Wichita Falls since August, 1919, coming to this city after his discharge from the army. The Sooner Oil Association was organized on December 1, 1921, and is engaged in producing and developing work in the Burkburnett and Northwest Extension fields, and the Electra fields and now has a number of producing wells which yield a splendid income. Other officers of the company are D. D. Brunson, president, Colgate, Oklahoma; H. M. Shirley, vice-president, Oklahoma City; and E. T. Smith, treasurer, Oklahoma City.

Mr. Brunson is a native of Texas and was born in Stephens County in 1881, a son of D. T. and Sarah Frances (Chieves) Brunson. His parents, natives of Georgia, came to Texas about 1874 and settled on a ranch in Stephens County. The ranch which was their first home in Texas, is now dotted with producing oil wells. The family later removed to Arkansas and it was there Mr. Brunson received his preliminary education in the public schools at Amity. He then attended the University of Arkan-

sas at Fayetteville, graduating with the degree of bachelor of civil engineering in 1908.

After leaving college he became associated with the Arkansas Lumber Company as chief engineer and covered most of the southern states for this company. He later entered business for himself as a consulting engineer with offices at Oklahoma City and was also employed by the Rock Island and Santa Fe railroads doing valuation work and was also with the Interstate Commerce Commission in the same capacity. He then went with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy where his work covered most of the United States. Coming to Wichita Falls in 1919 he engaged in the oil business and was very successful in both producing and development work and was largely responsible for the formation of the Sooner Oil Association.

In August, 1917, Mr. Brunson entered the second officers' training camp at Fort Sheridan and was commissioned as second lieutenant in the field artillery and sent to France. He was assigned to duty with the French army in the Verdun sector and then attached to the 57th artillery brigade of the 32nd division. After helping to train this corps he was transferred to the 18th field artillery of the 3rd division and was with this division in Germany until May 15, 1919, when he returned to the United States and was discharged at Camp Pike, Arkansas, on July 11, 1919.

Mr. Brunson was married at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, in 1910 to Miss Maude Millee, a native of Missouri. They reside at 2205 Grant Street.

Mr. Brunson is actively interested in civic affairs and is enthusiastic over the future of Wichita Falls. He is a Mason, a member of the Blue Lodge at Amity, Arkansas, and the Scottish Rite Consistory at McAlester, Oklahoma, and the American Legion.



ERNEST JONES, former cattle man and successful independent oil operator, came to Wichita Falls in June, 1919, and was actively connected with the leasing and developing of properties in the oil fields of this section. His operations were very successful and he was interested in nearly fifty producing wells in the fields of North and Central West Texas. Mr. Jones owned an interest in the third well brought in in the Corsicana field.

A native of Texas, Mr. Jones was born at Plainview, June 24, 1892, a son of Tom Jones, well known cattle man of Childress. Mr. Jones was educated in the public and high schools of Childress and later attended the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College.

Mr. Jones was married at Mineral Wells to Miss Delbert Roquemore, member of a well known Mineral Wells family. They reside at the Kemp Hotel.

For nearly 22 years Mr. Jones lived at Childress and was interested in the cattle business there with his father, one of the most successful cattle men of West Texas. After receiving his discharge from the army he came to Wichita Falls and engaged in the oil business.

Mr. Jones was a member of the 133rd Field Artillery and after training at Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, went to France in August, 1918, and was in the Meuse, Argonne and several other important engagements. He was in France for eleven months and twenty days and was discharged at Camp Bowie.

Mr. Jones was an active member of the Wichita Falls Chamber of Commerce.



M. J. BASHARA, for many years president of the American Refining Company, American National Bank and Bashara Building, is a tangible monument of how one foreign born may come to America and then by his individual perseverance and honesty become a millionaire and a captain of industry that ranks with the biggest. His company, which operates in the northwestern extension fields, has fifty producing wells with a daily output of 2,000 barrels and a refinery in Wichita Falls with capacity of 5,000 barrels daily. Besides this, Mr. Bashara is half owner of the Bashara American National Bank Building, a structure that cost a million which was built with cash money.

M. J. Bashara was born in Syria, August 3, 1871. His father, G. M. Bashara, was a Syrian farmer and his mother a native Syrian, was Nora Sper Bashara. Little was the schooling afforded this foreign-born lad. His parents migrated to America in 1888, landing at New York City. In 1889, the family came to Texas and for twenty-five years followed the mercantile business. In 1902 M. J. Bashara entered the oil business at Beaumont, Texas, and has stayed with it ever since. In 1918 he organized the present company with a capitalization of \$70,000 and which now owns \$8,000,000 worth of property. He built the American National Bank Building in 1920, at a cost of a million ready money. He is half owner of this structure and owns several other business houses in his city.

At Waco, Texas, on June 9, 1900, Mr. Bashara married Miss Olga Eunice. To them three children have been born, Abe, Joe and Sam. Abe is now in the Rice Institute and the others in local schools. The family has residence at Tenth and Van Buren Avenue.

Mr. Bashara is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Wichita Club, the Wichita Country Club, Wichita Ad Club, and the Rotary Club. As one who came to us foreign-born and who received but little schooling, M. J. Bashara is proof that men of big business ability are born with gigantic business talents rather than acquiring them. He is one of the best examples on our continent to the truth that America is the land of opportunity, that perseverance, honesty and toil place one in the real aristocracy and that the democracy of this country is real.



ALVIN V. TAYLOR, City National Bank Building, oil operator at Wichita Falls, vice president of the Sioux Oil & Refining Company, is one of the most able lawyers of any of the western states and at the same time a Capitalist and man of big business. Associated with him, are W. C. Kirkpatrick, of Sioux City, Iowa, president, and F. W. Woods of Spencer, Neb., as treasurer, and C. J. Coffey, of Wichita, as secretary. The company was organized in 1919.

Mr. Taylor was born in Salt Lake City, Utah. His parents were Joseph E. Taylor, a manufacturer, and Louise R. Capener Taylor, daughter of Wm. Capener one of the pioneer ship builders on Lake Erie. After completing the Salt Lake City schools, Mr. Taylor attended the University of Utah and then for his law course went to Columbia University and graduated with the Class of 1891. He had specialized in Geology and Chemistry in the University of Utah, courses that have proven of great value to him as an oil

man. He began the practice of law at Washington, D. C., and practiced there for two years. In 1893 he returned to Salt Lake City and there practiced law until 1919. During this time he served as member of the State Legislature 1896-98, was one of the proponents of the original eight-hour-a-day law of the United States and instrumental in its passage; he also wrote the Prison Reform Law of this state that has been copied since by a great number of western states. He was nominated for the Senate and defeated though he received the highest number of votes in the Convention. He has been prominent in all political, civic and club activities of his state. In 1904, he began operating in oil in Wyoming and Colorado with the Pittsburg-Salt Lake Oil Company. With the same company he became active in Oklahoma and Texas. Today his corporation is active in the Northwest Field and the Breckenridge Territory. He has nine producing wells, 30,000 acres of leases in Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas and Oklahoma, and 200 acres right in the midst of one of the best proven oil fields of Texas. He was chairman of the Executive Board of the Pittsburg-Salt Lake Oil Company, and is now on the Board of Directors of the following: the Utah Hydro Carbon Co., the Nevada-Utah Tungsten Co., the Bonanza Consolidated and the Monterey Consolidated Companies.

In 1893, at Salt Lake City, Miss Blanche Powers became the bride of Mr. Taylor, daughter of John Powers, one of the early newspaper men of Wisconsin. They have two children—Alvin, Jr., and Margaret. The family residence is at 1404 Lamar Street. Mr. Taylor is a member of the Rotary Club of Salt Lake and of the Commercial Club of the same city.

As one highly accomplished, able, attractive and a successful operator, Mr. Taylor and his interests will have a good part in the development of Texas oil fields.



SHERWOOD M. JAMESON, independent oil operator, American National Bank Building, came to Wichita Falls in August, 1918, and since that time has been actively connected with the development of the oil fields of Wichita and adjoining counties. He has drilled a number of successful wells and has valuable holdings in various fields of North and Central West Texas.

The major operations of Mr. Jameson have been in the Burkburnett and Electra fields, although he has been interested in various operations in Montague and Young counties.

Mr. Jameson is a native of Texas and was born in Montague County, February 25, 1881. He is a son of W. S. and Fannie (Pollard) Jameson, well known residents of Montague County for many years. His father has been engaged in the practice of law in Montague County since 1871.

After completing his studies in the Montague schools, Mr. Jameson entered the business world and for some fifteen years was connected with a farm loan and abstract business in Montague County. For several years he was a clerk in his father's law office and was interested in the political activities of his home county.

On November 30, 1905, Mr. Jameson was married to Miss Mildred M. Cothran, member of a well known Montague family. They have three daughters, Hazel, Helen and Dorothy. The family resides at 1627 Eleventh Street.

After coming to Wichita Falls Mr. Jameson was



M. J. Basham

actively interested in the formation and development of several successful companies which had a record of highly successful operations, bringing in good wells and later selling the production to other companies at a profit. These companies have all liquidated their assets and distributed the proceeds among their stockholders.

Active and energetic, Mr. Jameson is regarded as one of the successful oil men of this section, and he is very optimistic concerning the future of the industry. He is a member of the Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association and the Wichita Falls Chamber of Commerce.

ALBERT N. WILLIAMS, well known oil operator, came to Wichita Falls January 1, 1919, and took charge of the business in this section of the Southern Oil Corporation.

Mr. Williams is a native of Colorado—was born at Denver June 18, 1888. He is a son of Major A. H. and Dora Bell (Sanford) Williams. His father was a Major in the United States Army for many years.

After attending the public and high schools of Denver, Mr. Williams entered Yale and graduated in the Class of 1910, receiving the degree of M. E. Following the completion of his college course he engaged in railroading and was connected at various times with the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, Rock Island, Union Pacific and Denver and Rio Grande. He was connected with the Denver and Rio Grande for several years, commencing as brakeman and working his way up to the position of superintendent. Concluding his railroad work Mr. Williams entered the oil business and was field superintendent for the Oklahoma Petroleum and Gas Company before going with the Southern Oil Corporation.

On October 26, 1912, Mr. Williams was married at Denver to Miss Clara Skeel, member of a well known Colorado family. They have two children, Albert N. Jr. and Ruth.

Mr. Williams is a Thirty-Second Degree Mason, a member of the Shrine and Scottish Rite bodies, and also maintains membership in the Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association, the Wichita Club and University Club.

CLAUDE B. WOODS, City National Bank Building, Wichita Falls, oil operator, as vice-president and general manager of the Woodburn Corporation, incorporated at \$5,000,000, a director of the City National Bank of Commerce, interested in the Western Sand & Gravel Company, vice-president of the Scotland Realty Company, and president of the Thirty-nine Oil Company, is a man of big business.

Mr. Woods is a native Texan; he was born at Fort Worth, on October 31, 1882. His parents were James P. Woods and Sophie Alford Woods. His father was county clerk of Tarrant County for many years, a Civil War veteran and a capitalist. After completing the Fort Worth public schools, Mr. Woods went direct into the university of experience. He began his career as a newspaper man, on the Fort Worth Register, doing both office and editorial work. He left this work to become attached to the collection department of the American National Bank of Fort Worth. In 1904 he moved to Wichita Falls where his rise into big business has been phenomenal. He began as bookkeeper for the First National Bank; later he became bookkeeper in the City National Bank, and in 1909, he was made cashier of the Wichita State Bank. In 1910 he

became secretary and manager of the Northwestern Brick Company. In 1912 he entered the mercantile sporting goods business as Wilfong & Woods. In 1918 he organized the Woodburn Oil Corporation, with capitalization of \$5,000,000, as vice-president and manager, W. W. Hepburn, of Philadelphia, as president, and S. V. Stehle as secretary. The corporation operates in all Wichita County fields, has fifty employees, and has already thirty producing wells.

In 1908, at Wichita Falls, Miss Blanche Joline became the bride of Mr. Woods. They have one daughter, Joline, age eight. The family residence is at 1704 Tenth Street.

Mr. Woods is a Shriner, of the Maskat Temple, Past Exalted Ruler of the B. P. O. E. in 1908, a member of the Wichita Club, of Wichita Country Club, the Forrest Country Club, and the Methodist Church. As one schooled in the laws of finance from boyhood, as having had intimate connection with some of the largest financial institutions of the state, and as founder and manager of a five million dollar corporation and president of the Thirty-nine Oil Company.

SRALPH LAWING, district manager for the White Eagle Oil and Refining Company, with offices at 819 American National Bank Building, came to Wichita Falls in January, 1919, and is one of the best known of the younger men interested in the oil business in this section. In developing the business of the White Eagle Oil and Refining Company in Wichita Falls he has achieved splendid success and enjoys a reputation for fair dealing that has won for him the respect and confidence of his business associates.

The White Eagle Oil and Refining Company has its general offices and refinery at Fort Worth with adequately equipped tank farms and pipe lines serving the various fields in Wichita County. Officers of the company are: L. L. Marcell, president; R. R. Irwin, vice-president in charge of refineries; E. C. Winters, vice-president in charge of sales; H. F. Bagby, vice-president in charge of stations; Lee Scott, vice-president in charge of leases and production; John J. Jones, general counsel; A. N. Allen, treasurer; E. A. Kermott, assistant treasurer; Milo T. Jones, secretary; H. M. Breidenthal, assistant secretary; C. A. Irwin, assistant secretary; J. J. Jones, assistant secretary. The company is one of the largest and most substantial of the independent producers and besides its large refinery with a daily capacity of several thousand barrels of crude and extensive holdings in the Kansas fields, has some production in the Mexia field.

Mr. Lawing is a native of Missouri and was born at Springfield in 1884, a son of S. S. and Mary (Cox) Lawing, both natives of Missouri. He was educated in the public and high schools of Springfield and at Drury College. After leaving school he began railroad work and was connected with the transportation department of various roads in Colorado and Missouri for twelve years. In February, 1918, he became traffic manager for the Wilhoit Refining Company, remaining with this concern until accepting his present position with the White Eagle Oil and Refining Company.

In August, 1919, Mr. Lawing was married at Wichita Falls to Miss Cornelia Tracy, of Dallas. They reside at Call Field.



JOHN L. McMAHON, First National Bank Building, Wichita Falls, oil operator, as general superintendent of the North Texas Division of the Texas Company, is aligned with one of the older and most dependable oil companies of Texas. Having been in the oil business all of his life, he is one of the leading managers in the business today. He is vice-president of the City National Bank, Wichita Falls, and a member of the executive committee of the Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Association.

Mr. McMahon is a native of Pennsylvania. He was born in Kansas City of that state on December 9, 1876. His parents were D. J. McMahon and Margaret McMahon. Pennsylvania public school and then business colleges, gave the youth his earliest training. Ever since the age of fifteen, John L. McMahon has been in the oil business and practically in every branch, first in the Pennsylvania fields, then in Ohio, and later in Oklahoma. Mr. McMahon has always worked as an independent operator until coming to Wichita Falls in 1913 as manager of the North Texas Division for the Texas Company. The Texas Company is not a beginner in the business, but, in being on the field, in its start, experience, and holdings, it is a pioneer.

Mr. McMahon was married to Miss Myra King, of Pennsylvania, on June 14, 1917. Myra Jane is their one daughter, and Margaret, Mr. McMahon's daughter by a former marriage. The family resides at 1805 Tenth Street.

A man of Mr. McMahon's influence and position has social duties to perform. He is a life member of the B. P. O. E., K. of C., a member of the Wichita Club and of the Wichita Golf Club. His church association is Catholic.

As an oil man that has been trained from youth in every phase of the business, as one who personally is acquainted first hand with all the details, as general superintendent of one of Texas' oldest companies for his district, Mr. McMahon is a leader in his business.



GEORGE B. FULLER, Bob Waggoner Building, Wichita Falls, oil operator and district representative of the White Oil Corporation, a company with headquarters in New York City, has for many years been a man active in handling big finance. So efficient is he in this realm that the Government picked him as one of the men to dispose of \$600,000,000.00 of surplus property, after having used him in other services in the world war.

Mr. Fuller is a native of Illinois. He was born at Peoria of that state, on May 19th, 1877. His parents were Marion O. and Emma Evans Fuller. The Peoria public schools gave the youth his first education and then the University of Business and Experience since. He began his life career as a railroader, a profession he followed for fifteen years. He first was with the Toledo, Peoria & Western Ry., engaged in office work; he then became associated with the Wabash & St. Louis, in the Transportation Department, where he served eight years. Later he went to the Transportation Department of the M. K. & T., then yielded to his longing for farm life and tried for one year, but left that for service with the I. & G. N. Ry., where he worked for seven years. It was then that he entered the oil business in Southern Texas, in 1914, at Humble and Goose Creek, operating independently, with headquarters at Houston. In September of 1918, he enlisted in military service at Camp

Bowie and was commissioned Captain. He was promoted to the rank of Major in March of 1919 and discharged in September of the same year. He came direct to Wichita Falls, December 10, 1919, as district representative of the White Oil Company of New York City.

In 1901, at St. Louis, Mr. Fuller married Miss Bertha Wickenden of that city. They now have residence at the Brook Manor, Wichita Falls. Mr. Fuller is a Mason, a Shriner of the Maskat Temple, a W. O. W., a director of the Wichita Club and of the Chamber of Commerce. His church affiliation is Episcopal.

As a man of keen business judgment which the Government saw fit to use as finance officer for Camp Bowie, expending \$22,000,000.00 in that capacity, and in the disposal of the immense post-war salvaging, as one celebrated for his dispatch—as transportation agent for the 36th Division he secured the best record for quickness of moves of any other transportation agent in the U. S., as representative for a strong and able oil corporation in the capacity of district representative, Mr. Fuller will do his share in the oil industry of Texas, and that share is a large one.



W. B. CORLETT, First National Bank Building, Wichita Falls, as manager of the Land and Leasing Department of the North Texas district of the Texas Company, is directing one of the most vital divisions of oil activity of one of the most able companies in the Lone Star State. His work is foundation work; before any wells can be brought in, oil territory must be brought into the possession of a developer, either by ownership or by lease. By his work he determines the where of all activities for the future of his company, and thus has in a very large sense its success in his direction. Though it is the beginning work, the success of his department is essential to success in every phase of activity that follows. For such a position, Mr. Corlett is well fitted, experienced for years in the business, and he is one of the most active and successful men operating in his line in his part of the state.

Mr. Corlett was born at Farmersburg, in Clayton County, Iowa, on November 23, 1861. His parents were John E. and Catherine Crawford Corlett. They came to the state of Iowa from New York state. Iowa public schools provided W. B. Corlett's education. He first engaged in farming and stock raising, even before coming to Texas. In 1895 he yielded to the call of the Lone Star State and located in Clay County, north of Henrietta, where he pursued the business of farming and stock raising. In 1905 he went into the real estate business in Henrietta; in 1907 he began the oil business with the Corsicana Petroleum Company, with which he remained for two years. In 1909 he became affiliated with the Producers' Oil Company which later was merged with the Texas Company. With the Texas Company he started in the land department and located in Henrietta as lease man, under Frank Cullinan, and since 1915 he has had charge of the land department of his company on everything north of Waco. More recently he has been directing only the North Texas division.

On December 3, 1885, Mr. Corlett married Miss Idella Carty, of Iowa. They have four children: Willard Irving Corlett is located at Minneapolis; Florence Jeanette is now Mrs. T. C. Moss, of Dallas; Ross Harold is in the oil business at Wichita Falls,



Information

while Mattie Ruth is still at home. The family residence is at 1316 Ninth Street.

Mr. Corlett is a Shriner and a Knight Templar; he is a member of the K. of P., of the W. O. W. and of the Elks, and of the Wichita Country Club as well. His church affiliation is Methodist. As a man whose work is one of the most important in oil development, Mr. Corlett is playing an important part.



HENRY FORD, oil operator and president of the Henry Ford Oil Company, is active in Wichita County fields as well as in other oil centers. While oil was discovered in the territory of Wichita Falls years back, yet it was not until a few years ago that the present era of big development and immense fortunes began. It is in the heart of just this territory that the Henry Ford Oil Company has its holdings and is making its developments. The company operates principally in the Northwest Territory of Burkburnett, and in one Texhoma field. Mr. Ford also has valuable holdings in Mexia.

Mr. Ford was born at Bowie, Texas, on April 9, 1881. His parents are Griffin Ford, county judge of Montague County from 1888 to 1890, and Fannie Dawson Ford. The Bowie public school system gave Mr. Ford his education and for his business career he started in the real estate and loan business at Sayre, Oklahoma, where he continued for sixteen years. In 1919 he came to Wichita Falls where he organized the company he now directs as president and began operating in oil.

In 1900, at his home town, Mr. Ford married Miss Ada Huff, a Bowie girl. They have two children, Henry E., who is associated with the Security National Bank at Wichita Falls, and Ruby Pearl. Mr. Ford belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and by church affiliation he is a Baptist.



JAMES L. McCONKEY is an honored and reputed citizen of Wichita Falls, having been identified with many of the leading financial and business institutions of that city for many years.

Mr. McConkey was born at Hartville, Missouri, on June 8, 1866. His parents were Sidney Edward McConkey and Sarah C. Black McConkey. Missouri gave the youth his education. In 1888, appreciating the advantages offered by the Lone Star State, he came to Fort Worth. For two years he kept books for the D. J. Calkins Grain House. He then bought a farm and for the next twenty years he farmed in Holiday Valley, above Lake Wichita. For ten years he threshed grain on the present site of Lake Wichita. He and Mr. Ford introduced the first steam thresher into Archer County. About 1910 he moved into Wichita Falls, retained his farm and stock ranch and bought and sold cattle. Four years later the Farmers' Cotton Oil Company organized and Mr. McConkey became its president. He has been a leader in various business interests of the city. He was an originator and is a director of the Wichita State Bank & Trust Company; he is vice-president and a director of the McClendon Oil Company; he is secretary-treasurer and a director of the Ford-McConkey Oil Company.

In 1894, in Archer County, Miss Anna Nail, of Arkansas, became the bride of Mr. McConkey. Mabel, deceased at the age of thirteen, and Homer now twenty years of age, are their two children. The family residence is at 1512 Thirteenth Street.

Mr. McConkey is vice-president of the State Farmers' Union and chairman of the Board of Farmers' Exchange, located at Houston. He is a W. O. W. and a Presbyterian. He is a leader and in a large way spokesman for one of the big industries of his section, the agricultural interests.



GEORGE DASHNER, secretary and general manager of the Wichita Falls Cotton Oil Company, Inc., Wichita Falls, is one of the directing officials of one of the best gin and cotton oil concerns that has plants throughout northwestern Texas and compares favorably with any like organization in the state. Associated with Mr. Dashner in official capacity are Frank Kell, president, and J. Perry Burris, vice-president. The organization has twelve gins with a daily capacity of forty bales each that well take care of the territory inscribed by a radius of sixty miles around Wichita Falls in every way; the plant at Wichita Falls cover a half block, has a ginning capacity of forty bales a day and a mill capacity of eighty tons a day. Forty employees are with the Wichita establishment, seventy-five with the other twelve plants over the country. 7,700 bales of cotton were ginned in 1919, while the total of 1920 reached 10,000.

Mr. Dashner was born in Choctaw County, Mississippi, 1869. His father, G. H. Dashner, is a retired farmer, age eighty-two, living at Dallas; he came to Texas in 1876. The public schools of Hunt County gave Mr. Dashner his education and he then started his business career as a bookkeeper in a cotton oil establishment at Wolfe City, Texas. Here he served until 1903 when he went to Ardmore, Okla., in the same business, and later to Chickasha of the same state. From this location he was called to his present work as secretary and general manager of the Wichita Falls Cotton Oil Company in September, 1919. The Wichita firm was established in 1907 by other than its directors and owners of today; it took on its present personnel of directors and owners in 1919.

In 1893, in Hunt County, Mr. Dashner married Miss Lucy Bengé, a native of Hunt County. Her father, R. P. Bengé, a farmer, is deceased. They have four children: Miss Nellie, one of the best high school teachers in the state, in the Wichita high school faculty, Mrs. Lucile (Dashner) Heffner, whose husband is of the U. S. Army as first lieutenant, George, Jr., and his sister, Miss Frances, both in school. The Dashner residence is at 1808 Huff Avenue. Mr. Dashner is a Royal Arch Mason of Wolfe City, and a member of the Elks at Wichita Falls; his church affiliation is Presbyterian.

Wichita Falls has one of the greatest agricultural territories to back her that any city of the South enjoys. For Mr. Dashner and his interest there is an immense future and a great service will be rendered by them to their part of the state.



BERT BRODAY, Bob Waggoner Building, Wichita Falls, manager of the Wichita department of the Humble Oil & Refining Company, as one who has been in the oil business for twenty years and learned every detail of it by personal experience from tool dressing on up to the management of big interests, is one of the leading managers in an immense Texas industry today.

Mr. Broday is a native of Ohio and began the oil business in that state. In 1900 he went West and worked in the oil fields of Kansas, Oklahoma and

Texas, back and forth. In 1912, he located at Wichita Falls and began operating independently. In January of 1917 he became associated with the Humble Oil & Refining Company whose interests he now directs in one of the most prolific oil territories of the country.

Mr. Broday is a Mason, a Shriner of the Maskat Temple.



M. GRISWOLD, City National Bank Buildings, Wichita Falls, president of the Griswold Oil Company, through his company owns over fifty producing wells and a number of rigs and one spudder. The company has several hundred acres of leases proven and semi-proven leases in the Wichita County Fields. Several wells are being put down at the present. Associated with Mr. Griswold as officials of the company are Eugene Christian of New York, vice president, and Eugene F. Griswold, secretary, treasurer and field manager.

The company has recently developed an area known as the Burnett Loyd lease $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles Southeast of Electra in which they have brought in 5 big wells ranging from 300 to 600 barrels daily. There are eight proven sands on four of which they have producing wells.

Mr. Griswold was born in Tennessee, at McMinnville, on October 27, 1866. His parents were Norman W. Griswold and Eliza (Smallman) Griswold. Tennessee public schools gave him his education. He began his business career in that state as a traveling salesman. Later he took up the hotel business, and in 1906, appreciating the advantage offered by the Lone Star State, he came to Texas in 1906 and entered the hotel business here. In Weatherford and Mineral Wells he owned hotels. In 1910, he gave these up in order to locate at San Antonio, Texas, as State Agent of the Merchants Life Insurance Company. Later he moved to Waco, still as State Manager of the company he had started with at San Antonio, but in the fall of 1915 this company failed to come up with its contract with Mr. Griswold, he resigned, sued them for breach of contract and secured judgment for \$25,000. It was then, in 1916, that he came to Wichita Falls and began operating in oil.

In 1886, at McMinnville, Tenn., Mr. Griswold married Miss Allene Faulkner, daughter of a prominent cotton mill man of that state. This was the climax of a romance that began in public school days. They have one son—Eugene F., secretary, treasurer and field manager of the Griswold Oil Company. The family residence is at 1722 Huff Avenue.

Mr. Griswold is a Mason, a member of the Wichita Club, the University Club and of the Christian church. Operating in one of the surest oil fields of Texas with over fifty wells already to the credit of his management and with new ones arriving, Mr. Griswold is one of the successful oil men of Texas.



L. RAHL, independent oil producer, 712 City National Bank Building, Wichita Falls, has not been engaged in the oil business for as long a period as some other of the well known oil men of West Texas, but it is doubtful if anyone has had a more varied experience in the industry than he has. He has run pumps, worked as tool dresser and driller, scout, and, in fact, in every field capacity known to the oil fraternity. And in each of these positions he made good, satisfying his employers and his own conscience which always de-

manded that he give a full measure of service for each day's pay received.

When Mr. Rahl determined to enter the oil business on his own account, he brought to his operations a fund of experience that has proven more valuable perhaps than a large financial capital. His intimate knowledge of all details of field work has enabled him to grasp many opportunities that might not have been apparent to a man not thoroughly experienced in such matters. He now has a good deal of valuable production, some in Block 96 of the Burkburnett pool and also in the Duncan, Oklahoma, field. His first experience in the oil game was in the Ramming field. He later went to Ranger and Eastland and then to Wichita Falls.

Mr. Rahl is a native of Texas and was born in Bosque county in 1886. He is a son of J. E. and Fannie (Wright) Rahl. His father was for many years a well known merchant of Bosque county and is now deceased. His mother was a native of Tennessee and came to Texas when a young girl.

After receiving his education in the public and private schools Mr. Rahl began his life's work in the cattle business in Bosque and Hamilton counties, later going to Arizona where he engaged in mining for five years. He then entered the oil business and has been especially successful.

Mr. Rahl is interested in various properties and with J. W. Farabee owns the Wichita Theatre, the leading show house of this section of Texas.

In 1912 Mr. Rahl was married in Wichita Falls to Miss Della Oaks, a native of Missouri. They have one daughter, Olive Jane. Their home is at 2014 Elizabeth street.

Mr. Rahl is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of Maskat Temple and of the Scottish Rite bodies and the Elks. He is active in various civic enterprises and an earnest and consistent booster for Wichita Falls.



B. EACH A. LASELLE, member of the firm of Carter, Nance and Laselle, independent oil operators, room one of the Jones-Kennedy Building, 619 Seventh Street, came to Wichita Falls in August, 1918, and has been an active figure in the oil development of this section since that time. His firm has drilled three successful producers at Burkburnett and is extensively interested in various properties in other fields of North and Central West Texas. Across the river in Oklahoma they have 2,500 acres and two hundred acres are held under lease in Wichita County. At Presidio in very promising territory they have a total of thirty thousand acres under lease.

Mr. Laselle is personally interested in the National Oil and Gas Company and is president of the Burkburnett General Oil Company, an organization dealing in production, leases and various other phases of the oil industry. Each of the companies has been a success.

Prior to engaging in the oil business, Mr. Laselle was an active mining engineer for fifteen years, operating in Wyoming, California, Washington and British Columbia. He owns the China Creek Hydraulic Mining Company and the Nugget Gulch Mining Company but has closed down both properties on account of the shortage and high price of labor. He expects to complete the development of both as soon as conditions have returned to normal.

On April 11, 1907, Mr. Laselle was married in New York City to Miss Theodore Evelyn Mason,



S. M. Griswold

member of a well known Connecticut family. They have one son, Beach A., Jr.

Mr. Laselle is a native of Vermont and was born at St. Albans, July 11, 1870, a son of Arthur Laselle. He was educated in the public schools and the St. Albans high school.

A man of keen and discriminating judgment, Mr. LaSelle sees a bright future for the oil industry in Texas and expects to see Wichita Falls continue the remarkable growth of the past three years.

Mr. Laselle is a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers and the Camp Fire Club of America.



EDWARD D. DAVENPORT, City National Bank Building, Wichita Falls, oil operator, president and manager of the Inter-Ocean Oil Company, trustee of the Buckeye Petroleum Company, also of the Southwestern Petroleum Company and is right at the center of the immense activities that have come to Wichita Falls and the West in its new era of prosperity and gigantic growth.

Mr. Davenport comes from Oregon originally. He was born at La Grande of that state, on April 29, 1880. His parents were Daniel Davenport and Abigail Dunton Davenport. The youth was educated first in the public schools of his state and then in the University of Oregon. He began his business career by becoming attached to a manufacturing concern after his university training, in Portland, and worked at this business for four years. In 1904 he began the oil business at Batson, Texas. He was there for two years, then in 1906 went to Kansas City where he continued the oil business. In 1918 he came to Wichita Falls.

At Kansas City, in 1909, Mr. Davenport married Miss June Norman of that city. Her father, Joseph L. Norman, was a leader in that city and has served as president of the Kansas City Board of Education for the last fifteen years. Mr. and Mrs. Davenport have residence at 1715 Eighth Street. He is a member of the Kansas City Athletic Club, of the Wichita Club, the Wichita Golf Club and Glen Garden Club of Fort Worth. His church affiliation is Presbyterian.

With a big and strong company that already has brought in and owns a number of producing wells, and with hundreds of acres of proven land awaiting their continued development, Mr. Davenport will be one of the leaders in the Texas oil world for years to come.



BERNARD HOSKINS, Wichita Falls, secretary-treasurer of the Red Burk Oil Company, brought in the first oil well the state of Wyoming ever had and is now among the most aggressive developers of the new fields of Texas. But Mr. Hoskins is a man of big business in other realms; he has served for years with The Globe and The Post of Washington, D. C., was for some time with the Guggenheim Syndicate, with headquarters at the American capital and at Paris, France, at which latter place he interested foreign capital in Wyoming as an oil field—though at that time there was not an oil well in that state—organized the Franco-Wyoming Oil Company, drilled the discovery well on Salt Creek which started the state of Wyoming in the oil business. Associated with Mr. Hoskins in official capacity is E. M. Jarrett, president of the Red Burk Oil Company. This or-

ganization is operating principally in the Temple-White field, Wichita County, Texas, and in some of the Oklahoma fields. The Beggs field has also witnessed their activity and from the three scenes of their activity they receive a splendid production which is increasing daily as they continue their operation on leases held. The company was organized in May of 1918.

Mr. Hoskins is a native of Massachusetts, having been born at Boston, March 19, 1885. His father, M. B. Hoskins, was active in the manufacturing business of that state, his mother was Alberta (Curtis) Hoskins. The schools of Boston, including Boston College, gave the youth his education. He began newspaper work in which he has been eminently successful as noted above and which, indirectly, led into the oil business as it was as a result of his French newspaper work that the Wyoming initial well was brought in by Mr. Hoskins. From that day he has been at the forefront among developers in this industry.

In 1911, at Washington, D. C., Miss Helen Perman became the bride of Mr. Hoskins. They have a daughter, Dorothy, and the family residence is at 1404 Kemp Boulevard.

Mr. Hoskins' war service was with the aviation service of America, in which he was a first lieutenant in command of the 83rd Squadron, he was stationed at Fort Meyer, Camp Mead, Camp Custer, Camp Lewis and at the Vancouver Barracks. He was with the Forest Division of the air service in the Washington and Oregon woods, cutting spruce for airplanes. It was from this service that he received his discharge at the end of the war.

Mr. Hoskins is of the younger generation who have already arrived to a place with the older men of business because of unusual leadership, ability and success. He and his interests, already having achieved much in the oil world, will be heard from as leaders in the generation to come.



JUDGE SAMUEL J. BARNETT, newspaperman and Judge, has had a place among the most enterprising citizens of Dallas, his adopted city, since 1895. For more than a decade connected with the great Dallas News enterprise and for the last sixteen years active in legal service as county clerk and judge, he is known and esteemed by a host of friends.

Mr. Barnett is a native of Georgia. He was born in the city of Dalton, on May 24, 1878. His father is James Barnett, his mother Mary (Edmondson) Barnett, both living. In 1888 the family answered the call of the Lone Star State and located in Dallas where they have since resided. Accordingly, young Barnett was educated in the school system of Dallas. He then entered the employ of The Dallas News where for eleven years he was one of the most active men of the Circulation Department. In 1906 he announced himself candidate for County Clerk for Dallas County and he was elected. For eight years he served the public in this capacity efficiently. In 1914, he was candidate for the judgeship of precinct one and he was elected. He has been re-elected three times and is candidate for the fourth term. His ability, his experience, his sympathy and understanding are appreciated by his acquaintances and by those who meet him in his professional career.

On June the 12th, 1919, romance prevailed and Miss Vernon McKinstrey became the wife of Judge Barnett.



LD PETERSON, general superintendent in Texas for the Kansas and Gulf Oil Company, with headquarters at Wichita Falls and Burkburnett, began his oil career in Pennsylvania in 1891 with the Union Oil Company with which he was identified for five years. In 1893 he went to the Ohio fields where he was with the Ohio Oil Company until 1897. He went to the West Virginia fields for a year and then returned to Ohio and came to Texas following the opening of the famous Spindletop field in 1902, becoming associated with Bill Meadows, John O'Neil and other old timers well known to the oil fraternity of the early days. He operated extensively in the coastal fields, drilling a number of wells at Humble and Goose Creek. He spent a year in the Mexican fields where he served as superintendent of different companies. Mr. Peterson was born at Triumph Hill, Pennsylvania, in the heart of the oil fields, on March 29, 1875, a son of Charles and Mary Peterson. His father was a well known Pennsylvania oil man and the younger Peterson grew up in an atmosphere redolent of the oil industry. He was educated in the public schools of Pennsylvania and early in life became engaged in the oil business.

In 1908 he was married at Houston to Miss Ida Belle Kane. They have two children, Harriet and Edward, Jr.

Mr. Peterson is a 32d degree Mason, Consistory No. 2, Dallas, and a Shriner of Maskat Temple, Wichita Falls, holding a life membership in each. Mr. Peterson has been Texas superintendent for the Kansas and Gulf for four years, coming to Wichita Falls to assume his present position in 1918. Mr. Peterson is thoroughly efficient in handling standard as well as rotary tools and probably one of the best informed men in the Mid-Continent fields in both drilling and production.



JOHNN ONEIL, oil operator, American National Bank Building, Wichita Falls, multi-millionaire, is a pioneer in the oil business. There is not a Texas oil field today but has known Mr. Oneil's development and in each of them he has met with the biggest type of success. Operating alone or with his brother, H. A. Oneil, at Burkburnett, as Oneil & Oneil, he has brought in wells in the northwest fields, in Blocks Nos. 74, 75, 96 and 97, and the townsite at Burkburnett, also in Electra, Goose Creek, Sour Lake, Humble and Beaumont, Texas, and in the Glen pool in Oklahoma. He has an interest in a large number of producing wells and an extensive area of leases.

Mr. Oneil hails from New York. He was born at Syracuse of that state on August 29, 1872. His parents were Cornelius Oneil, a pioneer oil man of Pennsylvania, deceased since 1917, and Anne Dalton Oneil. After a thorough course in the school system of Pennsylvania, Mr. Oneil as a youth of seventeen began his career as an oil man, beginning at that time with Pue & Emmerson, who sent him to Signet, Ohio. Later he went with Kirtbride Brothers of the same state, but at the age of twenty he began to operate independently for himself and has continued in that way to this day. In 1901 he came to Texas by way of West Virginia where he worked for four years. His Texas operations began in Beaumont, at Spindle Top. He went to Sour Lake in 1903 and to Humble in 1904. In the Humble fields he owned a lease on 408 acres of the Stephens tract on which, in 1910, he drilled a well to the

depth of 2,760 feet but failed to find oil. After his lease lapsed, in 1915, a well was drilled 3,200 feet deep within sixty feet of the hole Mr. Oneil had abandoned, and was brought in with a yield of 25,000 barrels, making the property worth fifty million dollars. It should be said here, however, that Mr. Oneil did make a million on his share in the Humble interests. He owned wells at Spindle Top that brought him 20,000 barrels a day. He now owns about 3,000 acres of farm and ranch lands in Southern Texas and much residence property in Houston close to the business district and two beautiful homes in that city, one at 1011 Caroline Street and the other at 241 West Nineteenth Street, Houston Heights.

In 1901, at New Orleans, Mr. Oneil married Cora Cornelia Lindsey, of Rock House, Ohio, deceased since March 10, 1907. Nine years later, in February of 1916, Miss Frances Smith, of Colorado, became the bride of Mr. Oneil. They have one son, John, Jr. The family residence is at 1812 Tenth Street. Mr. Oneil is a member of the B. P. O. Elks.

As one who has operated continuously at Humble, Sour Lake and Goose Creek from 1904 until coming to Wichita Falls in 1918, and who has owned over 500 different big Texas wells, as many, and probably more wells independently than any other Texas oil man, over 300 of them himself, Mr. Oneil is really one of the pioneer oil men of Texas.



A. PARKER, of the Southwestern Brokerage Company, Wichita Falls, is one of the largest marketers of production in the oil business in the Northwest territory of Texas. While Texas has had to her credit an oil production for many years, yet until the coming in of the western and northwestern parts of the state into this industry, she was not rated with the foremost of Uncle Sam's oil producers as is the Lone Star State today. It is the territory of the west and the northwest that has made Texas a leader in oil and oil products and Mr. Parker, partner with M. Petefish, of Mississippi, is handling a good part of this production through their organization, the Southwestern Brokerage Company. Wichita Falls, even before the present day oil operations, has long been important as a gathering center for the products of an immense territory about her; today she is the center of one of the richest oil districts of the world, ranking with the famed fields of Tampico, Mexico, and Russia.

Mr. Parker is a native Texan; he was born at Central, Texas, in 1881. His father, J. M. Parker, is a retired farmer, native also of the Lone Star State. The public schools gave the youth the best education they afforded and, after spending the first twenty years of his life on the farm, C. A. Parker decided to enter the world of trade and commerce. For nine years he was in the horse and mule business, then entered real estate and brokerage activity at Ballinger, Texas, and was in that city through the great growing period it experienced. From Ballinger he went to San Antonio where he resided for a year, thence he moved to Tulsa, Okla., where he engaged in the sale of oil leases and the drilling business. From Oklahoma, Mr. Parker came to Wichita Falls where he and Mr. Petefish established the Southwestern Brokerage Company. Mr. Parker is also doing some operating in the oil fields of his territory as well as marketing production for others.



E. Peterson.

MEN OF TEXAS

In 1900, at Coryell County, Miss Arwood became the bride of Mr. Parker; they have two daughters and one grandchild; the Parker residence is at 2000 Kemp Boulevard.

Wichita Falls is one of the liveliest centers of the Southwest and in its activities Mr. Parker and his company have a good part.

CHARLES E. ANDERSON, JR., American National Bank Building, Wichita Falls, is one of the most successful drilling contractors in the Wichita district; the number of big producers he has already brought in as a driller—and in which he has a share by virtue of his contracts with oil companies and operators—is approaching a hundred. His drilling business is conducted in his own name—he has no partners. When it is remembered that it is the recent development in western and northwestern Texas that has brought the state to the forefront among Uncle Sam's oil producing territories, and when it is remembered that this activity is only in its beginning, something of the richness of the field he has chosen for his activity is realized and Mr. Anderson will be active there for some time to come even in the drilling business besides with his interests that are daily increasing as a producer. His service has been in demand by the biggest concerns since the recent development of the last few years in the northwest part of the state.

The Texas capital city was the birthplace of Mr. Anderson on May 7, 1878. His parents were Charles E. Anderson and Texas (Goodrich) Anderson; his father was active as an oil man, a drilling contractor, since 1901 with Beaumont as a start. The Austin schools gave the youth his education and then he chose to enter the business of his father, for which he had been accustomed. From 1901 until 1904, he was active as a driller about Beaumont; he drilled about Spindle Top, about Thrall and around Damond Mound. He brought in nineteen wells in South Texas. In January, 1918, he came to Wichita Falls where he is kept busy by the biggest interests.

On November 28, 1906, in South Texas, Miss Emma Hudson and Mr. Anderson were married. She was of Louisiana. They have two children, Hudson and Mary; the family reside at 2209 Tenth Street.

Mr. Anderson is a member of the B. P. O. E., the Chamber of Commerce, the Rotary Club, the Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association and the Wichita Club. He is active in every civic interest of his city as well as zealous in her commercial realms.

FRED H. GILHOUSE, Owner of the Gilhouse Fashion Store, 818 Indiana Avenue, Wichita Falls, carries the most complete, exclusive line of Ladies' Ready-to-Wear and Millinery in Northwest Texas. Wichita Falls is one of the most progressive cities in the Southwest, fast-moving, growing by bounds, and is known as a city of big enterprises and big men. The mothers, wives, sisters and sweethearts of these men who achieve are the sole consideration of the Gilhouse Fashion House which seeks to meet with quality and fashionable wear every need or whim of feminine Wichita Falls. This business was established in 1913 and in the eight years of service rendered the public of its city, it has become one of the best known and patronized concerns of its kind in Wichita Falls. Four em-

ployees are in continuous service, supplying the demand of feminine wearers.

Mr. Gilhouse is a native of Missouri; he was born in Washington of that state in 1877. His parents were D. Gilhouse, a native farmer of Missouri, and Annie Gilhouse. The Catholic school system has given Mr. Gilhouse the best education available. At the outset, he chose the merchandising business for his career. He began with a men and boys clothing store, in St. Louis, then transferred to Memphis, Tennessee, for a short while, and in 1900 he came to Texas, affiliating himself with E. M. Kahn & Company, a leading clothier in Dallas. Here he remained for one and a half years; then he went with the Alex Kahn Company, Wichita Falls, as manager, in 1905. He served in this position for six years and then went into business for himself.

In 1910, at Wichita Falls, Miss Hattie Ava, a native Texan, became the bride of Mr. Gilhouse; they have a daughter, Mildred, and the family residence is at 1602 Kemp Boulevard.

ROBERT GOODFELLOW, president of the Goodfellow Detective Agency, Wichita Falls, is one of the best known men in public life in West Texas. He has been a peace officer in various capacities for over a quarter of a century and has had many thrilling experiences in trailing and apprehending criminals of practically every type from ordinary offenders to murderers and safe blowers. He established his detective agency in August, 1920, and on January 6, 1921, enlarged the business and added several high class men to his organization. An office is also maintained at Graham and seven skilled men who have had many years experience as officers, are employed on the field force. The firm specializes in the recovery of stolen automobiles and does criminal and civil investigating in all parts of Texas. The agency has reciprocal connections with other offices in all of the southern states.

Mr. Goodfellow is a native of Dallas County and was born in 1867, a son of M. Goodfellow who came to Texas before the Civil War and settled at Grapevine where he engaged in farming and stock raising. He was educated in the public schools at Dallas and Baylor University at Waco. His career as a peace officer began 31 years ago when he was named city marshal at Coleman. He was later appointed deputy sheriff and then elected sheriff, serving in these three capacities a total of eighteen years. He was connected with the State Game and Fish Commission at Austin for six years as chief deputy and then served for three years as deputy United States marshal for the northern district of Texas. With the opening of the oil boom in North Texas he resigned his federal position and was made assistant chief of police of Wichita Falls, a few months later being made chief. He retained this position until August, 1920, when he resigned to establish his detective agency.

Mr. Goodfellow was married at Coleman, Texas, to Miss Fannie Foster, who died in 1908. They have two daughters, Mrs. Leta Eugenia Miller, Mrs. Nannie Lee Ely, and one son, R. C. Goodfellow, of Dayton, Ohio. In 1919 Mr. Goodfellow was married again to Miss Mary Hatter of Moody, Texas. They reside at 906 Sixth Street.

Mr. Goodfellow is a Mason, a member of the Blue Lodge at Coleman, and also is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Elks.



JERRY M. KENNY, City National Bank Building, Wichita Falls, oil operator and drilling contractor, as a pioneer oil man, has brought in some of Texas' biggest wells in various fields. He operates in all parts of Wichita County where he owns an interest in more than a dozen best producers; he has five rotary rigs and employs fifty or sixty men when all rigs are active.

Mr. Kenny is a native Texan, having been born at Hammond Station of this state on February 14, 1882. His parents were Pat Kenny, a railroad man, and Mary Obrien Kenny, both early Texans. After completing the public schools of Southern Texas, Mr. Kenny went into the oil business as a boy and has remained with it ever since. He is one of the best practical drillers in Texas today who has worked for years in all departments of the drilling business. His start was in 1899 in drilling with Mr. Deering, of Waxahachie, a pioneer driller of Texas, with whom he worked for six months. From 1900 until 1912, he worked in wells at Spindle Top and other Gulf Coast fields. In 1912 he came to Wichita County where he operates today. In 1914 he began a partnership with G. Clint Wood but in 1915 he began working alone which continues to be his method. He brought in the Sirene No. 2 for Perkins Snyder in 1917, which up to that time was the biggest well in North Texas. He has drilled Moonshine and Producer in Humble fields and No. 56, which ran 35,000 barrels a day.

In 1906, at Hammond Station, Mr. Kenny married Miss Ola May Faulk. They have four children: J. M., Jr., Juanita, Drennon Conway and Patsy Lee. The family resides at 1508 Lamar. Mr. Kenny is a member of the Elks and the Odd Fellows, his church affiliation is Baptist.

As one who has been drilling for over twenty years and who has brought in some of the big wells in various fields, Mr. Kenny's service is much in demand for he is regarded as one of Texas' best in his department of the industry.



JORDAN DOBBS, president of the Weimar Oil Company, with offices at 532 Wilson Building, as one of the organizers of that concern is considered as one of the pillars of the oil industry of this city. His company has interests in the Burkburnett field, in South Texas and also at Ranger, besides holding extensive oil leases extending throughout the Texas oil belt. The Weimar Oil Company was organized on January 16th, 1918, with Mr. Dobbs as president, and since that time has developed several tracts in the various oil regions of the state. The company has large holdings in the Desdemona field and are developing at the present time their leases in the oil fields of Texas and Kentucky.

The capital stock of the company was increased in the latter part of 1920 from \$350,000 to \$500,000. Mr. Dobbs is building up a real oil company and recently took over the Wichita Producers Oil Co. and the Swanson Holding Co., both of Houston. The company will increase its development activities in 1921 which will result in a greatly increased production.

Born at Burnside, Kentucky, on the 8th day of October, 1887, W. Jordan Dobbs is a son of John Dobbs, who was a Kentucky farmer. He received his primary education in the public schools of his native city and those of Columbia, Kentucky. He

graduated from the Lindsay Training School for Teachers in 1907 and soon thereafter accepted a position with the Union Pacific Railway, which he retained for the next succeeding four years. In 1911 he became a ticket agent for the Southern Pacific Railway and two years later came to Texas for the first time, locating at Weimar. In 1915 he became engaged in the retail mercantile business at Weimar and for the next three years was very successful in that line. In 1918 the Weimar Oil Company was organized and in the following year he moved to Dallas to open its office at this city.

On May 4th, 1913, Mr. Dobbs married Miss Lillian Beck, a native Texan and daughter of A. P. Beck, a merchant of Weimar. Mr. and Mrs. Dobbs are the parents of one child, Genevieve Beck, who is now a tot of two years.

As to the future of Dallas as an oil center, Mr. Dobbs is very optimistic and at all times is of the true booster type of Dallas citizen. His work in the oil game has won for him just rewards and it is to such citizens that both Dallas and Texas owe their present state of high development.



R. DENT, representing the Tide Water Oil Company as division manager, having supervision of sales in the States of Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Mississippi and Arkansas, and a part of New Mexico, selling Veedol products through the jobbing trade, came to Dallas in August as salesman for Veedol products, and in February, 1919, he was made division manager for the Southwestern division. The Veedol products are high grade motor oils and greases made from Pennsylvania oils, and have a larger sale throughout the country than any similar product on the market. Six salesmen travel out of the Dallas office covering this territory and the business of the company is growing at a fast pace. Hans Johnson of Dallas, is local distributor. Prior to accepting his present position with the company Mr. Dent covered Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas as a salesman for the company.

Mr. Dent comes from a family that has been engaged in the mining business for five generations. Born at Tyrone, Penn., September 16, 1885, he attended the schools of that town and then entered Freeburg Academy. From there he went to the Michigan School of Mines at Houghton, Mich., where he took a special course in mining and geology, and after finishing there he worked in the mines of Pennsylvania, Virginia, Tennessee and Alabama.

He spent fifteen years in the business and when he quit it, he was mine superintendent for the Alabama Consolidated Coal and Iron Company at Iron-ton, Alabama, and had seven mines under his supervision. His father, Capt. C. P. Dent, was a well known mining man in Pennsylvania and the South. Mr. Dent was married October 15, 1917, to Miss Grace Jalonick, daughter of Geo. W. Jalonick, president of the Republic Fire Insurance Company. He is a member of the Dallas Country Club and the Tyrone Lodge of Masons. He believes the continued development of the resources of Texas will make it the greatest State in the Union, and that Dallas is destined to become the leading metropolis in the Southwest. He is a real live booster for both city and State.

Since this sketch was written Mr. Dent has moved his offices to Kansas City.



Franklin

LEON LOEB, insurance and representative business man, was formerly a partner in the firm of Loeb-Leipold Clothing Company, Inc., Wichita Falls, which operated one of the largest exclusively men's furnishing establishments in North Texas.

Mr. Loeb was born at Columbia, Mo., in 1878. His father, B. Loeb, a native of Germany, came to the United States about sixty years ago and is that type of citizen that is America's sturdiest and staunchest. He was, up until his retirement, a leading merchant in Missouri. The mother was Myer Loeb. The best of commercial training was given the youth, both in books and in the practical experience that came through the association with his father, a successful business man. Young Loeb began his business career by entering federal employ at the post office in Columbia, Mo., later he took up the railroad mail service out of St. Louis, Mo., for six years and then he yielded to the call of the mercantile business to which he had a predisposition as the work of his father. For six years he was in the Indian Territory and in September, 1909, he located in Wichita Falls as a founder and active partner in the Loeb-Leipold Clothing Co., Inc.

At Dallas, Texas, in 1910, Miss Freida Kahn became the bride of Mr. Loeb. Helene Bertha is their only child.

Mr. Loeb is a leader in social and civic circles as well as a commercial success; he is a Mason to the thirty-second degree and is an enthusiastic Shriner at the Maskat Temple; he is also identified with the Knights of Pythias and the Elks as well as being an active member of the Rotary Club.

Mr. Loeb is outspoken in his conviction that Wichita Falls is "the greatest town in the United States for its size" and there are many other Texans who believe as he does.

LEO MARKOWITZ, president of the ready-to-wear clothing organization of Baum & Gardner, Eighth Street, Wichita Falls, is another proof of America as the land of opportunity and an example of one born on another continent coming to lead a big American business and himself becoming a chief citizen in his adopted land. The firm of Baum & Gardner was established in 1914 and is noted for its complete line of quality ready-to-wear for men and women and maintains one of the most select millinery establishments in the city of Wichita Falls. Mr. Markowitz came to direct the business as president of the organization in 1917; today, from its one floor of over 6,000 square feet of space, the volume of business is so large and constant that twenty-three employees are kept in continuous service. While the first few years of immense oil activity of the Northwest section brought abnormal business to the cities of that territory, Wichita Falls has been careful to advance all the while on conservative and safe basis and now that the "boom" of one time is over, that metropolis retains most of the activity in business patronage and growth that came to her then. Mr. Markowitz, through his organization, is rendering an increasingly serviceable business to the citizenship of the leading city of the Northwest and its territory.

Leo Markowitz was born in Poland, September 23, 1872. His parents, A. Markowitz and F. (Kempner) Markowitz were both natives of that land and are buried in their home community beyond the seas.

Poland provided the training of young Markowitz who did not come to America until he reached manhood. He entered the jewelry business at once upon reaching the new continent and has attained attractive holdings in that industry. He was wholesale jeweler in Chicago for about four years, owning interest in the business and is at present partial owner of the jewelry firm of "S. M. & R. Co.," of Chicago and also of the "F. & M. Jewelry Company," of Indianapolis. From this business he came to the Baum & Gardner organization and serves as its efficient president today.

At Indianapolis, Ind., in 1913, Mr. Markowitz and Miss Irma H. Lipman, of Indiana, were united in marriage. Allen Emmette, Julius, John and Jeanette Frances are their children. The family reside at 2308 Tenth Street.

Mr. Markowitz is a Mason, an Elk, and a member of the Indianapolis Club; his church affiliation is with the Temple Israel. In the three states, Illinois, Indiana and Texas, he is a business success and in each owns or directs large business concerns to the present. In the rapidly developing west, he will find perhaps his best field for expansion of business and in the big future of his section of the state, Mr. Markowitz and his establishment will have an attractive part.



A. MILES, United States deputy prohibition officer, with headquarters at Wichita Falls, has charge of the liquor enforcement activities of the government in this section and through his efforts bootlegging and the manufacture of moonshine whisky has been reduced to a minimum throughout the oil field sections centering around Wichita Falls. Mr. Miles was appointed to his present position on January 1, 1921, and his long experience in enforcement work has made him a particularly efficient and capable man.

A native of Texas, Mr. Miles was born in Falls County in 1883, a son of W. T. Miles, a retired business man now residing in Dallas County. He was educated in the public schools of Falls County and private schools in McLennan County, being reared on the border line of these counties.

After completing his education Mr. Miles began work as a deputy sheriff under M. J. Poole of Falls County and served in this capacity for two years until he was elected constable of Falls County, which office he held for four years. He was then appointed chief deputy sheriff under C. H. Platt of Falls County and after two years service in this capacity entered the service of the state of Texas as a member of the Ranger forces. During most of his six years service as a Ranger Mr. Miles was stationed along the border and had many thrilling experiences. He was badly wounded in a gun battle with two I. W. W.'s but after being shot down succeeded in killing both his adversaries, one a white man and the other negro, putting an end to the career of two of the most lawless characters in that part of the state. Mr. Miles resigned from the Ranger service in December, 1920, to accept his present position.

On December 3, 1905, Mr. Miles was married in Falls County to Miss Susie Lockard, a native of the county and who held the position of postmistress for ten years until resigning to move with her husband to Wichita Falls.

Mr. Miles is a member of the Praetorians and the Woodmen of the World.



D. B. READ, of the D. B. Read Oil Investment Company, St. James Hotel, is one of the well known oil men of the state, and an extensive operator in Wichita, Clay, Archer and Jack counties. He is now developing one thousand acres he holds in south Archer County. Mr. Read expects to drill in Stephens County and South Bend district in Young County. His drilling activities, growing out of his rich and extensive holdings, are large. He is now beginning operations on the Wilson farm in Stephens County and with his associates is starting a well on a 10,000 acre lease in Zapole County, South Texas, and are planning to drill two or three wells on a 12,000 acres tract in Star County.

It was not until the bringing in of oil in the recent fashion in western and northwestern Texas that the Lone Star State began to push her rank as an oil producer to the front; but these fields are among the largest in the world, ranking with the famous oil regions of Tampico, Mexico, and of Russia, which have world-fame. Mr. Read is in the midst of this territory and is one of the most active of developers. He is a leader in the activity that makes his section well named, the Changing West; the covered wagon of the westerner moving out because of drouth, leaving possessions burned by the scorching winds and cattle starved because of the barrenness of the sun-baked soil, have given place to another traffic that cut the roads again into deep ruts—the motor trucks of big oil concerns, the cars of million-dollar oil operators, the teamsters hauling in heavy construction material, and every town in that section of the state witnessing an increase of population and civic activities.

Mr. Read was born in North Carolina on March 26, 1882. His father, M. C. Read, was a Virginian. As the Read family moved to Florida while D. B. was still a boy, the public schools of that most southern state gave him his education. He then began an affiliation with construction work in which he attained high efficiency, himself building the larger type of office buildings, school houses and residences. After reaching success in this calling, he came to Texas to investigate the oil business. He chose Wichita Falls, in 1913, as the center of greatest oil activity for the future, after a careful study of all Texas oil fields. From that date he has resided there and been among the leading business men of that city. Mr. Read has had confidence in his city which is evidenced by his extensive investments in real estate.

In 1910, at Tampa, Florida, Mr. Read married Miss Mabel Jones; they have one child, Shelby, age ten, and the family residence is at 2010 Tenth Street. Mr. Read is a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Central Presbyterian Church.

As one who in 1913 chose Wichita Falls as the leading Texas oil center for the future, Mr. Read showed rare foresight, and today every Texas city concedes that the claim to the future is unsurpassed as to Wichita Falls and equaled in forecast by an exceeding few. In this big future, Mr. Read will have an attractive part.



KARL SIMMONS was a native of Minnesota. He was born at Red Wing, May 17th, 1883, a son of T. K. Simmons, well known banker of Red Wing. He was educated in the public schools of Minnesota but for the past sixteen years he has lived in various parts of the Southwest,

devoting his time principally to the oil industry in which he has achieved a marked degree of success. He has always worked as an independent operator and has never promoted or been connected with the formation of a speculative company.

On December 28, 1916, Mr. Simmons was married to Miss Blanch Kerr, daughter of Dr. N. C. Kerr, a well known Nebraska physician. They have one daughter, Katherine.

Believing implicitly in the unlimited oil resources of Texas, Mr. Simmons expects to see the present development go forward and new fields opened as the enterprising pioneers of the oil industry back their faith with their money. Dallas he believes to be one of the finest cities in the country and an especially good place in which to live.

Mr. Simmons is a member of the Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association and actively interested in any movement for the betterment of the business at large and the stabilizing of values.



R. J. W. GREENWOOD, of Dallas, Fort Worth and Wichita Falls, is an extensive operator in seven of the richest oil fields of Texas, Northwest field, Texhoma, Iowa Park, K. M. A., Holliday, Range and Erath Counties and Mexia, resides in Dallas, has offices in Wichita Falls and Dallas, and has the further distinction of having his name inseparably interwoven with the life history of a Texas town, Memphis, which he helped organize and where he is founder of some of the city's leading institutions. He operates in the name of J. W. Greenwood and Company, of which he is president as well as president and vice-president of several other companies.

Tennessee is the native state of Dr. Greenwood, where he was born at Overland County in 1873, his father, J. Y. Greenwood, was a farmer. As the parents came to Texas while their son was very small, schools of the Lone Star State gave him his start in education, at Honey Grove, while the University of Tennessee gave him his M. D. degree in 1903. Prior to this date the Indian Territory had been the place of his practice, but upon graduation he chose Texas as his field, went to Panhandle City and Comanche for two years, and then to Memphis, Texas, where he continued for eleven years, helping to organize that thriving city of today. Four important industries of that city owe their beginning to him: He organized the Light Company, the Ice Company, the Brick Yard and the Cotton Oil Mills. At Amarillo, Texas, he organized the Amarillo Life Insurance Company, of which he was made medical director. In 1917 he retired from his practice of medicine and moved to Dallas and began the oil business by buying and selling leases and making a close study of the business and of the oil fields. He was one of the founders of the Burk Pipe Line & Refining Co., of which he was elected president. He later resigned this position but he retains his interests in the company. In addition to his oil interests which are attractive and his municipal projects at Memphis, he has extensive farms in Tarrant, Childress and Hall Counties, and ranches in Hartely and Swisher Counties in the Panhandle where he raises stock, hogs, grain and cotton.

Dr. Greenwood married Miss Fannie Belle Hall, now deceased, they had one daughter, Cleo. Miss Couper Lewis Hudson, a native of Tennessee, became his second wife and they reside at 4526 Munger Avenue, Dallas, Texas.



D. B. Read

Dr. Greenwood is a Scottish Rite Mason and a Shriner at the Hella Temple; he is also a member of the Wichita Club.

Wherever he has resided, he has eminently identified himself with the civic life of the city and as a result he has a host of friends over Texas. He is a success, both as a professional and business man, and is doing a large part in developing one of the great areas of the state.

Dr. Greenwood helped organize the American Home Life Insurance Company, Commonwealth Casualty Co., and Bankers Trust Co., of Fort Worth. Was one of the promoters and helped organize the Amarillo Life Insurance Company, and East Texas Colonization Co., all of which time he was actively engaged in his profession, and was secretary of the executive committee of the State Tubercular Organization. He was also delegate to the International Congress of Medicine at Washington, D. C., and one of a committee of those who went to New York to the Tubercular exhibit that was shown over Texas under the direction of the medical profession.



ACK PRICE, firm of Price and Miller, general insurance, Kahn Building, came to Wichita Falls and established the local agency in March, 1919. He does a general insurance business and specializes in oil properties in various sections of Texas. Eight of the strongest old line companies are represented by Mr. Price. Not only does his office write insurance but it renders fire protection and fire prevention to individuals and municipalities. Five people are employed in the Wichita Falls office.

Mr. Price is a native of Oakland, California, and was educated in the public and high schools. He began his business career in the insurance field in Oklahoma City in 1899 and was engaged in business there continuously until coming to Wichita Falls.

Mr. Price is a member of the Masonic lodge and is affiliated with Oklahoma City Blue Lodge No. 276, the Chamber of Commerce and the Golf Club. He is an enthusiastic booster for Wichita Falls, and declares it is the best city in the United States.



NO. R. MACHECHNEY, one of the well known insurance men of North and West Texas, a year ago formed the firm of Machechney, Maples & Cooper, taking into partnership A. B. Maples and G. W. Cooper, two other well known insurance men, and the firm in a short time has attained a leading position among the insurance organizations of this section, maintaining offices at 823-25 Commerce Building. The firm handles all lines of the Aetna Insurance Company and covers all of Northwest Texas in its territory with numerous sub-agents located at all important points.

Mr. Machechney, senior member of the firm, was born at San Augustine, Texas, in 1865, a son of John and Elizabeth (Scurlock) Machechney. He received his educational training in the public schools of his home town and has spent a life time in the insurance business, being located at Abilene for 23 years before removing to Wichita Falls. He regards Wichita Falls as the best town in the world and declares that its industrial and commercial development has just begun. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and is a charter member of the Woodmen of the World, Abilene Camp 136.

A. B. Maples is also a native of Texas and was born in Bell County in 1876, a son of J. E. Maples, a native of Mississippi and now a resident of Little River, Texas. He was educated in the public schools and the Belton Male Academy at Belton and taught school for a while before entering the service of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad. He was in the service of the railway company in various important capacities from 1900 until December 1, 1918. He is a man of progressive business ideals, interested in civic affairs and a staunch booster for Wichita Falls. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Ad League and is a member of the Traffic Committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

In 1903 Mr. Maples was married at Waco to Miss Ida Trice, daughter of G. R. Trice. They have two children, Ridley Carter, seventeen, and Mary Nekayah, five.

G. W. Cooper was born at Catoosa, Catoosa Co. Georgia, in 1886, a son of C. A. Cooper. He was educated in the public schools and attended Piedmont College where he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He taught school for a year and then for seven years was connected with the Saint Louis & San Francisco Railway. He then was traveling auditor for the Aetna Insurance Company for three years and came to Wichita Falls in 1920, selecting this location because he believed it the best in the entire Southwest.

Mr. Cooper was married at Tulsa, Oklahoma, in 1919 to Miss Dora Kline, daughter of C. P. Kline, well known resident of Tulsa. Mr. Cooper is actively interested in civic affairs and predicts a wonderful future for Wichita Falls.



JOHN J. SALLASKA, formerly president of the Big Square Oil Company until the date of its recent sale, is one of the most active oil men in four districts—the Northwest Extension, Block 77 and Block 88 and Oklahoma fields. Mr. Sallaska is a man that has brought in a handsome production and on the extensive leases he holds he will be busy as an operator for some time to come, with 625 Commerce Building, Wichita Falls, as his headquarters.

Mr. Sallaska is a native Russian and was born in that mighty country which is the giant of today, on September 16, 1878. He, however, heard the call of America as have so many from his country and his life here has been connected with the three states of Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. Today, after completing the public schools of this country in each of the three named states, and as a man trained in American business, Mr. Sallaska is a thoroughbred American. As a farmer, a merchant and an oil operator, he has been busy. Farming was the experience in his earlier days; for eighteen years he was in the hardware business in Oklahoma; today he has been making good as an organizer of business projects, the president of more than one oil company, and one of the active men in Texas' big new industry. He is president of the Burkburnett Oil & Gas Co. and of the Parker Oil & Refining Company he is a vice-president.

After a few years' residence in America, at Weatherford, Oklahoma, Miss Lizzie Fost became the bride of Mr. Sallaska. Their residence today is at Corn, Oklahoma. This happy marriage is but another proof of the genuineness of American democracy as actually held in practice by her native-born.

The Northwest field, the scene of Mr. Sallaska's largest activities, is one of the richest oil territories of the United States. While Texas has had for years an oil production to her credit, it was not until the discovery of the oil strata of western and northwestern Texas that the Lone Star State began to rank with the foremost in oil output. The immense development of this district is for the future—it is only beginning now and as the years come Mr. Sallaska will be an active developer of this territory. He is the type of citizen that America prides in—people of right ideals who deliver the goods.

WILLIAM HOLDEN, capitalist and independent oil operator, with extensive holdings in Wichita County and other portions of the Mid-Continent field, has achieved an enviable position and become a commanding figure in the oil industry since coming to Wichita Falls in March, 1919. In the two years he has operated in this section, he has accumulated holdings aggregating more than a thousand acres in Wichita County alone and has been remarkably successful in the operation of his properties, owning valuable properties in the Electra, Burkburnett, Northwest Extension, K. M. A. and Duncan fields. Mr. Holden operates alone, owning and developing all his properties individually. He has followed this same plan in his mining operations which have been very extensive in California, Arizona and in British Columbia. He is now developing some valuable iron properties in British Columbia.

A native of Canada, Mr. Holden was born in Ontario, February 7, 1872, a son of Sylvester and Magdalena Holden. He was educated in the public schools of Ontario and in the university of experience and early in life engaged in business for himself. He went to British Columbia in 1891 and after four years returned to Ontario where he was engaged in the wholesale and retail business until 1897 when he again removed to British Columbia. At this time he engaged in the financial brokerage business and amassed a considerable fortune, developing the largest brokerage establishment in Canada. Retiring from active participation in the business in 1910. Mr. Holden traveled for eight years, covering all of the United States and the greater portion of Europe. His fortune has been invested in business property and in ranches, timberlands, mining and oil properties.

Probably no man has done more for the upbuilding of Vancouver than has Mr. Holden, and in the history and records of British Columbia and Vancouver he is referred to as one of the principal builders. He built the Holden building, a modern office building comprising 200 offices and erected and owns several other business buildings in Vancouver, B. C. His cattle ranch in British Columbia, stocked with blooded Herefords and Shorthorns, comprises thousands of acres and he is also extensively interested in other lands in Canada.

In 1911 Mr. Holden was married in Vancouver to Miss Lillian Elthan Buscombe, a beautiful and attractive woman and a singer of note. Mrs. Holden has studied singing with some of the great masters of America and Europe and possesses a voice of rare sweetness and power. In Wichita Falls Mr. and Mrs. Holden reside at the Kemp Hotel. They have a magnificent residence in Vancouver.

Mr. Holden has done much for the development

of the oil fields of North Texas and Oklahoma. He is intensely interested in civic movements and is ever ready to give of his time and money to any cause that is progressive and for the betterment of society as a whole. He is an active member of the Wichita Club and the Wichita Falls Chamber of Commerce and maintains club affiliations in many other cities of the United States and Canada.

THOMAS P. FOSTER is a well known oil operator, both in Texas and Oklahoma fields. Associated with Mr. Foster in some of his Texas activities were E. M. Jarrett and Bernard Haskins. Mr. Foster operates in the Temple White field and also nine miles northeast of Tulsa, Oklahoma, as well as in many of the leading fields of this section.

Mr. Foster is a native of Ohio; he was born at Manchester of that state on August 23, 1874. His parents were Jerry Foster and Belle Brookover Foster. In 1879 the family moved westward to Missouri where they located at Lee Summit. The school system of this city gave him his education. For ten years he then mined lead and zinc in the Joplin district. In 1902 he became a locomotive engineer for the Missouri & Pacific Railway. He continued to serve in this capacity until he started the oil business in 1918. From 1908 until 1918 he was with the Iron Mountain division where he still retains his seniority rights as an engineer. In May of 1918 he started to developing oil in Archer County. In July of 1919, he moved his headquarters permanently to Wichita Falls.

In 1904, at Kansas City, Miss Laura D. Huffley became the bride of Mr. Foster. Their residence is at 629 East Ninth Street, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Mr. Foster is a York Rite Mason and a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. His church affiliation is Presbyterian.

FORREST H. MIRACLE, member of the firm of Orr & Miracle, Scollard Building, oil producers and drillers, was attracted to Texas by her oil developments and brought to the state a detailed knowledge of the business and a fund of valuable information secured in the oil region of the northeast which has been of great worth to the development of the industry in Texas.

The firm of Orr & Miracle was organized in Oklahoma and established its headquarters in Dallas in 1919. Although they hold extensive leases in Stephens, Stonewall and Erath Counties and in the Eastland and Burkburnett fields, they have given much attention to the drilling end of the industry. At one time six drilling outfits, five equipped with cable tools and one with rotary tools, were being used employing about fifty men. The company is owned entirely by Mr. Miracle and Mr. Orr.

Mr. Miracle was born in Monroe County, Ohio, September 20, 1878. His parents were Adam S. and Eliza (Murrey) Miracle. Shortly after completing his education in the public and high school of New Matamoras, Ohio, he enlisted in Company E of the 7th Ohio Volunteers and served as bugler throughout the Spanish-American war. He then worked for two years in the steel mills of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. His first experience in the oil business was with the Fisher Oil Co., of Sistersville, West Virginia. He operated through the oil fields of Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio and Michigan. In 1907 he came to Oklahoma where he was associated with John Roy, a driller of that state. While in Okla-



Wm. H. Alden

homa he formed a partnership with Mr. Orr of which he is still a member. In 1919 their headquarters were removed to Dallas but oil interests in Oklahoma are still retained. During this long association with the oil industry Mr. Miracle has been an active driller and as a result there are few things about oil drilling with which he is not familiar.

In 1909 Mr. Miracle was married to Miss Mary Morris. A five year old son, Forrest Jr., is the only child. Their home is at 3810 Mockingbird Lane, Highland Park.

Few men have experienced a more varied career than has Mr. Miracle, but most of his experiences have been of value in the oil business and it would be difficult to find a man who speaks with more authority on matters pertaining to oil than he does. He is a Shriner of the Akdar Temple of Tulsa, Oklahoma, and is a member of the Trinity Commandery of the Tulsa Lodge. With many years of activity yet before him he seems destined to attain even greater prominence in the industry with which he so long has been associated.



NORMAN R. FERGUSON, manager of the William-Mary Hotel, which is owned by Wm. Viner and operated on the European plan, is one of the most popular young business men in Wichita Falls, knows everybody and is liked by everybody, and declares that Wichita is the finest city south of Chicago, in which city he absorbed much of that progressive and snappy spirit which characterizes him. He began his business career as a stock and bond trader, then got into the newspaper business, where he was making good, when Uncle Sam came along and enlisted his services in putting the Kaiser to flight. Selecting the air service in which to do his fighting and flying, in February, 1918, he went to the ground school at Austin, Texas, and Columbus, Ohio, as cadet; then to Camp Dick at Dallas, and then to Barron field, where he was commissioned a second lieutenant in January, 1919. On January 21, 1920, he was discharged from the service and came to Wichita Falls, where he was tendered and accepted the management of the William-Mary Hotel.

Under his management the hotel has enjoyed a good and profitable business since it opened in April, 1920. It is modern in every respect, has 150 rooms, 15 with private baths, telephones in each room, and a fine dining room. Force of fifty people are on the payroll.

Mr. Ferguson is a native of Chicago, born in 1892, and educated in public and private schools and the University of Chicago. His parents, C. E. and Blanche (Norman) Ferguson, are natives of Illinois. He was married in Chicago in 1916 to Miss Clarice Jolie, a native of that city, and they make their home in the hotel.



SAUL LEBENSON, corner Seventh Street, at Indiana, owner of the popular and well-known Saul's Store of Wichita Falls, is one of the foremost merchantmen in a city of big business, with his up-to-date and attractive display of clothing, ready-to-wear and shoes. Mr. Lebenson has recently moved into his new two story brick building, 75x100 feet, at above address. The building has a basement and mezzanine floor. He is sole owner of the land and building. There are 19 show windows and has more plate glass than any other store in the city, being modern in every re-

spect and one of the leading department stores of Wichita Falls.

Mr. Lebenson is a native of Russia; he was born in that country in 1885, and there he was reared and educated. In 1904 he yielded to the call of America as being the land for his greatest opportunity, and landed in New York City at the age of twenty. From that moment Mr. Lebenson has been a thoroughbred American; he has identified himself with the commercial life of his adopted country and its ideals are his. He began work in America's leading city on a salary of \$3.00 per week studied the states as he worked, and became possessed with the conviction that Texas afforded the greatest opportunities. Accordingly in 1909, he located at Kirbyville, Texas, and began a business for himself; later he moved to Tyler, Texas, where he pursued the grocery business and then in June, 1914, he began business in Wichita Falls on a small scale which beginning has grown to the present-day attractive proportions.

In 1910, after a year's residence in Texas, Mr. Lebenson returned to New York City for Miss Rosenwasser, who became his bride at that time; they have two children—Nathaline, age eight, and Hellen Sylvia, age 4. The family reside at 1601 Grant Street.

Mr. Lebenson is a Mason. He is an unusually talented man in business affairs and he and his establishment will be leaders in the big future of their city.



TOM F. NOLAN, Wichita Falls, is among that progressive and active group of men who handle real estate of the big new West; a "new" West because many villages of a year ago are today cities with a dozen hotels, paved streets and above twenty thousand population. Land values have always been rated as the "real" values of a district, and the lands of western and northwestern Texas both from the view-point of their wealth in natural resources and in their agricultural aspects are today pre-eminently among the best land values in the Lone Star State. It is at the heart of this district that Mr. Nolan is active. Not only does he handle both city and farm business but also oil leases. Recently Mr. Nolan transferred his interests temporarily to Mexia.

Mr. Nolan is a native of Georgia. His father, a Georgian, died when Tom F. was only five years of age; otherwise his childhood and boyhood were not signalized by anything out of the ordinary. The Georgia schools gave him their best and upon entering young manhood, he heard the call of the Lone Star State and came westward. His first experience was as a salesman on the road over his new state for a number of years and then he located at Plainview, Texas, where for six years he was in the automobile business. In February, 1919, he moved his headquarters to Wichita Falls and then began his present business in which he has been a success. Like many other Texans, Mr. Nolan believes Wichita Falls is the best city of its size in the United States. He is a booster of all the civic movements which so admirably characterize this coming city.

On February 7, 1920, at Wichita Falls, Miss Iona Adamson, a Texan and a graduate of the University of Texas, became the bride of Mr. Nolan.

Mr. Nolan is a member of the Chamber of Commerce of his city and of the Wichita Club. He is well known to the civic life of his city as well as to its affairs of commerce and together with the men

of vision and progress is helping to usher in the big tomorrow of his part of the state which will surpass even the big business and successes of today.



JAMES CECIL HAYNES, well known oil man and head of the Haynes-Cannon Drilling Syndicate, came to Wichita Falls in January, 1918, and has been actively connected with the oil development of this section since that time. He is associated in the Drilling Syndicate with A. R. Cannon and the firm maintains offices at 704-5 Commerce Building.

The enterprise of which Mr. Haynes is the executive head, is not a corporation but an association of interests of various oil operators. It has been very successful in its operations and now has important holdings in the Kemp-Munger-Allen, Blue Ridge and Northwest Extension and Duncan, Oklahoma fields. The Syndicate is interested in about fourteen producing wells and holds approximately three thousand acres of leases situated in various fields. The daily production aggregates approximately 1,000 barrels.

Mr. Haynes is a native of Kentucky and was born at Paducah in 1884. He is a son of J. H. and Melissa (Cook) Haynes, well known residents of Kentucky for many years.

He attended the public schools of Kentucky and at an early age entered the business world. Mr. Haynes was one of the pioneers in the moving picture business and assisted in putting over the first big feature production of the American Feature Film Company. The company was first located at Reelfoot Lake, Tennessee, but later the offices were removed to Chicago. Mr. Haynes was engaged in the producing end of the motion picture industry for seven years prior to entering the oil business.

Mr. Haynes was married at Hittisburg, Mississippi, in 1904, to Miss Eva Dobbins, a native of Alabama. They have one son, James Cecil, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Haynes reside at 710 Fillmore Street.

An energetic, enterprising public spirited citizen, Mr. Haynes is keenly interested in all civic matters and predicts a great future for Wichita Falls. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Wichita Falls Chamber of Commerce.



AREX CANNON is one of the big drillers in one of the richest oil fields in the United States—located at 704 Commerce Building, Wichita Falls, partner of J. C. Haynes of the Haynes-Cannon Drilling Syndicate. While the aggregate of any industry in the state is attractive, especially so is the oil industry which is a leader in the development and wealth of Texas, and in this industry the most practical and inseparable phase is the drilling business. It is just here that the Haynes-Cannon Drilling Syndicate does big business, bringing in some of the biggest wells of the state as well as bringing in as many wells as any other organization and surpassing most in this respect. The firm was organized in 1917 as drilling contractors and oil operators; Burkburnett and the K. M. A. fields have been the scene of their activity and in each field they have a big production of their own. The Texas Chief No. 1 was brought in by the drillers of the Haynes-Cannon Drilling Syndicate on June 2, 1918, at a depth of 1,659 feet and with a yield of 3,700 barrels a day—a Texas Chief indeed. Other examples of work done by this syndicate could be multiplied time over and again.

Mr. Cannon was born in Tom Green County, Texas, in 1889. His father, H. E. Cannon, is a retired oil man who has production in the northwestern fields. He was schooled in Tom Green County and then he started into the business his father had followed, by beginning as a helper in the Electra field for the Texas Company. For one year he worked in this capacity and then for four years served as a driller. He next entered the contract business with Mr. Haynes which organization, as the Haynes-Cannon Drilling Syndicate, has become a leader in its part of the oil fields. Mr. Cannon also holds considerable real estate in Wichita Falls.

In 1909, at Carlsbad, N. M., Mr. Cannon and Miss Elizabeth Davis were united in marriage; they have two children, Velma and James and the family reside at 2005 Huff Street.

In the present-day immense activity of the oil fields of northwestern Texas, Mr. Cannon and his syndicate are having a good part and in the bigger future they will be factors in many of the best deals.



SHIMMONS S. HOPKINS, president and general manager of the Perfection Oil Company, wholesale and retail distributors of oils and gasoline, Harwood and Commerce Streets, operates an organization the principals of which are based on the sturdy foundation of long experience and intensive study. His company, six months after its organization, operated four filling stations, employed sixteen persons, and enjoyed a business which taxes its distributing places to the utmost. The main office and filling station No. 1 is located at Harwood and Commerce Streets and the other stations are situated as follows: No. 2, west end of the Oak Cliff viaduct; No. 3, Harwood and Beaumont Streets, and No. 4, 3314 Swiss Avenue. Lack of warehouse facilities at the present is all that prevents the company from expanding its business.

The Perfection Oil Company was established January 1, 1920, and took for its trade mark "Perfecto Brand." It took just one week to raise the capital with which to finance this active business enterprise. The other officers besides Mr. Hopkins are C. D. Cain, vice-president; L. H. Tinnin, treasurer and John E. Farr, secretary. The company handles different types of oil, greases and compounds used in the lubrication of the motor vehicle.

Mr. Hopkins was born in Leon County, Texas, in 1882. His father, Dr. S. S. Hopkins, practiced medicine in East Texas for forty years and was one of the best known men in that community. He died in 1905. Mr. Hopkins' mother is still living on the old homestead in Leon County.

Mr. Hopkins received his education in the public schools at his home. Finishing school he took up farming and followed it until he moved to Dallas in 1912, when he went to work for the Oriental Oil Company. He opened up the first gasoline filling station in this city on Commerce Street just west of Ervay Street. He stayed there only two months for the company put him in charge of a new station on Lane Street, where he remained two and a half years. He was later transferred to another station and then made city salesman. His progress is rapid at that time and he was soon placed in charge of all the filling stations operated in Dallas by his company. He resigned from the Oriental Oil Company to organize the Perfection Oil Company.



James Cecil Haynes

MEN OF TEXAS

Mr. Hopkins was married to Miss Ethel Johnson, of Denison, in 1919, the ceremony being performed in Dallas. He is a member of the Dallas Automobile Club, the Chamber of Commerce and Manufacturers' Association and the I. T. A. With the experience that he has had, Mr. Hopkins bids fair to build one of the largest businesses of its kind in Dallas. He has shown his ability at organization and it is recognized throughout the city.



THOMAS COOK, independent oil operator and head of the Thomas Cook Oil Company, American National Bank Building, has been an active figure in the oil development of North Texas since his arrival in Wichita Falls in 1918. He is interested in development work in various parts of the Mid-Continent field and has an average daily production of seven hundred barrels of oil.

For the past fifteen years M. Cook has been interested in oil properties throughout Oklahoma, Texas and Louisiana and has contributed much to the development of various sections in these states. He has been remarkably successful and oil operators have great confidence in his judgment. He has very large holdings in various proven territories and a great deal of property in localities where very little development work has as yet been done.

Mr. Cook is a native of Kansas and was born at McPherson on February 19, 1887, son of Phillip and Mary (Severtson) Cook. The family moved to Texas in 1897 and located at Miami. Mr. Cook was educated in the public schools of Kansas and his early business efforts were in ranching and banking enterprises, in which he was quite successful. He is engaged in these lines in both Texas and Oklahoma.

In 1907 Mr. Cook was married at Miami, Texas, to Miss Jennie W. Klingman, a native of Missouri. They have one son, Verne.

Mr. Cook takes an active interest in civic affairs and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, Elks Club and the Wichita Club. He is a man of progressive business ideals and an enthusiastic booster for Wichita Falls.



B. MASHBURN, proprietor of the Marion Hotel, 623 Eighth Street, has been actively connected with the commercial interests of Wichita Falls since 1918 at which time he came to this city and engaged in the oil business, handling and developing leases. He became interested in the hotel on January 15, 1921, and in November of that year purchased the other interests and since that time has conducted it alone. The Marion has fifty-four rooms and affords excellent service to its patrons and by reason of its location, one and one-half blocks from the depot, is very popular with traveling men. The staff comprises seven employees.

Mr. Mashburn is a native Texan and was born in Hunt County, July 29, 1880. He is a son of J. F. Mashburn who came to Texas from Georgia in an ox wagon in 1866.

The early life of Mr. Mashburn was spent on a farm and cattle ranch. He attended the public schools and resided for a time in McLennan County, later removing to Hunt County and then to Collin County, 1905, and in 1909 going to Burkburnett where he operated a livery business and team contracting business until his removal to Wichita Falls

in 1918. He still has oil interests in the Burkburnett field.

On April 19, 1903, Mr. Mashburn was married to Miss Lalla Lair, member of a well known Grayson County family. They have two children, Janice and Ruby Fern. The family resides at 1809 Eleventh Street.

Mr. Mashburn is a Mason and was the first Master of Burkburnett Lodge No. 1027, at Burkburnett. He also served as Junior Warden and was active deputy for three years. He is one of the charter members of Charter Junior Warden of the Faith Lodge of Wichita Falls. He is a member and director of the Lions Club and an enthusiastic Wichita Falls booster.



EDWARD L. STURM, superintendent of all main lines of the Texas Pipe Line Company, Fort Worth territory, is the head of one of the biggest phases and most practical of the oil business. His work is as essential as is the bringing in of wells and sometimes as romantic. What the express companies are to small packages, what Pullmans are to passengers, what box cars are to freight, the Texas Pipe Line is to oil; it is the means of getting the oil from the producer to refineries and consumers. His business therefore is just as gigantic as is the oil business itself, has the same immense possibilities, and instead of being limited to one district as sometimes an oil company is, has no geographical limitation for his company serves all oil fields alike. At present there are about 360 miles of main pipe lines in operation by the Texas Pipe Line Company. Mr. Sturm has 100 men working under his personal supervision. The officers of the company are Judge Robert A. Johns, president; J. L. Dowling of Houston, vice-president, and J. C. Colligan, superintendent of the Dallas division. The company's headquarters are in the Texas Company Building, at Houston, Texas. Mr. Sturm resides in Fort Worth.

Mr. Sturm was born in Mannington, West Virginia, on February 18, 1885. He was educated in the public schools of West Virginia. His parents were James A. and Idella (Ryan) Sturm. In 1902 Mr. Sturm came west, stopping in Kentucky. His first experience in the oil business was with the Salem Eureka Pipe Line Co., in his native state. In 1902 he entered the employ of the Cumberland Pipe Line Company; in 1904 he came to Independence, Kansas, where he remained for four years. In 1908 Mr. Sturm became associated with the Texas Company at Tulsa, Okla., as construction foreman, in which capacity he served until 1912 when he became district foreman of the Wichita division. In 1913 he came to Dallas as district foreman. In 1917 he was chosen as superintendent of all lines of the Dallas division and was transferred to his present position on June 1, 1920.

In 1916 Miss Ina Henley became the bride of Mr. Sturm. They have residence now at 21 Hemphill Street, Fort Worth. Mr. Sturm is a member of the Elks of Oklahoma and of the Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Association. As one who has served in every department of pipe line work with some of the biggest pipe line companies of the United States, Mr. Sturm is the proper man to superintend this important phase of the oil business for the Texas Pipe Line Company.



HENRY HOBBS, capitalist, oil operator, president of the Texas Chief Oil & Gas Company, president of the Hobbs Oil Company and a leading spirit in other oil enterprises, has had a remarkable career in this field of endeavor. Beginning without capital, less than four years ago, he is today considered in the millionaire class. He is today backed by unlimited capital surrounded by associates that have implicit confidence in his judgment and integrity. The Texas Chief Oil & Gas Company has already paid seven hundred and twenty-five per cent dividends and is still a heavy producer. The Hobbs Oil Company is a subsidiary of the Middle States Oil Corporation and operates in Texas, having a production at this time of over five thousand barrels per day. The other interests of Mr. Hobbs include an 80,000 acre ranch in Dallam County, a thirty acre orange grove that produces in the neighborhood of 10,000 boxes of oranges annually, located near Los Angeles, in Orange County and the W. R. B. Machine Tool Company of Wichita Falls. He is a director of the Security National Bank of Wichita Falls.

Mr. Hobbs was born in Stephens County, Texas, on May 26, 1884. His father, W. M. Hobbs, was a Georgian whose parents brought him here when he was a boy. His mother, who was Miss S. A. Harris, was a native of Texas. They both had many personal experiences in Indian fights in pioneer Texas days. The parents located in Stephens County and later moved to Motley County where Henry Hobbs was educated. After his schooling, he began the cattle business with his father which connection he continued until 1918 when he came to Wichita Falls. After a six months stay in Wichita, Henry Hobbs decided to get thoroughly into the oil business. He began by borrowing \$20,000 from friends and invested in 160 acres on Block 97 of the Northwest District. From that beginning made by borrowings, Henry Hobbs has risen until he heads, as president, a \$6,000,000 company which from its seventy-three wells renders a monthly output of nearly a quarter of a million dollars and pays an annual dividend of 18 per cent on all investments.

On July 29, 1903, romance held sway and Miss Teck Hand became the bride of Mr. Hobbs in Motley County. They have two children, Melvin and Alta. The family residence is at 1200 Kemp Boulevard. The church affiliation is Baptist.

Youthful, talented, successful, romantic, head of one of Texas' biggest oil companies, Mr. Hobbs is really one of Texas' big men. He and his interests will be leaders for the next generation.



H. WILLIAMS, vice president and general manager of the Four State Oil and Refining Company, is one of the successful oil men of Texas and has had splendid success with the Four States Company and the Clover Leaf Production Company as well, both of which he organized. Associated with Mr. Williams in the Four States Company are Thomas R. McLean, president, who is president of the First National Bank, of Mount Pleasant, and Harry Smith, secretary, formerly cashier of the First State Bank at Big Sandy, who resigned his position with the bank to go with the oil company.

The company has a refinery under construction at Quanah, Texas, with a capacity of 2,000 barrels per day and is erecting filling stations in various towns of the state. They expect to obtain their production

from proven acreage owned by the company in well defined oil territory.

Mr. Williams was born in Hardaman County, Tennessee, October 8, 1877. Both his father and grandfather were well known lawyers of Tennessee and Arkansas and he was trained as a lawyer and practised in Oklahoma for fourteen years. His education was received at Cumberland University and the Tennessee Law School where he graduated in 1898. In 1912 he engaged in the oil business in Louisiana and came to Dallas in 1918 and organized the Clover Leaf Production Company and Four States Oil Company. The last named company has a capitalization of two million dollars and was successful in floating a bond issue of three hundred thousand dollars for erecting its refinery and developing some of the acreage owned by the company.



WILLIAM A. TURNER, Dallas, oil operator and oil well contractor, is a pioneer driller in Texas fields who has acquired valuable holdings in wells and leases in Northern Texas. He operates in the Texhoma fields and holds interests in fifteen wells and attractive leases to the extent of 500 acres. Mr. Turner develops leases and sells production. He is a pioneer in the shallow wells of the Texhoma district and drilled over 300 wells in this country.

Since the discovery of the newer fields in Central Texas, Mr. Turner has been operating here.

Mr. Turner is a native Texan. He was born in Parker County, on October 31, 1873. His parents, Al Turner and Virginia Simmons Turner, came to Texas in their childhood. The father was a cattleman. They left Parker County after a few years stay for residence in Baylor County, and thence moved to Plainview. The Panhandle gave the youth his education, first in books and after completing public school, in cattle raising and the oil business. After living a while in Texhoma, on the Texas side of the line, where he continued stock raising, in 1908, Mr. Turner sold all his cattle interests and began the real estate business. In 1910 he went to Lubbock where for two years he did drilling contracting for the Santa Fe. Later he became connected in a larger way with the oil wells of the Santa Fe, and in 1911 he moved to Wichita Falls and began contracting for the drilling of shallow wells. He found the field so profitable that in 1914 he began operating for himself in shallow wells.

In 1900, at Goodnight, Texas, Mr. Turner married Miss Ina Vaughan, a niece of Col. Goodnight. They have three children, Marshall, Marcile and J. W., Jr. The family resides at 3504 Swiss Avenue, Dallas, Texas. Mr. Turner is a member of the I. O. O. F. He knows the West, is a native of it, and is linked up with its present golden development in one of the biggest industries of Texas. He is doing his part which is a good one.



A. L. ALLEN, secretary-treasurer, Brown Cracker and Candy Company, 603 Corinth street, came to Dallas in 1905 from Fort Worth, Texas, where he had represented the National Biscuit Company for two years. His company is one of the largest of its kind operating in the Southwest, manufacturing biscuit, crackers, confections and candies, and its products are sold throughout the entire State. Distributing offices are located at Amarillo, Austin, El Paso, Fort Worth, Houston and San Antonio, and the company does a volume of business that runs into millions of dol-



Henry Hobbs

lars annually. They manufacture a high grade of products and it is doubtful if there is a town in the entire State where its goods are not known and sold.

Mr. Allen's connection with the company as secretary-treasurer was made in 1905. His first business experience was gained in Atlanta, Ga., where he worked for several years for the wholesale grocery firm of Oglesby & Meadows. Quitting the grocery business he went with the Aetna Furnace Company at Aetna, Ga., near Rome, and after remaining with them for several years he returned to the grocery business and worked for Reunsvill & Bro., wholesale grocers and cotton men at Rome, Ga. Later he went with the National Biscuit Company and represented that concern at Fort Worth from 1903 until he came to Dallas and accepted his present position.

He is a native of Rome, Ga., born July 4, 1869, and was educated in the public and high schools of that city, later taking a commercial course at an Atlanta, Ga., business college. His father, W. C. Allen, was a farmer and merchant, and a pioneer citizen of Rome, Ga. His mother, before her marriage, was Louisa Loveless, a native of Georgia. Mr. Allen was first married to Miss Laura Gay of Rome, Ga., September 14, 1893. His second wife, to whom he was married in Dallas, September 20, 1914 was Miss Anna Dale, daughter of J. W. Dale, dairyman of South Texas. He has eleven children, Alfred E., Wm. Calvin, Frederick S., Ira L., Jr., Mrs. Ruth Pearce, Linnie, Margaret, Laura, Mary Dell, Harold Dale and Paul, and his four eldest sons served in the army during the late war, one in the 42nd Division, one in the 36th Division, one as a gunner on a transport, and one as a boatswain.

Mr. Allen is a Knight of Pythias, a Maccabee and a Charter member of the Cedar Crest Country Club. He is president and treasurer of the official board of Trustees of the Central Baptist Church, and also a member of the Board of Deacons.

PAUL ALEMETH TURNER is known to all business circles in Texas and Oklahoma as president and general manager of the Southern Advertising Corporation and also of the Dallas Pressed Steel Sign Company, business concerns which cover the Southwest for the interests of other always than themselves. Other members of the firm are E. B. Guthrie, W. M. Williams and John W. Turner. The business was organized December 7, 1918, incorporated in June of 1919 for \$50,000 and on January 1, 1921, this capitalization was increased to \$125,000 for the Southern Advertising Corporation and the separate company launched, the Dallas Pressed Steel Sign Company, with a capital of \$15,000. The organizations are operators of mile-post sign service throughout the southwest and also manufacturers of "Paint-Printed" metal signs in quantities for outdoor advertising. The factory started in September, 1919, being a pioneer factory and only one of its kind south of St. Louis. The present business annually surpasses the \$100,000 mark, with fifteen employees and three salesmen. An immense mail order business comes to their Dallas offices independent of salesmen, and agencies, stationed throughout the country.

Mr. Turner is a native Texan, he was born at Hillsboro, on August 2, 1888. His father, Edward M. Turner, was an Alabamian, his mother, Julia M. (Williams) Turner, a native of Mississippi. The Hillsboro public schools and the University of Texas

provided young Turner with his education. Banking and hardware was the business of his father at Hillsboro; in 1907 the father moved to Dallas to organize the Commonwealth National Bank which later became the Security National Bank of today. Mr. Turner was shipping clerk for the W. O. Brown Buggy Company, Dallas, Texas, then with the Federal Life Insurance Company of Chicago. After a residence in Fort Worth as agent for the Overland Automobile, Mr. Turner returned to the insurance company which was superseded by his becoming publisher of county directories for one year prior to his big business of today.

On February 4, 1911, Mr. Turner and Miss Willie V. Bentley, daughter of W. V. Bentley of the Federal Reserve Bank at Dallas, were married; they have residence at 6241 Aqueduct Street, Lakewood Heights.

Mr. Turner is a member of the Elks, the Dallas Ad League, the Dallas Chamber of Commerce and Manufacturers Association, of the Nu chapter of the Chi Phi at the University of Texas, and is a Methodist in his church affiliation. His service is southwest-wide and will occupy a big place in the future.



JAMES F. ZIMMERMAN, of Zimmerman & Sons, sign painters, Preston and Cabell Streets, Dallas. The definition of the word successful, which ordinarily is hard to define, lies directly behind the foot prints of James F. Zimmerman, a man entering our magnificent country as a foreigner from Switzerland with the same possibilities lying before him as a man cast upon a desert isle. For is it not that feeling that comes over one when landing upon strange soil among strange tongues and people. It is for this reason that James Zimmerman, master sign painter, is termed successful.

He was born in Aaron, Switzerland, in 1861, the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Zimmerman. He received his education in Switzerland public and high schools and also attended the Switzerland Academy. His father was a prominent chemist of that country and a good patriot.

The first time he trod upon the American soil was in the year of 1880, but with undaunted ambitions he taught school in a little country school house in Chamois, Missouri, and in the year of 1885 married Eliza Hubler, of Chamois, on October 29. Four stalwart sign painters on the Zimmerman staff are comprised of the four stalwart sons of Mr. and Mrs. James Zimmerman and have caused the firm to be changed to Zimmerman Sons.

Wichita, Kansas, first remembers James Zimmerman as a sign painter in 1898, when he opened his shop for the first time, but eager for new business experience he took up a position with the Santa Fe Railway at Cleburne, Texas. In 1920 Mr. Zimmerman was injured in a railroad accident and while crippled he opened up a fruit and cigar business in the city of Dallas, which he continued for one year. He then entered the sign business in Dallas which was a new and undeveloped section as far as sign painting is concerned. He found Dallas a splendid field for his trade and worked up a prosperous business. As his sons have grown up the business has expanded and with a natural talent for the profession, the Zimmerman, senior, and the four Zimmerman sons have their deserved reputation of the best sign painting establishment in Dallas.

ROY I. CARTER, oil operator, City National Bank Building, is one of the well known and successful oil operators of Wichita Falls. He is the head of his own organization, owns a complete outfit of tools, operating independently and has achieved a splendid degree of success in the fields of North Central Texas and Oklahoma and more recently in the Mexia field.

Although one of the younger oil operators his shrewdness and skill was recently demonstrated by his purchase and sale of some 35 wells in this section. After taking over a property he cleans the wells, brings up the production and then makes a sale. He has made the best record in this line in Northwest Texas. Probably his best success was in bringing up the production of two wells in the Burkburnett townsite from 35 barrels each to about 200 barrels each, netting himself a profit of \$165,000.

Mr. Carter drilled in the first successful well at Ada, Oklahoma, reaching the pay sand at 1,750 feet. Every indication pointed to the failure of this well and just an hour before it came in Mr. Carter was considering abandoning the test, believing it to be non-productive. This well was completed in April, 1921. In this territory Mr. Carter individually owns 3,000 acres with production on it.

Before engaging in the oil business Mr. Carter was for ten years a successful hotel man at Matador, Texas. He was in business there from 1908 until 1918, when he removed to Wichita Falls.

Mr. Carter was born at Ravenu, Texas, January 24, 1887, a son of Ike and Julia (McKinniss) Carter. He studied in the public schools of Ravenu and began his business career at an early age.

In 1912 he was married at Matador to Miss Jessie Simpson, daughter of a well known family there. They reside at 2002 Huff Street.

Mr. Carter is active and energetic and is rapidly pushing the development of his extensive holdings in various parts of the Mid-Continent field. He is a man of high civic ideals, a member of the Chamber of Commerce and ever ready to lend aid and encouragement to any movement looking to the betterment of the community.

CHARLES A. STEELSMITH, drilling contractor and oil operator, American National Bank Building, moved to Wichita Falls in November, 1911, and is one of the best known drillers in the oil field section around Wichita Falls. He has drilled several hundred wells in this field and at the time this article is being prepared has five wells under way, they being the Big 6 well in Montague County for the Placid Petroleum Company; the Ferguson well four miles south of the Kemp-Munger-Allen well; and a deep test well one and a quarter miles south on Kemp-Kempner land. This well was drilled 1,600 feet with a rotary drill and 8-inch casing set; it is now being drilled deeper with standard tools. Another well being drilled for the Petroleum Development Company is down 1,600 feet. Mr. Steelsmith has four hundred acres in the proven territory and has been operating in this field for nine years. Prior to coming to Wichita Falls Mr. Steelsmith operated in the West Virginia fields for several years. He spent six years at Caney, Kansas, operating in the Allen and Chautauqua fields. He has also operated in the Oklahoma fields and in the Bakersfield and Taft fields in California. He is vice-president of the Placid

Petroleum Company, secretary-treasurer of the Mintex Oil Company and is interested in the Petroleum Development Company, all of Wichita Falls.

Mr. Steelsmith is a native of Butler, Pa., born 1884, and was educated in the public and high schools of Butler and at Franklin-Marshall College at Lancaster, where he finished in 1905. His father, Amos Steelsmith, was an old time oil man in Pennsylvania, and operated in that state, California, Oklahoma and Texas. He was killed at Electra, Texas, comparatively recently, when a hard pull brought the derrick down on him.

His wife was a native of Kansas, and before their marriage, which took place at Kansas City, Mo., May 12, 1920, was Miss Cora M. Peck. They live at 1616 Eleventh Street. Mr. Steelsmith is a 32d degree Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner; and an Elk.

He believes there are great future possibilities for oil development of Texas, and he is doing his part in bringing about the development.

SAMUEL EGGER, well known merchant and business man, President of Egger's Inc., 1400 Elm Street, came to Dallas in 1908, and with his associates established the Texas Dry Goods Company, continuing under this name until January 1, 1920, when by an amendment to the charter the corporate name of the company was changed to Egger's, Inc., the business continuing under the same management as before. The firm occupies three floors of the building at the corner of Elm Street and Exchange Place, doing a general dry goods business and handling also ladies' ready to wear, millinery. Business of the company has increased until the annual sales now are in excess of a million dollars. During the period from 1917 to 1919 the volume of sales doubled and it is expected when the final totals have been ascertained that the 1920 business will be fully fifty per cent more than that of the previous year. Fifty people are employed in the various departments.

Doing a strictly cash business, the Egger's store gives to its customers the advantage that comes from close buying and paying the Eastern manufacturers and wholesalers in cash.


Mr. Egger was born in Waxahachie October 26, 1884, a son of D. and Annie Egger. His father was a native of Holland and came to America when a young man. Young Egger was educated in the public schools and graduated at the Waxahachie High School in 1900, immediately after that entering his fathers store which was then conducted as D. Egger & Son.

In 1907 Mr. Egger was married at Corsicana to Miss Jeannette Levi, daughter of M. Levi, well known business man of Corsicana. They have one son, Sam, Jr.

Mr. Egger is an optimistic and enthusiastic Dallas booster, declaring it to be the best business center in the Southwest. He is building his business along conservative yet progressive lines and expects to grow as the city does. Mr. Egger is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of Hella Temple Shrine and of the Dallas Blue Lodge No. 760. He also is a member of the Columbian Club, the Kiwanis Club, Athletic Club, Automobile Club, the Ad League and the Chamber of Commerce. He takes a deep interest in all civic matters and is always ready to give aid and encouragement to any movement for the betterment of Dallas.




Gay S. Carter

ILLIAM BOWMAN BARNETT was for a number of years active in the business circles of Dallas, Texas, and held a commendable place among the citizens of that city. He was born in Donalsonville, Louisiana, April 3, 1890. His parents, C. O. and Edith (Bentley) Barnett were both of Kentucky and his father has been, for a number of years in the hotel business in Hot Springs, Arkansas. The younger Barnett was educated in the public schools of Dallas and Hot Springs and was for three years in the University of Arkansas. He began work in the circulation department of the Dallas News in 1906 and remained in this position for eight years. In 1914 he went with the H. K. Barnett Company of Dallas and following his brother's death four years later he took charge of the business. During his active management of the company the business has increased to more than five times its former size.

On December 15, 1908, Mr. Barnett was married to Miss Virgel Edwards, daughter of the late Rev. C. D. Edwards, a Presbyterian minister of Bowie, Texas. The three children are Willard, Jr., Joe D. and Dorothy Elizabeth. The Barnetts divide their residence between Dallas and New Orleans.


In spite of his exacting and somewhat widely scattered duties, Mr. Barnett gives much attention to social and fraternal organizations. He is a member of the B. P. O. Elks, the Ancient and Modern Americans, of New Orleans, the Dallas Auto Club, the Rotary Club, the Yacht Club, of New Orleans and the Chambers of Commerce of both Dallas and New Orleans. As a prominent business man and a promoter of civic advancement he is widely known and thoroughly respected.

OHN CARTER BARDIN, head of the mechanical work in the scale department of the T. & P. railroad with headquarters at Marshall, Texas, has come to be considered an authority on scales, having followed this line since 1909.

Mr. Bardin got into this business through having been scale inspector for several railroads. Directly after leaving school in the fall of 1897, he went to work for the Southern Pacific railroad in the bridge building department and worked out of Houston for a number of years, covering all of Texas and a part of Louisiana. In 1908 he was appointed maintenance man in the Houston yards and held this post until 1911, when he was made scale inspector for the Houston and Texas Central railroad at Houston, working out of that city through Texas and Louisiana. Later he held the same post with the Southern Pacific and Sunset lines at Houston, and in February, 1919, he came to Dallas with the Texas & Pacific Railroad, and worked out of Dallas until November, 1919, when he decided to engage in business for himself, withdrew from the railroad service and became state sales agent for the Fairbanks Strait International Automatic Scales and established a business in Dallas. On March 1, 1921, Mr. Bardin returned to the Texas & Pacific R. R.

Mr. Bardin was born in LaGrange, Lafayette County, Texas, in 1876, son of D. C. and Laura (Loden) Bardin, and educated in the public schools of Lafayette county. His father (deceased in 1918) came to Texas with his parents in 1846, from Tennessee, and his mother, a native of Alabama, came to the State with her parents in 1860, locating in Burleson county, near Caldwell. He is a Mason and

a member of Moose Lodge No. 424. He believes that Dallas has greater opportunities for young business men than any other city in the South.


ILLIAM CHAS. BARNES, 610 Southland Life Building, Dallas, is general manager of the Grinnell Company, Inc., and has been in Texas since 1910. His Company produce apparatus for modern automatic sprinkling systems, (interesting devices for preventing the spread of fire in large buildings), high pressure power plant piping and intricate systems for steam and hot water heating in factories and large industrial plants. The territory which has been assigned to his organization for selling equipment of this character extends over the state of Oklahoma, Texas and New Mexico.

Mr. Barnes was born in Bayonne, New Jersey on July 20, 1885, parents, William Barnes, a building contractor and Annie (Kearney) Barnes. He attended the public and high schools at Bayonne, but finished his education at Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, New York, in 1902. For the next eight years he was employed by the American Cotton Oil Company of New York City as an insurance engineer. In 1910, however, he went to New Orleans to accept a position with the Grinnell Company, Inc. In the same year he was transferred to Dallas where he has remained ever since.

In addition to the work he is doing for the Grinnell Company, Inc., Mr. Barnes is Texas representative for the H. L. Barnes Equipment Company of Atlanta, Georgia.

On September 10th, 1908, he was married to Miss Maude Stoddard, daughter of Dr. Frank Stoddard of Staten Island, New York, and they now reside in Dallas at 3611 Dickason Avenue, Oak Lawn.

Mr. Barnes has made progress in Masonry, having reached the 32nd degree of the Scottish Rite, Dallas Consistory No. 2, and is a Shriner with membership in Hella Temple, Dallas. He is a member of the Dallas Athletic Club, Lakewood Country Club Chamber of Commerce and the University Club of Houston.

L. OSBORN, associated with W. R. Sessions in the Corona Producing Company, oil operators, is prominently connected with the oil development of Central and Southwest Texas, and has leases in various parts of the state which they expect to develop. The Corona Oil & Refining Company, a million Dollar Corporation took over the one well belonging to the Osborn-Sessions Company in Hood County, as well as some acreage, and twelve producing wells in Kentucky making high grade oil. Mr. Osborn came to Dallas in 1915 from Los Angeles, Calif., where he was engaged in the oil business as an independent operator, and in 1917 formed the partnership of Osborn-Sessions Company. Up to 1907 he had been engaged in the merchantile business in the West, quitting that line to engage in the oil business in Los Angeles, and later he went to Tampico, Mexico, where he spent seven years. The Corona Oil & Refining Co., which he and his associates organized in 1919, is being financed by Philadelphia and New York capitalists.

Mr. Osborn was born in Idaho, October 18, 1873, and educated in the schools of that state. His father, David Osborn, was one of the first settlers in the state. Mr. Osborn lives at 2514 Grand avenue, and considers Dallas the hub of all the Southwest.

ELDRIDGE PRICE, capitalist, oil producer and president of the Elridge Price Corporation, whose career has been indeed remarkable, is worthy of recording in the history of oil development in Texas. In the short period of three years, during which time he has been engaged in the oil business, Mr. Price has risen from an obscure position to a place of prominence and influence in New York and the Mid-Continent oil fields. It may truthfully be said of him that no one has ever lost a dollar by his investments in Mr. Price's companies or operations, while many have made large profits in them and upon his advice.

The Elridge Price Corporation is capitalized at \$500,000, fully paid and non-assessable, and have assets of \$2,500,000. The other officers of the company are: A. B. L. Wagner, vice-president, of New York; S. Price, secretary-treasurer; L. C. Hannach, of New York, and J. F. Neale, of Teague, Texas, directors. The properties of the company include valuable royalties in a proven pool at Mexia, with valuable acreage in Limestone, Freestone and Houston counties, upwards of 40,000 acres. Mr. Price is now developing this vast amount of oil land and is confident of uncovering some valuable pools in the near future. The offices of the company occupy the entire fourth floor of the Hope Theatre Building and are considered the most elegantly appointed in the city of Dallas.

Mr. Price is a native of Johnston County, Georgia, born July 4, 1883, the son of Sollomon and Jamsie Annie Missouri (Hatcher) Price. The Price and Hatcher families are of the true southern aristocracy. Mr. Price's grandfather, J. L. Hatcher, is honored and respected in Georgia as well as his uncles, M. F. Hatcher and Virgil Hatcher. His mother's sisters, Mrs. J. S. Stephenson, wife of a leading banker of that state and Mrs. Alvin Wheeler, wife of a well known and prominent cotton grower and factor, are among the first families of Georgia. All of the foregoing reside in Kite, Georgia. Sollomon Price, for many years was engaged in the mercantile business in Kite, Georgia, having business enterprises in various other cities of that state. He now resides in Mexia and is an officer in the Elridge Price Corporation and personally looks after the Elridge Price Drug Store interests in that city.

Elridge Price received his education in the public schools of his native state and at the early age of fifteen, engaged in business on his own account, following the footsteps of his father and choosing the mercantile line. That was back in 1900. In 1902 he went with the Singer sewing machine people as traveling salesman in Georgia, which occupation he followed for the following two years. In 1914 he became identified with the Studebaker Corporation at Atlanta, Georgia, as automobile salesman, being transferred to Los Angeles, California, in 1916. On October 18, 1917, he came to Dallas for the Studebaker people and became associated with F. L. Shaw Company, dealers in Studebaker automobiles. His ability as a salesman and as a live awake business man, was demonstrated the first month he was in Dallas by leading the sales for that company, which record he duplicated every month thereafter until he severed his connection with this company in December, 1918. This date is a memorable one in the career of Elridge Price, for at this

time he entered the oil business, although the extent of his capital was but a few thousand dollars. Possessing, however, an ambition to succeed and with a pleasing personality along with keen judgment of men and business, he rapidly forged ahead. He first went to Eastland County and dealt in leases, spending a short time in the Jennings and Crowley fields in Louisiana.

On November 25, 1920, he went to Mexia and after looking over the situation he bought leases, the careful selection of which became the foundation of his fortune today. These leases became a nucleus of the Hart-Price Oil Company, which he organized. T. F. Hart, president of the Hart Furniture Company of Dallas, became president; Elridge Price, vice-president and general manager; B. F. McLean, secretary-treasurer. This company bought and sold leases and developed their holdings and was the most active company in the field, whose stock sold for the highest prices. Mr. Price sold his interest in the Hart-Price Oil Company to the Hart interests and on December 20, 1921, organized the Elridge Price Corporation.

On February 19, 1917, at Jackson, Mississippi, Mr. Price was united in marriage to Miss Edith Wynn. Mrs. Price's father is C. W. Wynn, of Jonesville, Lee County, Virginia, and her mother was Emma (Thomas) Wynn. Billie Wynn, mayor of Jonesville, Va., is a brother of C. W. Wynn. This family is one of the leading southern families of the old South, dating its genealogy to the Revolutionary days. The Thomas' are a Tennessee family, equally well known and respected in that state. Mr. and Mrs. Price are the parents of two beautiful children, Alsace Lorraine, three and one-half years of age, and Elridge, Jr., six months of age. Mrs. Price, the charming and beautiful companion of Mr. Price, in his business and social successes, is popular with the younger set of Dallas.

The Elridge Price estate of approximately three acres in the most beautiful part of Highland Park, is one of the show places of Dallas. The artistically designed mansion, situated on a gentle knoll, surrounded by full grown trees and shrubbery, is indeed a beautiful retreat. Mr. Price personally supervised the beautifying of his grounds and residence, which with the original cost represents an outlay of over \$150,000.00.

Mr. Price is thoroughly imbued with the Dallas spirit and is enthusiastic as to its future outlook. He has traveled extensively over Europe, North and South America and all over the United States with the idea of selecting a place to reside. After a careful consideration, he selected Dallas as the best place to rear his family and to be engaged in business. His confidence in this city is evidenced by the heavy investment he has made in real estate in this city.



ANTHONY LANG, as president of the Bison Oil Company, Ft. Worth, Texas, has production with properties in Kansas and various Texas fields, including Mexia. The company was organized in 1919 and is preparing to drill in the Mexia fields.

Mr. Lang was born at Oil City, Pa., August 22, 1868. His father, Chas. Lang, was a pioneer oil man of his state, of the firm of Gibson & Lang, of Oil City, Pa. His mother was Nancy Luzier Lang, also a native of Pennsylvania. The school system of his state and the University of Colorado gave Mr. Lang



Ernest Price

his education. He received the degree of LL. B. from the University of Colorado and for twenty years he practiced law in that state. He specialized in corporation practice. Throughout his law career, he also carried on business in oil as from infancy the oil business was a thing familiar to him as his father's work. In 1918, he yielded to the call of the Lone Star State and came to Texas, locating in Fort Worth.

In 1898, Miss Burda V. Glauer became the bride of Mr. Lang. They have four children: J. Oliver, who is in the University of Cincinnati, in the Engineering Department, Margery, who is a Senior in the University of Michigan and Josephine, who is a Sophomore in the same institution, and Willard G., who is in the Kentucky Military Institute.

Mr. Lang has been reared in the oil business; it was the only business of his father before him, and by training and by experience in various oil fields, he is acquainted thoroughly with all phases of the work. His skill as an attorney is a strength to his company in its organization, contracts, leases and in fact all of its business transactions.



ALVIN NORTON, manager of the Dallas branch of A. C. Spalding, 1518 Main Street, has for nearly ten years been actively identified with the business interests of Dallas. In 1911 Mr. Norton came to Dallas from Denver, Colorado, where he was connected with the same company. The A. C. Spalding Company, which handles athletic goods exclusively, occupies a three-story building covering a space twenty by one hundred feet. It does both wholesale and retail business and is the only branch office in Texas. Two-thirds of Texas comprises the territory over which Mr. Norton has complete supervision. This Dallas branch, which was established in 1910, employs fifteen men, including two traveling salesmen.

Mr. Norton was born in Yellowstone National Park on December 2, 1888. His father was John T. Norton and his mother's maiden name was Sarah Carson, a relative of the famous western Indian fighter, Kit Carson, and a direct descendant of Ethan Allen, the American hero of the Revolutionary war. Mr. Norton attended the public schools of Denver, Colorado and lately the University of Colorado at Boulder. While attending school in Denver he first became connected with the A. G. Spalding Company, working during his spare time and vacation periods, and after graduating from college occupied a permanent position with the firm.

In 1914 he married Miss Edith Mitchell, of Washington, D. C., at Fort Worth. They are the parents of two children, Helen and Edith. The family resides at 734 Woodlawn.

Mr. Norton is a member of the Cedar Crest Country Club.



DANIEL G. BECKNELL, district manager of the Royal Typewriter Company, 204 Southwestern Life Building, came to Dallas from Butte, Mont., in Feb. 1918 and in less than three years time has built up one of the largest agencies for this company in the South. He has placed more than six hundred Royal machines in the city of Dallas alone and during 1919 while the oil boom was at its height, delivered over one hundred machines a month in the Fort Worth district, embracing Wichita Falls and other towns of the West and North Texas oil fields.

With a factory output of four hundred machines a

day, which on September 1st was increased to five hundred, the Dallas office has found it difficult at times to secure a sufficient number to enable them to make prompt deliveries in the trade territory adjacent to Dallas. With the increased production it is expected that shipments will be made more promptly and customers will receive their machines with a minimum of delay.

Mr. Becknell was born at Milford, Indiana, May 13, 1888, a son of D. W. and Nina Becknell. His father was for many years a well known rancher and druggist in Idaho.

After attending the public schools and the high school at Milford, Mr. Becknell was connected with his father in a ranching enterprise in Idaho from 1902 to 1906, when he removed to Ft. Wayne, Indiana and worked as a salesman for a typewriter concern until 1908. From 1908 to 1909 he was manager of the Wm. A. Welty Company, at Waterloo, Iowa and then was on a ranch in Idaho until 1912. From 1913 to 1916 he was manager for the Royal Typewriter Company at Colorado Springs and Pueblo, Colorado, having charge of the Southern Colorado and New Mexico territory. In 1916 he was made state manager for the Royal and stationed at Butte, Montana, remaining there until transferred to Dallas in 1918.

Mr. Becknell is a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the University Club. He is treasurer of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Dallas.



HARRY FINDLEY BOYD, proprietor and manager of the Southwestern Mercantile Agency, 200, 201 Gaston building, came to Dallas from Memphis, Tenn., in 1894, as local manager of R. G. Dun & Co., with whom he started in 1885. In 1898 he resigned his position with the Dun Company and went with the Mutual Mercantile Agency as chief clerk, remaining with them until 1901, when he organized his present business.

Mr. Boyd was born in Memphis, Tenn., October 20, 1869. His father, R. R. Boyd, was a native of New Hampshire, and was engaged in the cotton business in Memphis for a number of years. He also resided in Dallas about five years. His mother was from a Pennsylvania family and was a Miss Harriet Black before her marriage. His education was acquired in the public schools of Memphis and Covington, Tenn.

Mr. Boyd's company gives exclusive attention to collections and adjustments for wholesalers and is one of the leaders in this line. Among the companies clients are numbered some of the largest concerns of Dallas, including Western Electric Company, Texas Drug Company, Butler Bros., L. H. Lewis Company, Dallas Paper Company, A. A. Jackson Company, Huey & Philp, Pierce Oil Corporation and others. There are six people in the organization and a corps of travelling adjusters are employed.

Mr. Boyd is married and lives at 3831 Cedar Springs Road, Oak Lawn District. His wife is a native of Texas and was Miss Dora Stoner, daughter of Pete Stoner, a South Texas cattleman. He is a member of the Kiwanis Club, Dallas Wholesale Credit Men's Association, Dallas Auto Country Club and Dallas Auto Club. His church affiliation is with the Westminster Presbyterian church.

Dallas had a population of only 40,000 people when Mr. Boyd first came to the city in 1894. The present outlook for the city, he says, is unusually fine and he expects it to grow more rapidly in the future than in the past.



C. THRIFT, First Vice-President of the Thrift Hydraulic Casing-Pulling Company, Inc., under the laws of Texas, Wichita Falls and Burkburnett, Texas, by his ingenious mind has invented and patented a device for recovering casing which has proven so effective that he has crews working in this service in Burkburnett, and surrounding territory, in the Houston and Beaumont districts, at Walters, Okla., and at Shreveport, La., leading centers in oil territory of three states. It was in August, 1919, that Mr. Thrift came to Burkburnett and established his business here. The other officers of the Company are: C. H. Lane, president; Fred Thrift, second vice-president and T. H. Grennell, secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Thrift has other patents and other patents pending pertaining to the oil business, and more especially to the casing pulling department. He has improvements in mind which he will make on his various patents from time to time.

Alabama, Calhoun County, has furnished Texas with this citizen; he was born in that state in 1880. His father, W. S. Thrift, deceased, a native of Georgia, was a machinist of ability who has patented a number of farm implements, his mother, Sallie E. (Griffin) Thrift, was a native of Alabama. After completing the public school system, Mr. Thrift took courses in draftsmanship and engineering. At the age of twenty-one, in 1901, he entered the oil industry at Corsicana, Texas, as a helper in rotary drilling. After one year of this type of work, he became a driller and in that capacity has drilled and superintended drilling of wells in every Texas field. As a contracting driller he came to Burkburnett in August, 1919, and on August 5th, 1919, he received his patent, applied for on December 16, 1918, for a Hydraulic Casing-Pulling Device for removing casing. There are a number of these in operation in Texas, Oklahoma and Louisiana operating on a royalty basis. There are fifteen employees in the Burkburnett section. The company also leases these machines to others on a royalty basis, receiving stated amounts per ton for material recovered.

In 1905, at Beaumont, Texas, Mr. Thrift married Miss Jennie Walston, a native of Alabama. They have two children, Griffin C., age fifteen, and Nona Belle, age ten, both in the Burkburnett schools. The family reside at 639 East Third Street.

The oil fields of western and northwestern Texas are ranked with the richest oil territories in the world and operation in these fields has placed Texas in the fore front with Uncle Sam's big oil producers. Though the output from these fields is enormous already, the development is only in its beginning. Hundreds of thousands of acres in each section tapped are yet to be developed, and in the drilling of the wells and in the casing industry of these sections of Texas, Mr. Thrift and his organization will have a good part.



L. DELAHOUSSEY, oil operator, has been associated with the larger oil companies of the West and Southwest for many years and has shown himself an authority on oil matters.

Of French extraction, Mr. Delahoussaye was born in New Orleans on June 9, 1879. His father, O. Delahoussaye, was prominent in political circles of that state and widely known through his services while holding public offices. The family had originally come to the United States as emissaries of

the French government, and members of both sides of his immediate family are conspicuous in the history of Louisiana. His mother was Miss Angele de Blanc. He received his education in the public schools of Louisiana in Alexandria and later in New Orleans. For twelve years after completing his education he represented the Singer Sewing Machine Company, and had charge of the central Louisiana business for this concern with headquarters at Alexandria. This business eventually took him to Beaumont where he became interested in oil and accepted a position with the Sun Company in that city. In 1916 he was sent by them to the Northwestern territory for the purpose of buying up leases and attending other duties of the land department. Previous to this he had had experience in the Southern Louisiana fields and the oil lands about Beaumont and Southern Texas. In 1918 he decided to organize his own company and operate independently.

Mr. and Mrs. Delahoussaye have one daughter, Veronica, at present attending college.

Mr. Delahoussaye is a member of various clubs and the Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association. He believes that Southwestern Texas is making wonderful progress, and that Dallas, as the financial center of this district, has a great future.



E. ATTAWAY, manager of the Coca-Cola Bottling Company, 1101 Second Avenue has grown up with Dallas and while the town he came to when a child has developed into a big busy, thriving city, he has likewise developed into a big, progressive young business man, prominently identified with the business life of the city, and connected with a concern that is known all over the world for the products it puts out. The business over which he presides as manager was established in 1904 at 1802 Wood street, and occupied a floor space of 25x40 feet. In 1908 the place was enlarged to 50x125 feet, and outgrowing these quarters, the business was moved to its present location January 1, 1920, where 30,000 cases of Coca-Cola are bottled and distributed every day. The full capacity being 6,300 cases. The company operates thirteen branch plants in North Texas and 13 counties in Oklahoma, uses twenty-one trucks for making deliveries, employs 36 people in the Dallas plant and 175 in all the sixteen plants, and puts out 1,160,000 cases of Coca-Cola per year, the business of 1920 being 60 per cent over that of 1919. T. C. Lupton is president of the company.

Previous to going with this company Mr. Attaway was connected for 14 years with the Liquid Carbonic Company, first as chief clerk and later as assistant manager. He took his present position March 1, 1920. He owns stock in several oil companies, the Dallas Power and Light Company and the Dallas Labor Temple Assn.

Mr. Attaway is a native of Mississippi, but came to Dallas with his parents, H. W. and Ann (Hawkins) Attaway, when he was a small child. His father left Dallas in 1900 and is now engaged in the wholesale grocery business at Durant Okla. His mother was a native of Bonham, Texas. He attended the public schools of Dallas and spent two years at the University of Pennsylvania. In 1908 he was married in Dallas to Miss Gossett Dove, daughter of D. W. Dove, retired attorney, and they have one child, W. E. Jr. The family home is at 3204 Elihu street. He is a member of the Elks' Lodge.



H. S. Thrift -



C. F. Spencer



JUDGE CHAS. F. SPENCER, City National Bank Building, Wichita Falls, attorney and oil operator, has to his credit the record of having served as a county attorney for four years, a district judge for five, and also is general manager and chairman of the board of directors of the Normal Oil Company, besides being a director in a number of banks.

Mr. Spencer is a native of Kentucky; he was born at Burksville of that state on February 16, 1882. His parents were Judge R. F. Spencer, lawyer and later the county judge of Wise County, Texas, and Saloma Dixon Spencer, who came to Texas in 1890. Judge R. F. Spencer, now a member of the Supreme Court Commission of the State of Texas, is a brother of Judge Chas. F. Spencer. Texas, therefore, has given to Judge Spencer his education. After finishing school, he studied law under the direction of his father. In 1903 he was admitted to the bar and he began his practice at once in Montague, Texas. From 1906 to 1910, he was the county attorney of Montague County; from 1913 to 1918, he was the district judge of the Sixteenth District, composed of Denton, Cooke and Montague counties. In 1918 he ran against Lucian W. Parish for congress but was defeated by 256 votes out of 37,000. In October of 1918, he moved to Wichita Falls. Here he is manager of the Normal Oil Company that operates in the Northwest field and Burk Townsite, having an interest in twenty-nine wells whose daily tribute is 700 barrels. Independent of the company, he personally has an interest in fourteen wells that bring him 125 barrels a day settled production. He is partner in the law firm of Cook, Spencer & Bailey, a director of the City National Bank, of the Farmers State Bank at Burkburnett, of the First State Bank at Iowa Park, and vice-president and a director of the Sunshine Pipe Line Company, and is interested in business properties in several cities in Northwest Texas.

In 1906, at Montague, Texas, Judge Spencer married Miss Myrtle Garrison. They have one son, Jack, age six. Mr. Spencer is a member of the Odd Fellows, of the Knights of Pythias, the M. W. A., the Wichita Club, Wichita Falls Golf Club, Chamber of Commerce, with church affiliation with the Christian Church.

As a lawyer of eminent success and as a business man of large ability, Judge Spencer leads a life of activity and large usefulness.



H. HECHT, well known oil man of the Mid-Continent field, came to Dallas during the height of the oil boom in West Texas and has been prominently identified with development work in various fields of North and West Texas.

Mr. Hecht was one of the organizers and was elected president of the Peerless Petroleum Production Company. He was also secretary and general manager of the Continental Petroleum Company. Prior to coming to Dallas he was located in Oklahoma City where he was connected with the Depositor's Oil and Gas Company for two years.

A successful oil man, Mr. Hecht made good use of his practical knowledge of the oil business and was very successful in developing the properties of his companies. He drilled several successful wells and accumulated a large amount of acreage in various parts of the North, West and Central West Texas fields. He also had considerable holdings in

the Duncan, Oklahoma field. By controlling the flow of natural gas from his wells he was able to secure a large royalty from the sale of gas as well as the oil.

Mr. Hecht was born in Czecho Slovakia, and raised and educated in England, coming to America in 1913. He worked as an interpreter in the United States land office in Montana and North Dakota and in 1916 came to Oklahoma and engaged in the oil business. After two years there he came to Dallas and began operating at Desdomona and other points in the West Texas fields.



JESSE DEWITT KUGLE, attorney at law, 1103-4 Great Southern Life Building, Dallas, has specialized in the practise of land litigation and civil law. In this branch of the profession Mr. Kugle has had an extensive oil and gas practise. Coming to Dallas in 1916, he brought with him experience gained as district attorney of Johnson County for two years and since his arrival here has devoted his time exclusively to his civil practise. Since 1918 Mr. Kugle has practised alone and has been very successful in the establishment of a large clientele, including several large Texas corporations.

Born in Cleburne, Texas, August 15, 1880, Jesse DeWitt Kugle is a son of William H. and Martha G. (Burdette) Kugle. He was educated in the public schools of Johnson County and in the year 1901 graduated from Burnette College, with the degree of bachelor of literature. His legal training was secured by study in the law offices of Poindexter and Padelford, where he remained for two years, during which time he was admitted to the bar. He then formed a partnership with J. E. Warren under the firm name of Kugle and Warren, which firm continued until 1907 when he was elected district attorney of Johnson County. After the expiration of his term of office he resumed his private practise as the senior partner of the firm of Kugle and Warren. In 1916 he moved to Dallas and became the partner of W. B. Harrell, which partnership continued until 1918, at which time Mr. Harrell became Assistant U. S. District Attorney and Mr. Kugle began to practise independently. He has been very active in gas and oil matters for the past several years and has had a great amount of experience in those lines.

In 1903 Mr. Kugle married Miss Lulu L. Barnes and they are the parents of four children, Jesse DeWitt, Jr., Williard H., Burnetta and Charlotte. Their home is situated at 101 North Mont Clair Street, Oak Cliff.

In fraternal orders Mr. Kugle is well known throughout Texas and is a member of the Masonic Order, the Knights of Pythias, the I. O. O. F. and the Woodmen of the World. On coming to Dallas he became a member of the Dallas Bar Association.



J. CORTINES, president of the Cortines Supply Company, wholesale and retail jobbers of bicycles and sporting goods, 1909 Main street, has built his success upon twenty-four years of experience in the bicycle business. J. S. Cortines, a son is secretary of the firm, and Walter L. Sykes is sales-manager.

The Cortines Supply Company was established in 1912. The company is distributor for Oriental Bicycles, and for Goodrich and United States Tires. Mr. Cortines looks after the wholesale line of the

business, and is manager of the salesmen out on the road. An extensive wholesale business is enjoyed in every quarter of Texas. The retail house in Dallas also boasts an immense amount of trade, this department selling from 500 to 800 bicycles per year. The firm has recently purchased a new and very desirable location on Elm street, and after the expiration of the lease which the present tenant holds, will move into the new structure, which is to be remodeled extensively and promises four times the amount of space than the present location affords.

Born in San Antonio, Texas, 1871, Mr. Cortines was the son of H. Cortines, and a descendant of the famous Spanish family Cortez. His father died when he was two years old, and as a boy he was forced to hustle for himself, getting what education he could after work hours. His brother, Victor H. Cortines, was in the sporting goods business in Galveston, and Mr. Cortines went there where he worked for twenty years. About this time the Pope Manufacturing Company, auto and bicycle people, offered him the position of district manager; Mr. Cortines accepted the place and for seven years travelled all over the southwest in the interest of the firm. He left them to take the district management of the Miami Cycle Manufacturing Company and for another seven years travelled over the same territory with Waco as headquarters. He left Waco in February 1912, and came to Dallas to establish his own business.

On February 14, 1894 he was married to Miss Martha M. Sinclair, daughter of John S. Sinclair, leather dealer of Waco, the wedding being celebrated in that city. Mr. and Mrs. Cortines have one son, J. S. Cortines, in his father's business, and who is southwestern District Mgr. of the Gainaday Electric Co., and during the war serving in the secret service department of the navy.

Mr. Cortines himself has had extensive military training. For ten years he was a member of the State Guards, starting as private and being commissioned captain. He is a member of various social and civic clubs, and is known at the Rotary Club as Peanut Joe, through his inimitable dialect stories which have won him as much local fame as his sleight of hand performances. He is much in demand as an entertainer at Charity affairs, and all amateur theatricals given for benevolent purposes. Mr. Cortines is always willing and glad to offer his services in the interest of charity, and recently helped raise \$3,000 for the Salvation Army.



WILLIAM E. SHARPE, well known business man of Dallas whose name for many years has been closely connected with the seed and floral business and more recently in the oil business, is interested in every movement, going to the growth and development of his native city, Dallas.

Mr. Sharpe was born in Dallas, Sept. 5, 1883, and is the son of Elam Hayne Sharpe a Dallas Contractor and Mary A. (Coker) Sharpe. Mr. and Mrs. Sharpe are pioneers of Dallas, coming here in 1871 in a canvas covered wagon pulled by oxen.

William E. Sharpe received his earl training in the Dallas Public Schools and at the age of fourteen, went to work for the Texas Seed and Floral Company, then situated where the Wilson Building now stands. After seven years with this company, he

became connected with the David Hardie Seed Company, with whom he was identified for eleven years, becoming superintendent of the mail order department of the firm. In 1917 he went with the Lang Floral and Nursery Company and was manager of the seed department. With the coming of the great oil development in Texas recently when so many people turned from the ordinary pursuits, Mr. Sharpe entered this field of endeavor and is destined to become as successful in this line as he was in his earlier field.

In 1912 Mr. Sharpe was united in marriage with Miss Amber E. Patterson. Mr. and Mrs. Sharpe are the parents of one child, Mary Elizabeth. Naturally being a native of not only Texas but of Dallas, Mr. Sharpe is greatly interested in the development of his home city and state. He believes Dallas is rapidly becoming the center for the oil activities of the Mid-Continent Oil Fields.



HENRY F. OWSLEY, 1100 Canton street, Dallas, as president of the Crystal Ice Cream Company, a wholesale ice cream concern, directs the largest ice cream establishment southwest of St. Louis and from his biggest plant in the southwest he does the biggest business of any one concern in his territory. The Crystal Ice Cream Company was established in 1914 by Mr. Owsley and Mr. J. N. Graves, but as the latter sold his interests to the former, Mr. Owsley is the owner and directing manager of the plant and its business. The two slogans of the company known to Dallas are "Quality, Service and Satisfaction," and "Always Good." As the producer of food, clean, wholesome and nutritious in frozen form, the Crystal Company leads. According to the head chemist of Columbia University, the food value of one pint of whole milk is equivalent to that contained in four eggs or one pound of chicken or steak. The public through the service of their universities and welfare workers are coming to realize the unexcelled nutriment of Ice Cream and this means an increased demand for this product.

Mr. Owsley is a native of Arkansas. He was born at Magnolia of that State in 1877. His parents were Mr. and Mrs. Jas. R. Owsley. As the family moved to Texas during the childhood of their son, the Texas public schools gave the youth his education. He then devoted the first fifteen years of his business career to the insurance field where he was successful. But as he longed for a bigger business where he might have wholesale transactions rather than serving the individual one at a time, in 1914 he came from Oklahoma City to Dallas and began his present day establishment.

In 1908, in the city of New Orleans, Mr. Owsley and Miss Ruby Anderson of that city were united in marriage. They have one son, Henry F. Jr., and the family reside at 3514 Harvard Avenue, in Highland Park. The church affiliation is Episcopal.

Mr. Owsley is a Scottish Rite Mason and has membership in the Trinity Valley Lodge 1048 and is a Shriner at the Hella Temple. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Kiwanis Club, the Automobile and the Automobile Country Club and of the Men's Ad League.

As the head of the largest business in the Southwest of its kind, and as one active in the social and civic life of his city as well as in affairs commercial, Mr. Owsley is a man of big business.



WILLIAM BRISTOW was born in Denver, Colorado, in 1887, where his parents had removed after spending their earlier days in the state of Iowa. He received his education in the public schools of Denver, Colo. After leaving school he started learning the plumbing trade. In following this vocation he "covered" every state west of the Mississippi River and some of the states east, moving from state to state until the fall of 1911 when he came to Dallas and decided to remain here.

This decision was prompted, no doubt, by the fact of his marriage to Miss Katie Zink, in Oklahoma City in 1910, making it desirable to settle in the locality which, in his opinion, offered the best opportunities. By reason of his extensive travels, Mr. Bristow felt that he was an authority on the comparative merits of western American cities and it is interesting to note that he pinned his faith to Dallas and made his home there. Mr. and Mrs. Bristow now reside at 5307 Miller Avenue, Vickery Place, Dallas, and they have one child, a son named Edward who is nine years old and is attending the Dallas public schools.

Soon after coming to Dallas Mr. Bristow secured employment in a plumbing shop where he worked for six months and then feeling sure that his choice of location had been wisely made, started in business for himself. He conducted this business successfully until June, 1920, when there appeared greater opportunities in the tire rebuilding business and he abandoned plumbing for his present pursuit.

Before ever coming to Dallas Mr. Bristow said that he had often heard a great deal about it in a favorable way, but found, after becoming a citizen, that realities surpassed the reputation. He believes it to be America's inland metropolis.



ROBERT CRAIG DUNLAP, manager and one of the owners of the Weichsel Barber Supply Company, 1105 Jackson Street, came to Dallas with his parents from Tennessee in 1887 and has been identified in various capacities with the Weichsel Company for nineteen years, starting in with the organization in 1901 as order clerk and filling every position up to that of general manager.

From a small beginning the concern has come to be the largest concern of its kind in the South, handling barber chairs and fixtures, barber supplies of all kinds, beauty shop equipment and supplies and toilet articles of various kinds, particularly hair tonics and face creams. Including the factory, laboratory and store rooms, the company occupies four full floors of the building at 1105 Jackson Street with a total floor space of ten thousand square feet. Sales will aggregate more than two hundred thousand dollars annually and five salesmen are kept busy covering the trade territory, which includes Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and New Mexico. The local office force numbers eighteen people.

The Weichsel Company manufactures a great many of the toilet articles found in high class barber shops and beauty parlors, having a very complete equipment. Their laboratory has developed many original odors in talcum powders, facial creams and hair tonics. They are now preparing a complete line of toilet preparations for the retail trade.

Mr. Dunlap was born in Smithville, Tennessee, January 26, 1880, a son of J. S. and Emma (Ken-

nedy) Dunlap. His father has been active in the business life of Dallas for many years. He was educated in the public schools of Dallas and after a few years in various lines entered the organization of C. Weichsel and has remained there since. In 1910 he was married at San Antonio to Miss Emma Smith, daughter of Rev. J. A. Smith, a well known minister. They have three children, Katherine, Robert C. Jr., and Emma V.

Deeply interested in all civic matters and a great booster for Dallas, Mr. Dunlap is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, Rotary Club, Ad League, Dallas Athletic Club and is found on the rolls of the Trinity Valley Blue Lodge and Dallas Consistory No. 2, Scottish Rite and is a steward in the Oak Lawn Methodist Church. He believes Dallas to be the logical distributing center of the Southwest and expects it to become a city of half a million people.



W. JENKINS president of the J. W. Jenkins Shoe Co., 1209-11 Commerce Street, wholesale dealers in boots and shoes, is another successful Dallas business man who in spite of his short residence in the city, has entered so heartily and enthusiastically into his field that he has already built up a remarkably large patronage.

The firm of which Mr. Jenkins is the head really had its birth in Shreveport, Louisiana, where in 1914 the first house was established which is still maintained. In August, 1919, the Dallas house was established, occupying two stories of a building 50 by 90 feet. Salesmen are on the road in Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas and Oklahoma. Ten local employees are in the Dallas house and eight at Shreveport. A fine line of men's dress shoes are handled, made by the E. E. Taylor Company. The men's work shoes are manufactured by the Chas. W. Dean Shoe Company and the women's shoes by the Brophy Bros. Company. Children's shoes manufactured by the Curtis-Jones Co., and fine rubbers made by the Apsley Rubber Company complete the stock.

Mr. Jenkins was born in East Bend, North Carolina in 1877. His father, J. H. Jenkins, was a prominent tobacco manufacturer of East Bend, North Carolina. Mr. Jenkins completed his education in Gilford College of his native state. He entered the shoe business as a young man, beginning as a salesman for the Craddock-Terry Company of Lynchburg, Virginia. In 1899 he came to Shreveport, fifteen years later he began the wholesale shoe business in that city. Few men of the South have a more intimate familiarity with the shoe trade than has Mr. Jenkins. He knows the "game" from the ground up and understands the shoe-making process from the tan-yard to the finished product. It is to this detailed knowledge that his success is largely due.

On July 19, 1915, Mr. Jenkins was married to Miss Vernon Lively, daughter of Dr. J. W. Lively, a distinguished Methodist minister of Marshall, Texas.

Mr. Jenkins is an active member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Credit Men's Association and of the Travelers' League. He recognizes clearly the possibilities of his adopted city as a distributing center and has already done much to attract buyers from all parts of the Southwest. Despite the brevity of his residence in Dallas, he has already gained the admiration and high esteem of a large group of friends.

EDWARD C. D'YARMETT, president of the Settled Production Company, City National Bank Building, Wichita Falls, has a long oil career in both Texas and Oklahoma. Associated with him in an official capacity are C. F. Spencer, vice-president, and O. D. Judd, secretary and treasurer. The Settled Production Company operates in Burkburnett and the Northwest Extension.

Mr. D'Yarmett, apart from the above company, has personal interests in other oil properties in Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana and other western fields. Ohio is the native state of Mr. D'Yarmett, where on February 29, 1876, he was born at Cambridge. His parents were C. H. and Eunice A. Victor D'Yarmett. The public schools of Ohio gave Mr. D'Yarmett his start in education and it was finished by the Baltimore Polytechnic College where he was graduated from the engineer's course. From 1893 for the ten years following, he was a mining engineer in Virginia. After this he came to Louisiana to build Myles Salt Company's plant at Weeks Island. The company he was working for rented to Col. Lucas the rotary rig with which he brought in the famous Spindle Top oil fields. In 1903 Mr. D'Yarmett began the oil business at Bartlesville, Oklahoma, on the Osage Reservation. He continued operating there until 1909; in that year he sold out everything except his royalty interests which he held until 1913. For one year then he "wild-catted;" in 1914 he went into the gasoline business and built a casing head gasoline plant at Muskogee; he also opened up a pool in Boch Sand. The six wells he drilled were big producers, two of them bringing him 1,000 barrels a day each. In 1916 he built another gasoline plant; in the following year he sold both of his gasoline establishments but in 1918 he put up a special process gasoline plant at Muskogee which he operated until he ran out of gas. In 1918 he began buying production for the Middle States Oil Corporation, which production he superintended. At Muskogee he put down fourteen wells, eleven of which were brought in as producers. Wichita Falls became his headquarters in 1919 where, though he still buys producing properties for the Middle States Oil Company, he operates independently.

Mr. D'Yarmett has completed a method after many years of experimental work, a process for combining natural gas with low grade oils under pressure and making a process gas line, thereby utilizing waste gas and cheap residual oils. A patent upon this process for making gas alone was issued May 3, 1920. Mr. D'Yarmett, through his engineering and long experience in the many different oil fields has become one of the most efficient appraisers of value on oil producing properties in the Southwest.

Mr. D'Yarmett and Miss Ann H. Foster were married at San Antonio, Tex., in 1905. Their residence address is Muskogee, Okla. He is a member of the American Society of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers. As one who is a pioneer in the oil industry, who knows every phase of the business from personal experience of years, with an able company at his direction and with attractive personal holdings, Mr. D'Yarmett is doing an attractive business in the Texas oil fields and in the big development of them in the future he will have a big share.

C. SWEETON, manager of the Monarch Petroleum Company, is one of the most prominent figures connected with the oil industry in Dallas. His company was organized July, 1919, with an authorized capital of \$2,000,000, and \$750,000 worth of the capital stock has been sold. The remainder of the stock is being placed in the East and is meeting with a ready sale, investors considering it exceptionally safe and sure to pay good dividends. The company is establishing jobbing distributing stations throughout Texas and now has forty stations established and under construction, and contemplate having at least 200 in the state. At the present time the company is supplying jobbing stations with oil from four other refineries who own stock in the Monarch Company. In addition to his interest in these companies, Mr. Sweeton is interested in several other oil companies.

Mr. Sweeton came to Dallas in 1914 from Wichita Falls, and has been in the oil business ever since the Electra field was opened up. Prior to entering the oil business he was in the gent's furnishing business at Wichita Falls two years. He sold out his business there and began trading in leases and followed the oil field development in Oklahoma and Louisiana, and since coming to Dallas was engaged for a short time in the stock brokerage business. He is a native of Greenville, Texas, born January 26, 1888, and educated in the public schools of that city and at the Southwestern University at Georgetown, Texas. His father, Rev. J. M. Sweeton, was a minister for twenty years. His brother, C. A. Sweeton, was assistant attorney general of Texas for six years and is now a well known attorney of Greenville. He predicts that Dallas will be a city of half a million people within the next five years.

REED MAY, proprietor of the Dallas Mailing Company, is a man of ideas—ideas that he has always been able to successfully apply to business of all kinds and thereby make two dollars roll in where only one rolled in before. And he is well fitted to operate a business such as he has established in Dallas, being a college man, a good mixer and holding the friendship of "men worth while." For five years he was connected with the Ferguson-McKinney Dry Goods Company of St. Louis, Mo., as street buyer, mail clerk and division secretary, and while thus engaged he came in contact with men who were doing things and profited by the study he made of them. He looked into the textile industry at Fall River, Mass., later went into the manufacturing business and has traveled almost all over the United States and has sold merchandise in practically every county in Texas.

Mr. May knows how to get the business, and through the Dallas Mailing Company he is selling that knowledge to a large clientele of satisfied customers and helping them to greater business success. He prepares all kinds of advertising matter, multi-graphing and mailing, employs a force of seventeen people and keeps them all busy. His equipment consists of typewriters, folders, power sealer, type machines and one printing machine, the whole constituting one of the largest plants of its kind in the Southwest.

Mr. May is a native of Clarksville, Ark., born June 23, 1885, the son of C. W. May, a prominent Clarksville merchant for the past sixty years. He was educated at Cumberland and Hendrix Colleges, the University of Arkansas and Kentucky Univer-



E. C. D'Yarmett

sity, and in August, 1911, was married to Miss Alice Boren, daughter of J. E. Boren, a well-known real estate man of St. Louis, Mo. He is identified with the Rotary Club, the Texas Chamber of Commerce, is secretary of the Dallas Advertising League and a director in the Civic Club.

Mr. May believes that within the next ten years Dallas will show more progress than any other American city. There are more opportunities here for individuals, he says, than in any other state in the United States, and failure is not possible with ambitious and progressive people.



F. GREVE, owner of the Dallas Floral Company, 1809 Ross Avenue, has been in the floral business in Dallas for more than twenty years and as a result of his careful management and close application to the industry, he has built up a patronage which, in its demand for the most select and artistic floral decorations, is not surpassed in the South.

The Dallas Floral Company was organized in 1905 by Mr. Greve and Mr. Robert Nicholson with a store at 367 Main Street. A year later the place of business was moved to Main and Akard. After eight years here the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Greve began business alone at 1612 Main Street for three years, then to his present stand on Ross Avenue. The company handles cut flowers, pot plants and floral decorations of all kinds and for all occasions. There has been an enormous increase in business during the last eight years, particularly during the last three. No landscape work is done, practically all the flowers being hot-house plants.

Mr. Greve was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1880, and was educated in the public schools of that city. When he was twenty years old he came to Dallas and took a position with the Texas Seed & Floral Company. Four years later he entered a partnership with Mr. Nicholson in the Dallas Floral Company in which he remained for six and one-half years, as partner, then established a business for himself. The growth of the present enterprise shows how well the experience of the past years has been valuable.

Mr. Greve was married to Miss Ethel Parsons, daughter of Mrs. W. E. Whitis of Dallas. A son, James Richard, is their only child. Their home is at Fourth and Pennsylvania Avenues. Although he has not given a great deal of attention to enterprises of a public nature, Mr. Greve has shown himself to be in sympathy with every progressive movement and is one of Dallas' most highly respected citizens.



HENRY C. MILLER, president of the H. C. Miller Company, jobbers for galvanized and enamelware, 300-314 Olive Street, has been a prominent merchant of Dallas for eighteen years, and head of a prosperous, growing house. Before establishing this business in 1902, Mr. Miller had a thorough knowledge of this particular line of commodities, having been in the merchandise business all his life, and for the ten years preceding his move to Dallas, having traveled for a St. Louis woodenware house.

The H. C. Miller Company carries every variety of galvanized and enamelware, tinware, glassware, woodenware, and paper bags. The building which the firm occupies is a five story structure with 45,000 square feet of space. Twenty-five people are em-

ployed in the organization in Dallas, including eight traveling salesmen, who cover territory for a radius of two hundred miles out of Dallas. The average amount of business transacted amounts to \$500,000 annually. The year of 1919 was the banner year in the history of the organization, and 1920 has seen a marked increase over that.

Mr. Miller was born in Wilmington, Delaware, on May 18, 1855. When he was five years old his family moved to St. Louis and later to Rolla, Missouri. He received his education in the public schools of these two places, and at an early age began his business career by clerking in a mercantile establishment. In 1879, when he was still very young, he went into business for himself in Mountain Grove, Missouri, carrying a line of general merchandise. He conducted this business for thirteen years, enlarging his capacity from time to time and making a financial success of it. In 1892 he sold out and came to Texas traveling for a St. Louis woodenware concern with headquarters at Austin. After ten years of experience with this line he determined to establish a business of his own, and came to Dallas as this place seemed to him the jobbing center of the Southwest.

He was married to Miss Ollie Daniel, daughter of Rev. J. B. Daniel, of an Illinois family, but who had been a minister in Missouri for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have two children, Mrs. Arthur J. Grote, whose husband is secretary of the Miller Company, and C. H. Miller, assistant secretary of the firm.

Mr. Miller is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Automobile Club. He states that while Dallas has surprised him in the past in its rapid development as a distributing point, nothing will surprise now, and he expects to see the city make marvelous leaps forward as the development of other and untested resources progresses.



HORTON WILLIAM BRANSFORD, manager of the Dallas Office of Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, 1102 Commerce street, is a business executive of rare qualities, whose ability has been recognized and rewarded by rapid advancement and final promotion to his present responsible position as manager of his firm.

Barnhart Brothers & Spindler are wholesale dealers in printing machinery, type foundries, and everything used by printers except paper. Thirty people are employed in the Dallas organization, with three traveling salesmen working out of Dallas and covering Texas and part of Louisiana. A large stock is carried by the Dallas house, as this branch does the most extensive business of any branch of the firm with the exception of Chicago. During 1919 the volume of business handled through the local office amounted to \$775,000 which was as much as the combined efforts of the St. Louis, Kansas City, and Omaha branches.

A native of Tennessee, Mr. Bransford was born in Nashville, January 12, 1886. He was the son of Rev. S. W. Bransford, Methodist minister of Nashville and Tennessee, and a brother of Major John S. Bransford, prominent in railroad circles of that state. His mother was Miss Willie Horton, also of a well known family. He received his education in the Nashville public schools and the Mooney Preparatory School at Franklin, from which he was graduated in 1900.

Immediately upon finishing his education, he

came to Texas, and entered the firm of A. G. Elliot Paper Company as office boy. He was seventeen years old at this time. During the next five years spent with this company he received a number of promotions, finally leaving them to become shipping clerk of the company he now manages. His ability attracted notice and he was given a responsible clerical position in the office, and later made traveling salesman. In 1913 he was sent to Kansas City as assistant manager of that branch and his splendid work in this capacity resulted in his being promoted to the management of the Dallas office in July, 1919.

Mr. Bransford was married to Miss Leslie Dawson, of Illinois, daughter of Charles P. Dawson, on the second day of June, 1908, the ceremony being celebrated in Dallas. Mr. and Mrs. Bransford have three children, Betty, Billy and Burt, and reside at 113 South Clinton Street, Oak Cliff.

He is a member of the Masonic Lodge, 32d degree Scottish Rite, Hella Temple Shrine, Chamber of Commerce, Rotary Club, Ad League, Cedar Crest Country Club, and the Christian Science Church.

Enthusiastic in his praise of Dallas, Mr. Bransford believes that development opportunities are greater here than in any other section of the country, and that Dallas has a wonderful future.



A. BRYAN, president and general manager of Bryan Oil Corporation, American National Bank Building, Wichita Falls, is a leader in one of Texas' greatest industries of today. Associated with him in official capacity are his brothers, L. J. Bryan, as vice-president and treasurer, and R. S. (Bob) Bryan, as secretary.

The Bryan Oil Corporation operates in Wichita and adjoining counties, owns several pieces of proven oil land on which they have many producing wells with attractive daily output, and are drilling others in proven territory. They hold leases on approximately 200 acres of proven oil land in the heart of the producing country, and have several thousand acres of wild cat leases.

C. A. Bryan is a native Texan, he was born in Washington County, on January 11, 1885. His parents are Samuel S. Bryan and Alice Strickland Bryan, both early Texans. His father is a merchant at Temple, Texas.

After completing the public school system of Temple, he began his business career as a stenographer for a railroad at Houston, then later for a lumber company, and still later decided to enter the lumber business for himself, establishing two lumber yards in Jackson County, Texas.

In 1911 he started his oil operations in the Humble field near Houston with his brother, L. J. Bryan, and they operated at Humble and in the Goose Creek territory until 1917, where the Bryan brothers were known as successful oil operators.

In 1917 the Bryan brothers shifted their activities to Wichita County where since that date they have been steadily gaining a place among the leaders, and are known as one of the most successful and substantial oil operators in Wichita County.

On December 26, 1907, at Houston, Texas, Miss Eunice Munn of that city became the bride of Mr. C. A. Bryan. She is the daughter of W. C. Munn, a prominent dry goods merchant of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Bryan now reside at the Kemp Hotel. Their church affiliation is Presbyterian. He is a member of the Kiwanis Club and the Wichita Club.

As president and general manager of an able cor-

poration with substantial standing and as one experienced in the oil business, Mr. Bryan will have an attractive part in the development of the North Texas oil fields.



M. JACKSON, well known manufacturer and oil man, president of the Gilbert Manufacturing Co., Incorporated, came to Dallas in 1910 from Omaha, Nebraska, and organized this company, incorporating four years later. The company specializes in fire protection devices, manufacturing special corrugated iron protections for door and window openings. The factory and warehouse of the company is located at 903 Camp Street where about fifteen men are employed in normal seasons. Among the buildings equipped by this company in Dallas are the American Exchange, Great Southern Life, Adolphus Hotel, Southwestern and Southland Life Buildings, Sears Roebuck, Butler Brothers, Texas and Pacific and the Dallas County State Bank Building. They also equipped the Amicable Life Building at Waco and many other important buildings over the state.

The Gilbert Manufacturing Company is sole Texas agents for the Dahlstrom Metallic Door Co., Jamestown, New York; American Steel Metallic Works, New Orleans; Kinnear Manufacturing Co., Columbus, Ohio; Quincy Elevator Gate Co., Quincy, Illinois, and the Richmond Safety Gate Co., Richmond, Indiana. The Gilbert Company maintains agents in various cities of Texas and has four traveling salesmen. An experienced construction superintendent looks after the installation of all protective work done by the company.

Mr. Jackson was born at Galena, Illinois, March 22, 1883, a son of Milton Jackson, well known business man of Omaha, Nebraska. Educated in the public schools of Beatrice, Lincoln and Omaha, Mr. Jackson began work when eighteen years of age with a cold storage company and at nineteen was salesman for the Beatrice Creamery Company, continuing in this line for four or five years and then doing engineering work throughout the west until he came to Dallas in 1910.

A thorough going business man, Mr. Jackson is keenly interested in anything pertaining to the development of Dallas or of Texas as a whole. He is a member of the Scottish Rite Masonic bodies of Dallas, Chamber of Commerce, Automobile Club, Rotary Club, City Club and the Texas Chamber of Commerce.



JAMES H. HARNED, president of the Harned Printing Company, 1929 Main Street, has so well mastered the principles of good printing that his business has more than quadrupled itself in a few years. Established in 1916 by C. D. and J. H. Harned, the Harned Printing Company has grown from \$30,000 to an \$80,000 yearly business. C. W. Harned, a third member of the firm, is secretary-treasurer. Every type of printing is done by this progressive firm. Unusually well equipped are they for all catalogue work and all kinds of commercial printing. They number among their customers some of the largest concerns in the city of Dallas.

James H. Harned was born in Denver, Colo., May 25, 1891. His father, C. W. Harned, is now the secretary-treasurer of the present day business. The family moved to Dallas in 1903. James H. was sent to Ft. Worth University for his higher education.



A. Bryan

From childhood he has been about the printing business where he developed his natural talent. For two years, however, he departed from the trade, to become associated with the Liquid Carbonic Company. Just as the Harned Printing Company, founded in 1916, was getting well started, the war came on and C. D. Harned, the brother who started the business, enlisted, entering the First Officers' Training Camp, was made a second lieutenant, and was with the 90th Division when he lost his life at St. Mihiel, in September, 1918. In the meantime, J. H. Harned was also called to the colors. It was then that the girl he had married, Miss Reba Kennedy, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Kennedy, of Lewisville, Texas, a graduate of C. I. A., met the emergency with her college training and natural talent for she then took over the newly started business and operated it very successfully.

Mr. Harned is a charter member of the Lion's Club, Chamber of Commerce, Junior Chamber of Commerce and Lakewood Country Club, a 30th degree Mason and member of Hella Temple Shrine and a member of the First Presbyterian Church. Congenial and talented, and already successful to a very attractive degree, James H. Harned is one of Dallas' leading business men for the coming generation.



ARVIN M. BLAKENEY, president of the S. G. Davis Hat Company, 800-04 Jackson Street, has been an influence in the financial circles of Dallas for twenty years. Through his keen business judgment and unusual executive ability he has risen to his present position as head of one of the largest corporations in the South and is devoting every energy to increasing the capacity of his concern and enlarging its activities. The Davis Hat Company is an incorporated concern with a capital stock of \$100,000 and a surplus of \$150,000, the managers being M. M. Blakeney, president; S. L. Smiley, vice-president, and H. K. Duggan, secretary and treasurer.

The firm was organized in 1900 and incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000. A specialty is made of hats, caps, gloves and knit goods. Thirty persons are employed, including twelve traveling salesmen who cover Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana and New Mexico. The building occupied by the company is a six story structure measuring 75 by 100 feet and is kept stocked to its full capacity. Sales have mounted steadily year by year until now they reach approximately a million dollars.

Born in Ladonia, Fannin County, Texas, on January 11, 1878, Mr. Blakeney began his education in the public schools of his home town. His parents, G. W. and Nancy Weldon Blakeney, were old residents of that section where his father had for many years been engaged in the mercantile business. After completing the public school course he entered Southwestern University at Georgetown, and was graduated from that institution. In 1901, at the age of twenty-three, Mr. Blakeney came to Dallas as secretary and treasurer of the Davis Hat Company, which had been organized the year before. He has remained with this company since, being one of the powers responsible for its remarkable growth and success. In 1916 he became the head executive of the concern.

His marriage to Miss Dell Perry, of Tyler, was celebrated in 1910 at the home of the bride. Mr. and Mrs. Blakeney have two children, Marvin and Mary,

and own a home in Munger Place, at 5004 Live Oak Street.

Mr. Blakeney is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the City Club, Dallas Country Club, Little Sandy Fishing Club, and is a Scottish Rite Mason, a Shriner and attends the Methodist Church.



JOSEPH SCHEPPS, owner of Schepps' Bakery, 2225 South Ervay Street, is the head of one of the oldest of the large bakeries of Dallas. The name has for so many years been associated with that famous brand of the "staff of life" that in addition to his rather large acquaintance there is a host of people in the city of Dallas who, although they are not personally acquainted with him, have come to recognize him as one of the outstanding characters of the municipal life. His establishment, the home of Schepps' Butternut Bread, is one of the best equipped and most efficiently managed bakeries in the South. In addition to the bread, cakes of all kinds are made.

Mr. Schepps was born in Russia in 1869. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. Schepps, were of good Russian stock, the type that has furnished us some of our staunchest citizens. They were engaged in the bakery business in Gradna, Russia, and it was there that young Joseph acquired his earliest ideas of bread-making. Since coming to America he has learned that while there are many superficial differences between Russians and Americans their tastes for wholesome, well-baked bread are remarkably similar. As a boy he attended the public schools of Russia and has shown remarkable mental alertness in mastering the English language. Having arrived in America, Mr. Schepps went to St. Louis where he established, a short while afterwards, Schepps' bakery which he operated for eight years. Feeling the need of a wider field of activities he came to Dallas in 1903 and later built his present plant in 1907. With bread-making experience in two continents and with almost twenty years of active management, it is not surprising that he was able to establish a bakery, modern in every feature and equipped for producing the best food product that science and engineering have made possible. The delicate and highly scientific processes incident to bread-making are not to be perfected in a day, but are the result of years of experience and constant study. These processes, in all their details, Mr. Schepps has as nearly mastered as any man of his generation.

Mr. Schepps was married in Russia in 1891 to Miss Jennie Nathason, who is also of Russian birth. A daughter, Mrs. Carl Metzger, widely known in Dallas and two sons, Julius and George, complete the family. The Schepps' residence is at 4902 Swiss Avenue.

Joseph Schepps belongs to that class of foreign born citizens who, having left their native shores, have turned their faces toward America, not with the purpose of exploiting her industries nor of changing her ideals, but with the purpose of making her their home and of giving themselves wholeheartedly to her cause. He has identified himself with American interests and aims and his years of industrious devotion to his work have made a substantial contribution to America's commercial life. He is at present serving efficiently as treasurer of the Texas Bakers' Association and is a member of the Parkview Club and of Temple Emanuel and Shaereth Israel.



W. RAMMING, City National Bank Building, Wichita Falls, is one of the most active oil operators in the richest oil district of Texas. He operates in his own name only, in the Ramming pool, the Burkburnett townsite and the Northwest Extension of Breckenridge. He has an interest in the Ramming pool which was discovered on the Ramming land consisting of 1,600 acres in the oil producing district, owned by W. F. Ramming, L. F. R. Ramming and R. W. Ramming himself. He has a large share in twenty-five wells already brought in with others arriving on his own estate, and in addition he owns royalties in twenty-seven other wells in other territory. He also holds interest in the lease of 4,000 other acres of proven oil territory. He had 170 acres in the Staley-Langford-Chenault interests when this estate was sold for over \$5,000,000. He is a director in the Security National Bank of Wichita Falls and in the First National Bank at Burkburnett.

Mr. Ramming was born at Waseca, Minn., on January 15, 1887. His parents were Peter Ramming, deceased in 1915, and Bertha Schenke Ramming, now living in Wichita Falls. His parents moved to Texas in 1892. Mr. Ramming's education was furnished by Texas public schools and a Wichita County ranch until he was twenty years of age. He then, in 1908, began as a bookkeeper in the First National Bank of Burkburnett; in 1910 he became cashier of the institution in which capacity he continued until 1914 when he came to Wichita Falls and established the Buick Agency for that district. In 1916 he moved to El Paso as Buick distributor for Southwest Texas and Southern New Mexico. In January, 1918, after oil had been discovered upon his property the previous year, he sold his agency and returned to manage his interests here and has followed the oil business since.

Mr. Ramming has one daughter, Helen Virginia, age five. The family residence is at 2013 Eleventh Street. He is a member of the Wichita Gun Club, the Forest Club and of the Chamber of Commerce.

Youthful and energetic and with immense holdings backed by a business ability that had already made him a man over big business, Mr. Ramming will be a leading figure in the oil industry and the development of his section of the state for years to come.



WILLIAM F. (BILL) RAMMING, oil operator and drilling contractor, Morgan Building, is one of the best known men in Wichita Falls, having been a resident of the county since 1894. The famous Ramming oil field is located on the farm where his father located on coming to Wichita County and while it has not attracted the outside attention that Electra, Burkburnett and other sensational fields have, has been and still is a consistent producer of high grade oil.

Mr. Ramming has drilled about fifteen wells in and around the Ramming pool and has an average of about nine employees in the field at all times. Besides contract work he has drilled and developed his own holdings and now has some splendid settled production.

Mr. Ramming was born in South Central Minnesota, January 28, 1876, a son of Peter Ramming and Miss Bertha Schinky.

After attending the public schools Mr. Ramming worked on a farm and came to Wichita County with his father and settled on the farm from which the

Ramming oil field has taken its name. This farm is now dotted with producing oil wells. The discovery well of the Ramming Pool was drilled on W. F. Ramming's individual farm in Aug. 1913.

Besides his oil interests Mr. Ramming has some valuable wheat farms in the Panhandle and also has a large ranch in Ellis County, Oklahoma, which is devoted to the raising of pure bred Hereford cattle. He is vice-president of the Sunshine State Oil and Refining Co.

Mr. Ramming was married in Wichita County Aug. 14, 1901 to Miss Henrietta Holtzer, a native of Missouri. They have six children, Wilbert, Harvey, Arnold, Edwill, Lorena and Lucille. The family home is at 800 Filmore Street.

An enterprising and energetic business man, Mr. Ramming is thoroughly imbued with the Wichita spirit and is enthusiastic over the future possibilities of the city.



H. TERRELL, president of the Crusaders Petroleum Company, a corporation organized in February, 1919, with a capital of \$27,000, believes that the real development of the industry is in its infancy. His company holds 124½ acres in Erath and Comanche counties, with production around all of it except about thirty acres, and the company expects to drill around that. Mr. Terrell has been connected with the oil industry about seventeen years, first as an oil engineer and oil well supply dealer in Tulsa, Okla., where he spent eight years. Coming back to Dallas in May, 1918, he continued in the business, handling oil well supplies, dealing in oil, and making reports on oil lands and refineries.

Mr. Terrell is a native of Texas, born at Calvert, Robertson County, August 8, 1867, and educated in the public schools of Dallas. His father, T. P. Terrell, was a pioneer in the state, coming here in the 30's, and was an engineer. Except for the eight years he spent in Tulsa, Okla., Mr. Terrell has lived in Dallas thirty-five years. By profession he is an engineer, and was for a long time connected with the Houston and Texas Central shops. In fraternal circles he is prominently identified with the Moose Lodge, being colonel commander of the Moose Defenders and Degree Team, noted for its fine costumes.



HARLES H. SEIDENGLANZ, vice-president and general manager of the Ruud-Humphrey Water Heater Company of Texas, with offices and store room at 1501 Commerce Street, Dallas, has been actively engaged in business in Texas for the past decade and has gained no small measure of success in his special line of endeavor. His company has the states of Texas and New Mexico for the sale of all kinds of gas water heaters and maintains branch offices at Houston, San Antonio, and Fort Worth. It is a subsidiary company of the Ruud-Humphrey Manufacturing Company of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and was organized in 1915.

Mr. Seidenglanz, the son of Joseph and Anna Seidenglanz, was born in Lincoln, Wisconsin, on November 3, 1881, but later removed to Marinette, Wisconsin, where he received his education in the public schools. After receiving a business education at a commercial college in Wisconsin, he was employed as salesman for the Marinette Gas Engine Company in his home city. Here he worked from 1898 until 1906 when he accepted a position with the



Edmund



Ken F. Rammung

Milwaukee Gas Light Company of Milwaukee, Wis., and remained in their employ for about two years. From 1908 until 1910 he was in the service of the Rockford Gas Company of Rockford, Illinois, and during 1910-1911 with the General Gas Light Company of Kansas City.

During the year 1911 he came to Dallas and made an advantageous start by opening a store for merchandising gas appliances after the completion of pipe-lines from the North Texas gas fields to Dallas. In 1915 when the Ruud-Humphrey Water Heater Company of Texas was organized, he was made head of the company with the title of vice-president and general manager.

Mr. Seidenglanz was married to Miss Anna Barrett at Kaukauna, Wis., in January, 1905. Miss Barrett is the daughter of Thomas Barrett, a retired business man of Kaukauna, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Seidenglanz have two children, Charles B. and Mary Anna, and they reside at 5424 Vickery Boulevard.

He is secretary and treasurer of the South Central Gas Association. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus and Lodge No. 71 B. P. O. E. Socially he is affiliated with the City Club, Rotary Club, Dallas Ad League, and the Dallas Automobile Club. He is also a member of the Sales Managers Association and the Dallas Chamber of Commerce.



JOHN W BILLUPS is a native of Dallas, born in 1891, son of H. Walter Billups who was reared in East Texas. His mother was Maggie Gault of Franklin, Tenn. He was educated in the Dallas schools and a military college here. On leaving school he went to work for Louis Young Grocery Co. and after two years he was employed by Boren-Stewart Co. and stationed at Cleburne, Texas, where he had charge of the shipping and receiving for that company's branch there. He was transferred to Dallas where he remained with the company in different capacities for about five years. He also spent some time with the Simmons-Newsome Company. He ventured into the automobile business, buying and selling cars until January 1920 when he joined D. D. Harris at 1316 Commerce street. Later he became a partner in the firm of Billups and Simmons and conducted a garage at 1316 Commerce Street. At this writing he is traveling out of Dallas and considers this city as his headquarters.

Mr. Billups married Miss Wittur W. Ragland, daughter of B. A. Ragland, newspaperman of Dallas, in 1916. Miss Ragland attended a girls college in St. Louis.

Mr. Billups is a member of the Dallas Automobile Club and takes an active interest in other civic organizations in Dallas. He always works for the upbuilding of this city and believes that Dallas is destined to become the metropolis of the South.



H. McDANIEL distributor of Ediphone, 214 Browder Street, has introduced into the leading firms and offices of Dallas an appliance which, it is predicted, will shortly become indispensable to commercial and industrial efficiency. The Ediphone, which is an invention of Thomas A. Edison, is used for dictating purposes, and Mr. McDaniel has already installed the system in over one hundred of the largest firms in Dallas and Fort Worth.

Mr. McDaniel took over the agency of the Ediphone in 1911. In view of the fact that this was a

new invention, and its commercial suitability as yet untested in the South, Mr. McDaniel's work was largely pioneering at first. Needless to say, the big men were the first to grasp its significance, and order their offices equipped with this latest and most useful of all the Edison inventions, and since the installation of the first machine the swing of public favor has been most gratifying and sales have increased to a surprising extent. Mr. McDaniel now has several men working Northern Texas territory, with Dallas, Fort Worth and Waco as the three distributing centers. Mr. McDaniel makes it his business to keep well posted on all the latest office appliances and makes a trip East each year for the purpose of studying developments in office equipment. At present he is putting out approximately \$25,000 worth of machines a year, and anticipates an annual increase of fifty per cent.

Born at Carthage, Texas, November 13, 1888, Mr. McDaniels, with his parents, Horace and Frances Walton McDaniel, early moved to Panola County, Texas, and it was in the public schools of Carthage that he began his education. He supplemented his public school work by taking a course of study at the Dallas Commercial College and the Sheldon School of Salesmanship of Chicago, from which he received a diploma. He has built up an extensive library along the lines of direct mail advertising and selling salesmanship and correspondence supervising which is invaluable to himself as well as his organization. For a number of years after entering the business world he was engaged in office work in varied capacities. His experience here and the thoroughness of his business training have proved a decided advantage in his present work, and he is recognized as a salesman of the first magnitude.

Mr. McDaniel makes his home at 1209½ South Ervay Street. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, Junior Chamber of Commerce, the Better Letters Association and is at present chairman of the publicity committee of the Kiwanis Club. The fact that he has to be enthusiastic about an article before he attempts to arouse enthusiasm in a prospective customer constituted the key-note of his success.



G. MARLOW, proprietor of E. G. Marlow Company, 1807 Main Street, plays no small part in supplying the business section of a city with its office accessories, stationery, kodaks and amateur photographic supplies. Mr. Marlow has been engaged in this field of business in Dallas for the past twenty-two years.

Mr. Marlow is a native of Missouri, born in 1873. Since 1892, when he came from Sherman, Texas, he has been a citizen of Dallas. Professor Grove's School proudly claims him as a student. For twelve years, Mr. Marlow followed the drug business. Later, becoming associated with C. Weichsel Company, he founded the retail division of this firm in 1900 and was identified with the company until a recent date, when he entered business on his own account.

Miss Olyvia Asbury, daughter of a McKinney business man, became the bride of Mr. Marlow in Dallas in 1902. There is one child—Lawrin, and the family reside at 5627 Richard Avenue.

Mr. Marlow is a member of the Rotary Club and the Grace Methodist Church. During the three decades of business at the heart of a city, he has won a host of patrons and many friends.



B. J. SHAW, Kahn Building, Wichita Falls, as manager of production for the Wichita district of the Panhandle Refining Company, whose head office is at Dallas, Texas, and as an active factor with seven other companies of splendid rating, is one of the big oil men of the northwest territory who is actively engaged on the field. The Panhandle Refining Company was organized in 1915, and in its six years of operation to date, own an immense oil output, valuable leases, and one of the best refineries in the oil country, two miles from Wichita Falls, whose daily capacity is 6,000 barrels. The production of the owning company amounts to about 4,000 barrels per day. Other officials with the Panhandle Refining Company, are Roy B. Jones, president; J. A. Germany, vice-president; L. C. McClure, secretary, and M. A. Chambers, treasurer, all of Dallas, where, on Royal Street at Browder, the main office is located. There are 227 employees of this company in Wichita County where they own eighty-three miles of pipe line in addition to one of the largest refineries of the state and a heavy production. Mr. Shaw took charge of his activities with the company in 1919.

Mr. Shaw was born at Cattarugus County, New York, in 1874. As the family moved to the Quaker State during his childhood, he was educated in the public schools of Warren, Pennsylvania. This state has long been active in oil production and perhaps it was because of this fact that Mr. Shaw, influenced by his daily environment, entered the oil world at the age of fifteen in his home town, starting as a helper in the fields. From that beginning he has been schooled by personal experience in every detail of the oil business—pipe lines, tool dressing, drilling, production, in Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, Oklahoma, Kentucky and Texas. He is one of the most efficient business men in the oil business because he has a life that has been dedicated to the work and he is master of all phases of the industry.

In 1897 Mr. Shaw was united in marriage with Susie E. Arnold of Montpelier, Ind. They have one son, H. A., and two daughters, Mabel and Roberta, and the family reside at 705 Huff Street. His son is with the Prairie Oil & Gas Company, at Drumwright, Okla., and formerly was with the Panhandle Refining Company.

Mr. Shaw is a 32d degree Mason, of the Scottish Rite, a Knight Templar of the York Rite and a Shriner of the Maskat Temple. He is a leading factor in the companies of Morrissey & Shaw, Heydrick & Shaw, Sheets Oil Co. of Illinois, the Rathkery Drilling Co., Heydrick 6666 Oil Co., Shaw & Kell Co., Dunavan Oil Co., director of Wichita State Bank and the Bond Drilling Company, and the Panhandle Refining Co. Mr. Shaw is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Wichita Golf Club, the Wichita Club and the University Club. He has, and will continue to have, a place of leadership in the oil industry.



R. H. FRIZZELL, president of the Frizzell Oil company, oil operators, came to Wichita Falls in 1917, for the purpose of engaging in the oil business and organized the company which bears his name. Other officers of the corporation are Dr. T. D. Frizzell, vice president, and H. C. Frizzell, secretary-treasurer.

The company is operating principally in the Northwest Texas field and has two producing wells. They

have an interest in over 300 acres of leases in Wichita County, and about 10,000 acres of leases in Hardeman County, where they are drilling at this time. They have a Rotary rig and one string of tools, and Mr. Frizzell believes that Hardeman County will be the banner oil county of the State. Mr. Frizzell began drilling operations in 1917.

Mr. Frizzell is a native of Henderson County, Texas, born at Athens, November 18, 1882. His father, P. F. Frizzell, came to Texas at the close of the civil war, and his mother, who was Nettie Thompson, was the daughter of a big slave owner who settled in Texas before the war. Their son's education was secured in the Pine Grove country schools.

In his early manhood he became a clerk in a mercantile establishment and followed this vocation for seven years. He then engaged in the hardware business on his own account under the firm name of Frizzell-Hawn Hardware Company. This partnership was continued until 1912 when he quit the hardware business and went into the real estate business, which he followed for two years at Athens. November, 1915, he went to Quanah as immigration agent of the Quanah Acme and Pacific Railroad Company, remaining in that capacity until December, 1917, when he went to Wichita Falls.

He was married in 1914 to Miss Catherine Hawn, who was born and reared at Athens, and they have two children, R. H., Jr., and Catherine Hawn. The family resides at 1617 Tenth street.

Mr. Frizzell is a Mason and a member of the Wichita Club and the Chamber of Commerce. His church affiliation is with the Christian church.



R. EAGAN McTIER WASKOM, secretary-treasurer of the Dallas Transfer Company, while not a long resident in Dallas is a true Texan, born and bred, and his unusual business efficiency has already proved a valuable addition to the staff of one of Dallas' most thriving enterprises.

The Dallas Transfer Company is not only the oldest in the city but is the largest in the South. It was established in 1875 with three wagons for its rolling stock. It now uses about seventy-five wagons, trucks and automobiles. It employs 240 persons and maintains offices at the Adolphus Hotel, the Southland Hotel and at Poydras and Young Streets with general offices at Young and Austin. They operate a private telephone exchange and own and operate their own paint shops, blacksmith shop, woodwork and body shop, harness shop and stables and garage. Baggage is checked from train to residence or from residence to destination. The capital stock is \$200,000.

Mr. Waskom was born in Terrell, Texas, August 2, 1890. His father was the late S. E. Waskom, of Dallas, and his mother was Maria G. Waskom, of Marshall. He was educated in the public schools of Texas and also took a commercial course. In 1904 he went to New Mexico and was for six years engaged in the production of apples and alfalfa. Returning to Texas in 1910 he became interested in farming and stock raising. When he later decided to give up that line of work he investigated several sections of the state but found none quite so attractive as Dallas. Going there in 1919 he invested in residence property in Vickery Place and took a position with the Dallas Transfer Company. His own statement is that his business expectations have



B. S. Shaw

been exceeded in every respect and the future is still more promising.

Mr. Waskom is unmarried and lives at 5430 Willis Avenue. He has great confidence in the future development of his adopted city and is enthusiastic in his work with the Dallas Transfer Company. He is an active member of the Chamber of Commerce and is rapidly coming into a place of prominence in the field of local transportation.



LEONARD F. RAMMING, Wichita Falls, director in the City National Bank of Commerce, in the Sunshine State Refining Company as also in the Sunshine Pipe Line Company, and in the Clara Oil Company, is one of the leading royalty holders in the Wichita oil fields, as the original owner of hundreds of acres of land on which producing wells have been brought in. He owns five hundred acres near the city on which grain had been grown up until 1913 when his oil interests were first discovered and brought in in a small quantity but which has been developed on a large scale since July of 1917. The Magnolia Petroleum Company has brought in already eight wells on the twelve acres it is developing for Mr. Ramming, the Panhandle Refining Company fourteen wells on 165 acres, the Frisco Company fifteen wells on 283 acres they are developing, and the Adams Oil Company eleven wells on the forty-acre tract they have leased. Thus there are already forty-five producing wells, directed by four splendid companies, on Mr. Ramming's property which is only a beginning when the acreage is considered. Mr. Ramming is buying additional land.

Mr. Ramming was born in Minnesota, on May 28, 1873. His parents were Peter Ramming, who came from Germany when he was one year old, and Bertha Schunkee Ramming. The Minnesota public schools gave the youth his schooling and when he was twenty he came to Texas and located on the old Specht Colony which was formed where the oil property is now located in Wichita County. As a youth, he began buying land and continued the practice until he had acquired his present estate. In 1918 he moved into the city of Wichita Falls. He owns 616 acres of farm land seven miles north of Wichita Falls and another 320 acres in Caddo County, Oklahoma.

On August 14, 1900, Mr. Ramming married Miss Augusta Holtzen of Missouri. They have eight children: Lorenz, Erwin, Rinhard, Archie, Almer, Arthur, Martin and Percy. The family residence is at 2707 Ninth Street. The church affiliation is Lutheran.

Mr. Ramming is reaping the rewards of having been a thrifty farmer. No man gets something for nothing. It was thrift and progressiveness that impelled Mr. Ramming, long before oil was discovered in his territory, to acquire property by hard work. Today he enjoys the fruits of his labor and is entering now into a larger and newer service which he is beginning for his city in public service.



JOHN STEPHEN BUCHANAN was founder and owner of the Buchanan Furniture Company, one of the largest organizations of its kind in the city of Dallas. In the rapid development from the town stage to the metropolitan period, every business in the city of Dallas has enjoyed a corresponding growth. It was with the household furnishing needs that Mr. Buchanan was busied and so well did he understand his business,

so attractive and reliable his service, so permanent his institution, that from a small beginning he built up one of the large businesses of Dallas.

Mr. Buchanan was a native of Mississippi. He was born in Yazoo City of that state, in 1869. His father, Thomas Buchanan, was a farmer and planter and died when his son was a small boy. This misfortune did not deprive him of his schooling, however, for he received the best of training offered by the school system of Mississippi. This he finished by way of direct preparation for the business world by taking a course in a business college at Jackson, Miss. At the age of thirty-one, in 1900, he came to Texas and for two years served as a bookkeeper. In 1902 he undertook the furniture business and from a modest beginning he developed the large enterprise that was his on Elm Street, Dallas—the Buchanan Furniture Company. His death was very unexpected on December 11, 1916, while at his store and apparently in good health, he dropped dead. He had won a large host of patrons and friends in the fourteen years of his endeavor.

It was in 1902, at Terry, Mississippi, that Miss Susie Dear became the bride of Mr. Buchanan; she was the daughter of A. L. Dear, deceased, of Mississippi. The family residence until 1917 was at 4316 Junius Street and from that day is located at 4323 Worth Street. Mr. Buchanan is survived by his widow and two daughters, Eva, a student at C. I. A. at Denton, and Ivy Lee, in the Bryan high school. Mr. Buchanan was an Odd Fellow and a member of the John G. Good Lodge. His church affiliation was Baptist, as is his family's.

Mr. Buchanan was zealous not only in affairs commercial in the life of his city, but gave his influence and energy to every worthy move for the social and civic betterment of Dallas. He was congenial with all and the weight of his influence still remains a beneficent factor in Dallas life.



D. BARBER was a native of Georgia, born in Polk County on the 5th day of October, 1883. He is a son of W. C. Barber, a well known planter and politician of that state. The younger Mr. Barber received his early educational training in the public schools of Birmingham, Georgia, which training was supplemented by a course of study at the Piedmont Institute, located at Rockmart, that state. In 1911 he began his business career in the insurance and loan business, at Atlanta, and he continued in this line until 1916, at which time he moved to this state, locating at Dallas.

In 1916 Mr. Barber became associated with Geo. Pace in the Barber Pace Company and were fiscal agents for a number of successful business organizations of Texas. Since the termination of this company, Mr. Barber has engaged in investments and dealt extensively in oil.

On the 25th of August, 1915, Mr. Barber married Miss Ethel Ballred, daughter of J. C. Ballred, a descendant of English aristocracy who settled in North Carolina in the early days. His wife was a daughter of Colonel Hamlin, a hero of the Civil War, who is also of aristocratic English blood.

In the four years that Mr. Barber has spent in this city he has acquired the true Dallas spirit and is one of its most ardent and enthusiastic supporters, in both civic and business affairs. Dallas was truly fortunate in securing such a man in her rolls of citizenship.

DURWARD McDONALD, president and general manager of the Pioneer Oil Corporation, offices in American National Bank Building, Wichita Falls, has been in the oil business since 1913. He came to Wichita Falls and organized the Pioneer Oil Corporation in October, 1919. The Pioneer Oil Corporation has over sixty producing oil and gas wells in North Texas and South Oklahoma, with a production of between 600 and 700 barrels per day, and about 125 million feet of gas sold to Loan Star Gas Company. The company operates one standard and three rotary drilling rigs. Before entering actively in the oil business Mr. McDonald practiced law for ten years and still retains a private office in the Texas State Bank Building at Fort Worth. He was admitted to the bar in Fort Worth in 1910 and practiced there for ten years. In 1913 he became interested in oil on the side and continued in it until 1921 when he gave up his law practice and engaged in the oil business exclusively.

Durward McDonald was born in Bowie, Texas, August 7, 1889. His father, L. A. McDonald, was a lawyer of note; the mother was Frances Bray McDonald; both parents were Georgians. The public school system of Bowie and the law offices and lawyers of northern Texas provided the education general and technical for Mr. McDonald. He numbers among his intimate friends some of the most able lawyers of the state under whom he studied. On December 26, 1909, he chose Fort Worth as his place of residence and from that date he has been identified with the successful men of that city.

In 1915, in Fort Worth, Miss Carrie May Scott became the bride of Mr. McDonald; Durward, Jr., Elaine and Scott are their three children. The family residence is at 1905 South Adams Street.

Mr. McDonald is a Knight of Pythias, a member of the Elks, a Mason and Shriner of Moslar Temple. His church affiliation is Methodist.

JOSEPH SEIGLE, oil operator, was for a number of years identified with the oil development of Texas. He was born in Saint Louis March 31, 1893, a son of L. Seigle, well known business man who engaged in the mercantile business for many years. Educated in the public schools of Saint Louis, his first venture in the business world was in the employment of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company in Saint Louis. After leaving the Waters-Pierce he went with the Laclede Gas Light Company in Saint Louis and continued with them until 1918 when he came to Dallas, Texas, and engaged in the oil business for himself, and organized a number of oil companies operating in the North Texas fields.

Mr. Seigle since coming to Texas, has been an enthusiastic booster for Dallas and for Texas generally and expects the wonderful oil development to continue, predicting that many additional fields will be opened up and the potential production of the state vastly increased.

THOMAS D. ROSS, president of the Ideal Mattress Company, 1009-1013 South Lamar Street, has established a busy and paying industry which supplies most of the cities and towns of Texas and Oklahoma. This company specializes in the renovating of mattresses and rugs, and its success is due to the thoroughness of its work and the promptness with which orders are turned out.

The company has a capacity of manufacturing six mattresses a day.

The Ideal Mattress Company was established in March of 1910 under the name of the Ideal Renovating Company and occupying a 16 by 24 foot space at the corner of Santa Fe and Powhatan. At the expiration of the first year the concern had outgrown its quarters and the present factory site was obtained. The building has a floor space of 90 by 150 feet and a renovating capacity of fifty mattresses and fifty rugs at one time. Twelve employees are at work in the plant and one man is kept on the road, covering all of Texas and Oklahoma.

Mr. Ross is the inventor of the Ideal Cleaner, a combination of bedding and lint reclaiming machine. This machine is used by the Ideal Mattress Company. It can be used in mattress manufacturing as well as in renovating of linters, and is now being put on the market, being manufactured by the Mosher Manufacturing Company of Dallas.

Born in Alabama in 1865, Mr. Ross came to Texas with his parents at the age of five years and settled in Fannin County where he attended the county schools. His father is now deceased but his mother is living and at present resides with a son at Flint, Michigan. Upon leaving school Mr. Ross engaged in the farming industry, continuing at this until he was forty years old. At this time he moved to Durant, Oklahoma, and entered the furniture business for himself. After a few years he went to Greenville, Texas, and formed an association with the Duke Harrison Furniture Company, leaving them a year later to establish his present factory.

He was married in 1890 to Miss Margaret Ann Stone, a native Tennessean, but who had spent practically all of her life in Fannin County, Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Ross have two sons, R. R. Ross, who travels for the company, and T. M. Ross, who assists his father in the plant. Their home is at 1225 South Lamar.

Mr. Ross is a member of the Traveler's Protective Association, the M. W. A. and the Methodist Church.

LUTHER ERVIN WILSON, manager of the National Candy Company, Dallas, has developed a wide acquaintance among confectioners and candy men throughout all of the states of the southwestern group where he has traveled for fifteen years. In his present capacity he sells the output of his factory to the trade in the Star of Texas and, in addition, is authorized as exclusive selling agent for the "Lowney" line of candies.

Although he has spent most of his life in Texas, he is a native of Tennessee. At the time of his birth, March 17, 1882, his parents, M. H. and Sarah Anne (McLennahan) Wilson, were living at Decaturville, Tennessee, engaged in farming. They removed to Texas, however, and made their home in Van Zandt county where the younger Wilson received his schooling.

Later he found employment in Dallas with the firm of Swope and Mangold (wholesale) and after leaving their employment, worked for N. Nigro and Company for three years, 1905 to 1908. It was then that he made his first connection with the National Candy Company and traveled for them 15 years in Texas, Colorado, New Mexico and Louisiana. His duties were then transferred to the Dallas branch and on June 15, 1920, he was made manager of this factory.



Amund Wright

On July 27, 1902, Mr. Wilson was married to Miss Irma Taylor, daughter of W. L. Taylor, of Van Zandt County, Texas. They now reside at 4404 Junius Street, Dallas, and have two children, Edith and L. E., Jr.

Although Mr. Wilson's business has taken a great deal of his time and required him to be absent from the city more than the average man's occupation, he has demonstrated a keen interest in Masonic work and church activities. He is a Mason and has received both the Scottish and York Rite degrees and has been made a Shriner. His religious affiliation is with the East Dallas Christian Church.



P. SCRANTON, of the firm of J. P. Scranton and Company, Great Southern Life Building, is well known in business and publishing circles of the state, having been engaged in the latter business for many years before establishing his present company.

Mr. Scranton came to Dallas in January of 1919 from New York City for the purpose of organizing a business of investing in securities outside of local markets. His firm deals in Standard Oil Securities and established independent oil stocks. They also execute orders for listed and unlisted stocks in the New York market.

A native of Texas, Mr. Scranton was born in Houston on June 17, 1891. His parents were H. O. Scranton and Josephine Westcott Scranton, originally from Boston, and the daughter of Col. Westcott, important newspaper owner of Houston. He received his education in the schools of Houston, and in 1905 accepted his first business position when he was given a place in the accounting and pass department of the Southern Pacific Railway Company. After two years there he secured a position in the Union National Bank of Houston where he remained for six years, gradually working his way up, and had been promoted to note teller when he resigned from the bank to assume business management of the Oil Trade Journal, at that time published in Texas, and edited by Holland S. Reavis. In 1916 the headquarters of the periodical moved to New York City, and Mr. Scranton went along as manager. Conditions in New York presented the possibilities of his present business. After making a thorough study of stocks and bonds, and familiarizing himself with every phase of market conditions, Mr. Scranton returned to Texas, having severed connections with the Oil Trade Journal, and opened up his present office.

He is a member of the City Club, Lion's Club, Dallas Country Club, and is a Shriner. Mr. Scranton makes his home at the Jefferson Hotel.



ARL E. WIDNER, executive manager of Rosemont Burial Park, City National Bank Building, came to Wichita Falls in January, 1920, and established the above business, interesting with him Messrs. W. W. Silk, P. P. Langford, N. H. Martin and R. E. Shepherd, the latter being secretary-treasurer of the organization.

The company has forty acres of land, ten of which are landscaped in a park-like manner, and perpetual care is given to all burial lots free of charge. A reserve fund, maintained out of the sale of lots is invested in farm mortgages, and the interest is applied to the cost of caring for the lots. The grounds are well drained and free from rock, and under the personal management of Mr. Widner, who has made a thorough study of burial properties, trained work-

ers are month by month transforming the property into a place of growing beauty, carefully protected by a scientific perpetual care plan without cost to the owners.

Other properties of this kind that, however established and operated by Mr. Widner, are at Hutchinson, Kansas; New Greenlawn, at Springfield, Mo.; Memorial Lawn at Wichita, Kan., and East Lawn at Springfield, Mo. Previous to engaging in this business Mr. Widner was connected with the National Securities Company of St. Louis, from 1912 to 1915.

Mr. Widner is a native of Kansas City, Mo., born March 29, 1889. He attended the Missouri schools and graduated from William Jewell College at Liberty, Mo., in 1912 with the degree of A. B. His parents were H. H. and Sarah (Johnson) Widner. He was married at Nevada, Mo., June 10, 1914, to Miss Lelah Barnes, and they have four children, Catherine, Betty, Jerne Ellen and William, and the family resides at 1660 Collins Street. He is a Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner, belongs to the University Club, the Chamber of Commerce, City Park Board of Wichita Falls, and takes an active interest in all movements tending to beautify and promote the general welfare and prosperity of his city.



ALOYS C. BACHMAN, manager of the Halls Gentry Studio, 1619½ Elm Street, has so thoroughly mastered the photographic art that the work has ceased to be to him a mere means of livelihood and has become a real artistic pursuit.

The Halls Gentry Studio was established in Dallas in February, 1911, with only three employees. As a result of reliable service in which careful attention is given to each patron it has enjoyed a constant growth and now maintains twelve employees and does photographic work for six thousand people annually. Another studio has recently been opened in St. Louis with equally marked success.

Mr. Bachman was born in Basel, Switzerland, June 24, 1877. When he was five years old he was brought to America and was given the advantage of a public school education in Louisville, Kentucky. He showed remarkable mental acumen and soon became familiar with the customs and language of America. When he was thirteen years old he went to work under Paul Gunter in the Stuber Studio of Louisville. Mr. Gunter, prior to coming to the United States, had been official court photographer at Hanover, Germany. After seven years he went to the Cusick Studio where he remained for three years. The latter is a studio of national reputation. In October, 1902, he came to Cooper, Texas, and worked for G. K. Miller for three months. He then bought a half interest in the studio and remained there for one year. In 1903 he went to Commerce, Texas, and bought a studio there where he remained until 1913. In August, 1913, he came to Dallas to take charge of the Halls Gentry Studio in which position he has since remained.

On January 31, 1905, Mr. Bachman was married to Miss Sophia England. A daughter, Aloise Edna, is the only child. The Bachman home is at 4322 Cole Avenue.

Mr. Bachman is another of our foreign-born citizens who, through his industry and close application to his trade has brought credit to the name of his native land and although he has not entered largely in enterprises of a public nature he has shown the essential qualities of a staunch, loyal citizen.

SIDNEY A. COCHRAN, general manager of the Lewis Oil Corporation, 202 City National Bank Building, one of the strongest independent companies operating in the Wichita fields, is regarded as one of the best posted oil men in this part of the state and is especially proficient in his knowledge of matters connected with the production of crude oil. During the month of January, 1922, his company produced over 28,000 barrels of oil and plans are under way to increase this production by purchase and drilling, to an average of 50,000 barrels per month. Mr. Cochran is in entire charge of all the field operations of the company and has achieved a splendid degree of success in his work. S. C. Lewis, a Dallas attorney, is president of the company.

The Lewis Oil Corporation was organized in March, 1921, and now has valuable production in the Burkburnett field, Northwest Extension, Texhoma and Electra fields. The company has from 35 to 50 employees in its field force all the time drilling new wells and cleaning out and increasing the production of old wells. Mr. Cochran keeps in close personal touch with all this work.

Mr. Cochran was born at Paris, Arkansas, in August, 1894, and is a son of T. A. and Amanda (Barker) Cochran. His father is a farmer and cotton grower and also has extensive lumber interests. He is 88 years of age.

After attending the public schools at Booneville, Arkansas, Mr. Cochran entered the University of Arkansas where he graduated with the degree of bachelor of arts with the class of 1915. After receiving his degree he engaged in high school work as teacher and coach in athletics for a year and then was with Pershing's army on the border and in Mexico during the Villa expedition. In March, 1917, he was discharged but re-enlisted at Fort Logan H. Root, Arkansas, and received a commission as second lieutenant. He was assigned to duty as instructor at Camp Pike and promoted to first lieutenant. He remained on duty at Camp Pike until after the close of the war and received his discharge in February, 1919.

Mr. Cochran engaged in the oil business and first operated in the Oklahoma fields, remaining there until July, 1919, when he came to Wichita Falls to build a refinery here. The Lewis Oil Corporation took over Mr. Cochran's holdings.

An enthusiastic booster for Wichita Falls, Mr. Cochran predicts a great future for the city. He is unmarried and is a member of the Masonic Lodge, holding membership with Blue Lodge No. 36 at Oklahoma City. He is also on the rolls of the American Legion and University Club.

HARRY L. PETERSON, of 211 North Austin Street, is the proprietor of the Dallas house retailing the International Harvester Company's machinery. This business embraces nearly everything that is used on a farm in the way of machinery, and the business covers the city and surrounding territory. Mr. Peterson came to Dallas in 1917 from Houston where he had made headquarters while traveling for the John Deere Plow Company for seven years. Ten years he was with the Emerson Brantingham Company and then sold the J. I. Case plows two years. Thus he has for a long period made a specialty of handling machinery and knows it thoroughly from a guage pin on up. He employs two capable men regularly in

his business and augments their services with additional force during the harvest time which, with rush orders, is usually an exceptionally busy time. In 1917 Mr. Peterson established his present retail connections and he distributes upwards of \$40,000 worth of machinery annually.

Mr. Peterson was born in Windsor, Colorado, January 14, 1878, of Adolphus H. Peterson and Mary (Everhart) Peterson. The family moved to Ohio where they lived twelve years. In 1890 they removed to Texas and located at Marshal, lived there two years and then went to Dublin. Two years later they came to Dallas where they have remained. Harry Peterson gained his education in the public schools of Ohio, Colorado and Texas. His first business was as salesman for the J. I. Case Plow Company and he retained a position as salesman for various companies until he was thoroughly acquainted with machinery and all its usefulness and this experience yielded him practical knowledge along the selling end of his chosen profession of handling farm machinery.

On October 18, 1900, Harry L. Peterson and Miss Blanch Hancock were married and of their union there are five children, Genevieve, Harry L., Jr., Frederick Homer, Hugh Server and Earl Hancock. The family lives at 209 East Tenth Street. Mr. Peterson is a member of the Oak Cliff Methodist Church, a member of the Cedar Crest Country Club and the Oak Cliff Commercial Club.

LUCIAN M. McLENDON, Jr., of the Dal-Tex Milk Products Company, Inc., Dallas, as secretary and treasurer of his company, is a chief milk pasteurizer and distributor for a city of over 180,000. According to the professor of chemistry at Columbia University of New York City, there is as much food value in one quart of whole sweet milk as there is in two pounds of chicken, or eight eggs, or two pounds of steak. The food value of milk, both in quantity and in its form, is one of the greatest essentials to proper physical development; hence it is indispensable for the young and growing. That this food supply for the multiplied thousands, who are daily utilizing it, be a food pure and not a source of disease, is a chief business with the Dal-Tex Milk Products Company. Producers from all sections bring their milk thither where it is pasteurized, bottled and then sold to the grocer who distributes it to the consumer, or, now, delivered to the consumer direct as the Dal-Tex Milk Products Company not only does a wholesale business but a retail business as well, delivering to the homes. Other members of the firm, which was established in 1917, are Thomas R. McLendon, president, and Alex Karavantas, vice-president. The company also is interested in the Denton Dairy Products Company of Denton.

Mr. McLendon is a native of Dallas; he was born in that city on May 5, 1892. His parents are Mr. and Mrs. L. M. McLendon of Dallas. The Dallas public school system provided the education for the youth, and then, as a young man, he entered the typewriter business in which he was engaged until the launching of the present-day business, four years ago.

On June 18, 1913, in his home city, Miss Frances Wright, of Waco, Texas, became the bride of Mr. McLendon. Mr. and Mrs. McLendon now have residence at 419 North Willomet Street.

Mr. McLendon is well known not only to commer-



J. H. Hachman

cial circles of Dallas, but to the civic and social life as well. He is a Mason, identified with the Blue Lodge No. 705 of Oak Cliff, Dallas, Consistory No. 2, a Shriner at the Hella Temple, a Kiwanian, a member of the Civiton Club and a member of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce. His church affiliation is with the East Dallas Christian Church.

The Dal-Tex Milk Products Company, Inc., represents the latest in science as applied to health in food products and will have an ever increasing place to fill in the welfare of the city.



S. MOSS. A new phase of the Romance of the West is seen in the fact that a vast area of over two million acres lying in twelve counties has artesian water available at the rate of one thousand gallons per minute per well at the average depth of fifty feet. H. S. Moss, realty man dealing in Ranch and Farm Lands, 522 Bob Waggoner Bldg., Wichita Falls, is a leader in the development of this vast area and by his persistent application and management has added fortunes to the yield of Texas farms in the Northwest. The West has made Texas a leader among cattle producing states; the West today has brought the Lone Star State to the forefront among Uncle Sam's oil producing fields; and the West today, contrary to the thought of the past, is bringing in, throughout the two million acres of the so called "shallow water country" the heaviest agricultural yields in the state in alfalfa, kafir, milo maize, feterita, sorghum, corn, Sudan grass, wheat, oats, barley, rye, millet, emmer, sugar beets, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, beans, peas, any vegetable, peanuts and cotton to the extent of two bales to the acre! And the "shallow water country of northwest Texas" could not have better facilities for transportation than those available through its proximity to the Santa Fe Lines which, through their various branches and mainline connections, traverse eleven of the twelve counties of this territory. As scientific farming comes more into use, the public everywhere will realize the advantage the northwest has over other districts. Besides his activity in the "shallow water country," Mr. Moss is developing some of Wichita County's best lands.

Mr. Moss began his business career in the real estate business in California where he had twelve years of success in the fruit ranches of Southern California. This work was interrupted by his entering the Army in the late war, at San Diego, in June of 1917, in the Berkley Ground School. His introduction to the Lone Star State during the war days won him for Texas and in 1919 he opened his business in the Northwest with Wichita Falls as his headquarters.

The discovery of the "Shallow Water Country" through twelve counties of the Northwest where wells, according to the machinery engaged for lifting water delivery from 600 to 3,500 gallons per minute, the power and pump, and not the supply, being the determining factor has brought a gold mine to the farming industry: to have water just at the time it is wanted, in just the quantities wanted, for any crop or field desired, masters the weather-and-crop situation, producing the ideal. These counties will make the northwest the most dependable and the best developed part of the state, resulting in the best farms, the best country homes and improvements and the happiest people. Mr. Moss and his corps of workers have made a real contribution to the development of the state.



L. DEMPSEY, manager for Wilson & Co., (Packers), 1906 Live Oak Street, came to Dallas in 1911 and in August 1918 was appointed to his present position. This concern was established in 1903 under the firm name of Schwartzchild & Sulzberger under which they operated until 1916, when the name was changed to Wilson & Co., maintaining the branch houses in practically every state in the Union as well as Cuba. The Dallas branch occupies a three story building 50x100 feet and their warehouse at 1900 Live Oak Street, has a floor space of 10,000 square feet. As manager of the Dallas branch, Mr. Dempsey has under his supervision forty employees, with five city salesmen and seven men working the country trade.

On leaving school Mr. Dempsey first held a clerkship in the offices of the National Biscuit Company at Salem, Massachusetts, later being promoted to the position of Cashier, which he held for five years, going from there to New York, then going as branch manager for the same company to North Carolina. He left this firm to become District Manager for Kellogg Toasted Corn Flakes Co., with headquarters in Georgia, where he remained for one year, leaving this company to accept a similar position with the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company in Long Island City. He was for two years branch manager for the National Biscuit Company at Dallas and in 1917 became city salesman for Wilson & Company at Dallas, being appointed to his present position in 1918.

Mr. Dempsey was born in Boston, Mass., in 1884, son of P. F. Dempsey, merchant, now deceased, and Margaret Walsh Dempsey, now residing in Boston. He was educated in the public schools of Peabody, Massachusetts and the Salem Commercial College. In 1913 he was married to Miss Gertrude Davis, of Waxahachie, Texas. They have no children.

Although he has traveled extensively and lived in various cities of the United States, Mr. Dempsey declares that "Dallas is the Best" and he intends to make this his permanent home.



B. GOTTSCHALL, owner of L. B. Gottschall & Co., wholesale electric devices, 2002 Live Oak Street, has a thriving business that rivals any wholesale concern in the South. Mr. Gottschall is gifted with shrewd business judgment, and this coupled with his pleasing personality, is responsible for his success.

The L. B. Gottschall Company carries electric machinery and equipment, including electric controlling devices, electric instruments, generators, exhaust and ceiling fans, and desk fans. They also handle insulated wire and cables. Mr. Gottschall is the Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas representative of the following nationally known concerns: Marlin-Rockwell Corporation, New Haven, Connecticut; Howell Electric Motors Company, Union Electric Manufacturing Company, Roller-Smith Company, Batterman Truitt Company, and the Peerless Electric Company. He personally covers the territory, and is recognized by his large clientele as an authority on electrical machinery. The volume of business conducted by this firm amounts to more than \$300,000 per year.

Born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on August 23, 1889, Mr. Gottschall received his education in the public schools of that city, supplementing this by a stiff course in business college. In 1905 he came to Dallas as the representative of the Buckeye Electric Division of the National Lamp Works of the General

Electric Company. He still represents those people, his establishment being a branch office of that company. The other part of the business is owned by Mr. Gottschall.

His marriage to Miss Kittie Rife, daughter of R. E. Rife, prominent business man of Austin, was celebrated in Dallas on April 14, 1910. Mr. and Mrs. Gottschall have two children, Lester, Jr., and Robert.

Mr. Gottschall is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of Scottish Rite No. 2, Hella Temple Shrine, the Lion's Club and the Dallas Jovian League. He is optimistic in his predictions for the future of the city, and instrumental in the advancement of all welfare work and municipal improvements.



CONNOR O'NEILL, independent oil operator and one of the best posted oil men in all Texas, has operated in nearly every field of the United States and literally knows the oil business from the ground up and from the same location down. He is an expert driller, a splendid judge of formations and an expert lease man. He enjoys a distinction held by but few oil men in that he was born on a lease where his father was at that time drilling an oil well and consequently has grown up in an atmosphere of oil activity.

At the age of ten years young O'Neill was operating a chain of pumps and began drilling before he was of age.

Coming to Wichita Falls in 1917 he got in on the ground floor of development in some of the best fields of this section and was very successful. He has some valuable holdings in the Northwest Extension of the Burkburnett field and in South Electra, with a good deal of settled production. He also has some good holdings at Humble.

He was born near Bradford, Pennsylvania, in 1887, a son of Connor O'Neill, for many years a well known eastern oil operator. He attended the public schools in Pennsylvania and West Virginia and followed in his father's footsteps in the oil industry. He worked in the oil fields of Pennsylvania and West Virginia from 1898 until 1903 when he came to Texas and located in the Sour Lake region where he remained until 1905. He then went to Oklahoma and remained there until 1907 when he returned to Texas and began operating at Humble. In 1909 he went to Electra where he remained until 1915 after which he operated again at Humble and the Batson field until coming to Wichita Falls in 1917.

Mr. O'Neill was married at Wichita Falls on January 5, 1922, to Miss Henrietta La Byer, a native of Niles, Michigan. They reside at Brook Manor Apartments on Eighth Street.

Mr. O'Neill has unbounded faith in the oil fields of Texas and believes they are good for many years to come.



JOHN CLARK JOPLING, operating under the firm name of J. C. Joplin & Co., and being sole owner and manager, with offices in the City National Bank Building, has reared a number of monuments to his ability as a builder and construction man in a number of Texas towns and cities, and makes a specialty of heavy construction work, such as office buildings, hotels, churches and schools. He has handled large building contracts at Corsicana, Trinity, Houston, Denton, Wichita Falls and other Texas cities, and is favorably known for the very high character of his work

and the satisfactory service given to his clients. At Denton, Texas, he erected, to the satisfaction of a carefully selected building committee, the large administration building and two other large buildings for the State Orphanage, besides one large educational building. At Wichita Falls he built the Floral Heights Methodist Church, an addition to the telephone exchange at the corner of Ninth and Scott Streets, the Freer Furniture Company building, the Best Bean Coffee House and a large apartment house, besides several fine residences, which he built to sell, making the building and selling residences a feature of his business.

In March, 1921, Mr. Jopling and associates took over and reorganized the Western Land and Gravel Company. Mr. Jopling became president of the company.

Mr. Jopling came to Texas with his parents at an early age from Newton County, Mississippi, where he was born July 22, 1884. His parents were T. C. and Mary (Watkins) Jopling, and his father was a farmer and contractor, but gave most of his time to his farming interests. He attended the schools of Ellen and Trinity, Texas, and on October 7, 1915, was married to Miss Annie Pritchett of San Angelo, Texas. They have their home at 1631 Lucile Street, and Mr. Jopling is affiliated with the Wichita Club, the Elks, the Chamber of Commerce and is a Mason and Knight Templar, and a member of the Maskat Shrine.

He is one of the live wires of Wichita Falls, and is helping in more ways than one to make it the best city in the state.



HOMER L. JOHNSON, manager of the Homer L. Johnson Company, wholesale produce dealers, 2012 Cadiz Street, came to Dallas in 1906 and for five years was connected with J. M. Riley Company, withdrawing from the firm in 1911 to engage in business for himself. The firm of Homer L. Johnson Company has met with splendid success since its organization, distributing its products to the wholesale trade only throughout all north Texas and part of Oklahoma. The firm owns and operates its own cold storage plant and employs a force of fifty people. The best produce grown is gathered from all parts of the country, but the bulk of the shipments made to the Johnson Company comes from the H. Hartner Produce Co., of Denver, the California Vegetable Union and the California Fruit Growers Association, both of Los Angeles. Mr. Johnson is also president of the Merchants Produce Company.

Mr. Johnson comes from a family of pioneer settlers in Collin County, and was born at McKinney, Texas, November 3, 1879. His father, J. H. Johnson, was a well-to-do farmer, and his mother, who was before her marriage Ellen Searcy, the daughter of T. H. Searcy, who settled in Collin county in 1844. He graduated from the High School at McKinney in 1892, and was married in Dallas, January 30, 1907, to Miss Clarie Dewell, daughter of J. P. Dewell, another Collin county pioneer who for many years operated a business at McKinney under the firm name of J. P. Dewell Company. They have one son, Homer Dewell Johnson, and the family home is located at 5611 Richmond Avenue.

Mr. Johnson is numbered among the city's most progressive business men. His years of experience in the fruit and produce business is an asset which adds to the prestige and importance of his firm



C O'Neill.

daily, and the business shows a healthy and substantial growth year after year, evidencing its popularity and reputation among the trade to which it caters. Being an enthusiastic believer in the future greatness of Dallas and desiring to render that service to the city that will help it to grow, Mr. Johnson is affiliated with the Chamber of Commerce and al-ways willing to perform any service which that organization requests from its members. He is also a member of the Dallas Athletic Club and interested in its welfare and growth.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT HUNTER, manager of the Dallas branch of the Merry Optical Company of Texas, with home office in Kansas City, Mo., offices in Suite 720, Wilson Building, came to Dallas from Kansas City, June 1, 1914, where he had formerly been connected with the company as traveling salesman since 1904. He graduated from the Detroit Optical College in 1899, as optometrist, and practiced his profession from the time of his graduation until 1902 at Bowling Green, Ohio. In 1902 and 1903 he traveled out of Cleveland for the Cleveland Optical Company and formed his present connection in 1904.

Mr. Hunter is a native of Maumee, Ohio, born July 28th, 1879. His father, Chas. F. Hunter, and his mother, who was, before her marriage, Miss Ellen Houghton, were Ohioans, and the elder Mr. Hunter was engaged in business at Bowling Green, where the son acquired his education in the public schools of that town, and where he was also married Jan. 7th, 1901, to Miss Elizabeth Grace McGill, a native of New York, whose father was engaged in the oil business in Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Hunter have one son, Chas. McGill Hunter.

Mr. Hunter is a 32d degree Mason, member of Dallas Consistory No. 2, Hella Temple Shrine, Rotary Club, Dallas Athletic Club, Lakewood Country Club, and his company belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and the Dallas Open Shop Association.

The Merry Optical Company has branches in Ft. Worth, Houston and San Antonio, in Texas, with sixteen other branch houses in the central west, and enjoys a large business throughout this state. Twenty-five people are employed in the Dallas branch, where all kinds of optical goods are handled and the manufacture of glasses is made a specialty, prescription work being a feature of the business receiving special attention. During 1919 the four Texas branches manufactured about 1,000 glasses a day, the Dallas house turning out about 350 a day. The company does a general jobbing business. The business has enjoyed a rapid growth since Mr. Hunter has been in charge of it.

Mr. Hunter is an enthusiastic booster of Dallas, and says the city is sure to become the leading medical center of the great Southwest.

HENRY H. HARR, president and treasurer of the American Machinery and Supply Company, 1515 Jackson Street, is at the head of one of the largest machinery distributing houses in the country. The other member of the firm is George H. Ford.

The American Machinery and Supply Company was established in 1919 by Mr. Harr and represents northern manufacturers of standardized products, four-fifths of all machinery handled being used in oil field work. The famous Brennan Boilers and American Ajax Engines, both used in drilling and

pumping, and an extensive line of pipe, casing and tubing from the Cincinnati Iron and Steel Company are kept in stock. Engines and boilers, and pumps of various kinds from the Houston, Starwood and Gamble firm of Cincinnati, are carried, and also a line of air compressors, tanks and stills from the Stacey Bros. Gas Construction Company of Cincinnati. An extensive stock of well supplies and machinery for oil mills and cotton gins form a regular part of the stock. Nine persons are employed in this organization, including three salesmen, and the firm is turning out over a million dollars worth of trade a year.

Mr. Horr was born in Norwalk, Ohio, on December 27, 1869. His father, Ralph Horr, was for twenty-one years connected with the American Express Company in Ohio and is well known in Cleveland, Akron and Norwalk. His mother was Miss Martha W. Barker, of an old Massachusetts family. Mr. Horr attended the Akron and Cleveland public schools and the Buchtel College at Akron. Upon finishing school he was employed by the Standard Oil Company for four years, at the end of which time he went to Chicago as a member of the Troy Laundry Machinery Company. For fourteen years Mr. Horr devoted his energies toward the success of this company, leaving them to assume management of Alden-Spears and Sons Company of Chicago. The Sinclair Laundry Machinery Company succeeded in persuading Mr. Horr that an affiliation with them would mean a good thing. He accepted the position of treasurer of this corporation, successfully managing this department of the firm for eight years. In 1911 he came to Dallas and formed an association with the South Engine and Boiler Works of Texas, and in 1919 organized and established his own business.

He was married to Miss Bertha Wright, of Chicago, in 1889. Mrs. Horr's father was Charles L. Wright, who for twenty-three years was in the post-office department of Chicago. The Horr's home is at 418 North Rosemont, and they have two daughters, Mrs. George Webster, who is advertising manager of the Dallas World, Fort Worth Tribune and the Houston Times, and Miss Dorothy Horr.

Mr. Horr is a Knight Templar, a member of Medina Temple Shrine, Kiwanis Club, Chamber of Commerce, and the Automobile and Cedar Crest Country Clubs. Mr. Horr knows machinery. He has given thirty years of exclusive study to it and there is not a man in the country today who is better informed on this subject.

MATTHEW PAYNE, vice-president and manager of the Pittsburgh Testing Laboratories of Texas, with offices and laboratory at 1505-8 Praetorian Building, Dallas, Texas, is directing a Texas organization that has increased its business wonderfully since his appointment as manager from the main office of the firm at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Mr. Payne is a chemist of wide experience and started at the bottom of the ladder for the Pittsburgh Testing Laboratories, that analyze building material, road material, paving material, pavements, cement, steel, aggregates, general chemical work and all kinds of plain and creosoted lumber. He is a successful business man and friend.

Mr. Payne is strictly a Texas product, being born at Corsicana on April 18, 1885. His parents are J. S. Payne, a farmer living near Corsicana since

1850, one of the oldest Texas pioneers, and Rebecca (Ward) Payne. He was educated in the public schools of Texas and attended the S. W. State Normal at San Marcus between 1905-7 and the University of Texas between 1907 and 1913.

In 1913 he accepted a position in Old Mexico with the Hidalgo Portland Cement Company, Monterey, Mexico. After a short time in Mexico he accepted a position with the Pittsburgh laboratories and soon after was made manager for the state of Texas and vice-president of the organization.

He is a member of the Technical Club of Dallas, and the Dallas University Club and lives at 220 East Sixth Street, Dallas, with his mother. Matthew Payne predicts a great future for Dallas and the surrounding country because of the natural resources of that district.



WILLIAM E. TIMBLIN, drilling contractor and independent oil operator, 901 American National Bank Bldg., is one of the pioneers of the Wichita Falls territory, having come here in the early days of the oil development at Electra. He has some valuable holdings in the Electra field and other localities and has been interested in drilling some fifteen or twenty wells in the Wichita Falls district. He occasionally buys producing wells, works them over and sells them.

Coming to the Oklahoma fields in 1909, Mr. Timblin remained there eight months and in 1910 from West Virginia Oil Fields, came to Wichita County which has been the scene of his operations ever since.

In 1918 he was married to Miss Urcie Horn of Alabama. They have one daughter, Sue Anne. Mr. and Mrs. Timblin reside at 1206 Tenth Street.



THEO E. TACK, oil operator, Wichita Falls, as manager of the Texas business of the Ryan Consolidated Petroleum Corporation, is interested in various producing fields and the development of 75,000 acres personally on which he holds leases in Texas alone.

Mr. Tack was born in Titusville, Penn., where is located Drake's first oil well of that state. His father, Theo Tack, was one of the original oil producers in the Pennsylvania fields. His mother was Mary Cosgrave Tack. The son was educated in private schools of New York City and later received his A. B. degree from the St. Francis Xavier College of that city, in 1902. He began his business career as a Broker in Stocks and Bonds in Wall Street with the Guarantee Trust Company. He served in this capacity for six years. In 1910, he began the oil business with his father. For six years, from 1911 until 1917, they were in the Tulsa fields. In 1917, he returned to Eastern fields, operating in West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois with the American Oil Development Company, as Assistant Manager. In July of 1919, Mr. Tack came to Wichita Falls, Texas, with the Ryan Corporation as Texas Manager. As such, he has been operating in the Northwestern Extension and the K. M. A. fields. He has just finished drilling the deepest Texas well, to a depth of 5,910 feet, that required a little over a year to complete.

In 1913, at Tulsa, Okla., Miss Mary Ellis Leake of New Orleans became the bride of Mr. Tack. Katherine and Mary Ellis are their two children. The mother has been deceased since 1917.

Mr. Tack is a member of the B. P. O. E., Knights of Pythias, Wichita Club and Catholic Church.



LLEWELLYN JONES, owner of the Jones Electric Company, 1719 Live Oak Street, and 1714 Pacific Avenue, has built his present successful business upon years of experience. Mr. Jones has spent his life in the electrical construction business, and is thoroughly conversant with every phase of the work.

The Jones Electrical Company was established July 1, 1914, at its present location which fronts on Live Oak Street running through to Pacific. An extensive stock of electrical construction fixtures and lighting fixtures are carried. Mr. Jones keeps in close touch with everything that is modern and up-to-date in electrical fixtures, and has introduced in Dallas many of the latest scientific methods of lighting hotels, theatres and churches as well as private residences. Besides the Dallas store, Mr. Jones owns the Strawn Electric Company of Strawn, Texas, which he established in 1919.

Mr. Jones is a native Virginian, having been born in Albemarle County on October 1, 1880. His father, Llewellyn Jones, Senior, owned and operated a large plantation in Virginia. He is now retired and lives at the old family homestead. Mr. Jones was educated in the public schools of his county. Upon completing his schooling he assisted his father with the management of the plantation until 1903, when he came to Texas and accepted a position with the Cramer and Rosenthal Electric Company, of Houston, Texas. After two and a half years with this concern he was offered a place with the W. M. Brooks Electric Company of Dallas. By the end of the year the Union Electric Company had discovered his ability and made him a flattering offer which he accepted, remaining with this concern until he went into business for himself.

On July 4, 1906, he was married to Mrs. Claudia O. Hancock, a Michigan girl who had been making her home in Dallas for about three years. Mrs. Jones has one daughter, Mrs. J. E. Reed of Dallas. Mr. and Mrs. Jones reside in a beautiful country home at Vickery, Texas, which is situated on the Interurban line seven miles from Dallas.



GEORGE L. MOORE, secretary and treasurer of the A. P. Cary Company, Incorporated, dental and surgical instruments, 1813 Main Street, operates the largest exclusive dental and instrument house in the South. E. H. Cary, M. D., is the president of this concern and J. N. Cary, of Houston, is the vice-president.

The A. P. Cary Company was organized in 1885 by A. P. Cary, and was the pioneer business of its kind in Texas, proving an invaluable aid to physicians who had been compelled to send North for supplies. The reputation of the firm spread rapidly and soon physicians and hospitals from every part of Texas were depending on this house for surgical supplies. Now the company handles a state-wide trade estimated at \$500,000 annually, and employs five traveling salesmen to take care of the out-of-town business. The management keeps in close touch with the latest scientific inventions and every instrument known to the medical profession is carried in stock. A branch office is situated at Houston and the stock carried by the two establishments is valued at \$150,000. The company owns its building, known as the Cary building, and has increased the capacity of business 500 per cent in the last twenty years.

Born in Mount Pleasant, Missouri, on November



W. E. Franklin

4, 1868, Mr. Moore, with his family, moved to Texas when he was but seven years of age, settling at McKinney. His father, John S. Moore, was a contractor of McKinney and Dallas. His mother, before her marriage, was Miss Viana A. Cathey, of an old Missouri family. He attended the McKinney public schools, and when at the age of fifteen his family came to Dallas to live, he entered Sanger Bros. as a cash boy. After two years here he accepted a place with the S. H. McBride Real Estate Company, remaining with them until 1892 when the Parlin and Orendorf Implement Company made him manager of their branch office at Vernon, Texas. His success as an executive manager attracted attention, and upon receiving an offer from the A. P. Cary Company, Mr. Moore resigned the management of the Vernon branch office and returned to Dallas to take over the management of the Cary house. In 1901, upon the death of Mr. Cary, Mr. Moore bought an interest in the company and became secretary, treasurer and manager. He is responsible for its remarkable growth and the high degree of recognition it has received throughout the South.

Mr. Moore was married to Miss Lula F. Hill, daughter of F. M. Hill of McKinney, who, until his death, was a power among the stockmen of North Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Moore have one daughter, Mrs. Sam P. C. Smith, Mr. Smith being a member of the A. P. Cary firm. The Moore home is at 1912 Park Avenue.

Mr. Moore is a 32d degree Scottish Rite Mason, Knights Templar, Shriner, Oddfellow, a member of the Dallas Country Club and the Chamber of Commerce.

FLETCHER BLACK STOREY, manager Cooper-Storey Company, a partnership in which Paul P. Cooper is the other member, came to Dallas in 1908 and went with the Ogburn Gravel Company, with whom he remained until 1917, when he and Mr. Cooper bought the business and changed the firm name to that of Cooper-Storey Company. The firm deals in gravel and sand and has contracts to supply the Dallas Street Railway Company, the Interurban Company and the city of Dallas with sand and gravel. They have about sixty men employed and operate fifteen trucks moving sand from their pits at Dallas Avenue and T. & P. railroad, and gravel from their pits on the Hutchins road.

Mr. Storey is a native of Mexia, Texas, born on November 3, 1889, and educated in the public and high schools of that town, augmented by a business course at a commercial college in Dallas. His parents and his grand parents were pioneers and quite prominent in Freestone County, the town of Cotton Gin, now extinct, having been founded by them. His father, W. F. Storey, was a banker at Mexia, and a son of Capt. Storey, a pioneer of Freestone County, who lived at Cotton Gin. His mother, Belle (Johnson) Storey, was the daughter of Dr. E. J. Johnson, another Freestone County pioneer who also lived at Cotton Gin.

Mr. Storey was married in Dallas, December 3, 1913, to Miss Steva Birdsong, daughter of W. D. Birdsong, of Denton, Texas. He is a Knight Templar Mason, a 32d degree Scottish Rite Mason and member of Hella Temple Shrine, is affiliated with the Dallas Auto Club, the Kiwanis Club, the Retail Credit Men's Association, the Dallas Auto Country Club and Chamber of Commerce. He is a young

man, progressive and ambitious and is building up a business which reflects credit on himself and his associate. Like other Dallas live wires, Mr. Storey is a booster for his city and is always interested in all movements which are promoted for the purpose of making Dallas a greater and a better city.



LOUIS ROSENBERG, president of the Southern States Chemical Company, came to Dallas from Cleveland, Ohio, in 1906 and today is regarded as one of the leading chemists of Texas and the Southwest. The Southern States Chemical Company specializes in the manufacture of chemicals for sanitary purposes, their principal products being soaps, metal and furniture polishes, floor dressings and floor sweeping compounds. These products are all manufactured in Dallas and are sold to wholesalers and jobbers throughout the Southwest.

Mr. Rosenberg is a native of Kentucky and was born at Louisville, December 4, 1884. He is a son of J. Rosenberg, a retired Louisville merchant, and received his academic education in the public schools and the Cleveland high school where he graduated in 1901. He then attended the Case School of Applied Science and graduated with the degree of bachelor of science in 1905. He did special graduate work in chemistry at the University of Texas and in 1911 was given the degree of electrical engineer, in 1912 taking his master's degree and in 1914 receiving the degree of master of science.

From 1912 to 1915 Mr. Rosenberg was head of the chemistry department of Southern Methodist University and then had the department of chemistry at Baylor University from 1915 to 1919. Since 1919 he has devoted his entire time to the business of the Southern States Chemical Company.

On January 18, 1910, Mr. Rosenberg was married at Dallas to Miss Olive Rosenfield, daughter of Max J. Rosenfield, manager of the credit department for Sanger Brothers. They have one son, Louis R., Jr.

Mr. Rosenberg is deeply interested in all matters pertaining to the advancement of his profession and is a member of the American Chemical Society and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He is also a member of the Columbian Club, the Lakewood Country Club and is secretary of the congregation of Temple Emanu-El.

A master of his profession, Mr. Rosenberg also possesses the ability to apply in a practical, business way the knowledge gained from intensive, scientific study.



JOHN P. VAUGHAN, secretary of Council No 151, of the Praetorians, has been a resident of Dallas since 1882 and was for many years well known in educational circles of the city, having taught in the city schools for several years and serving for four years as principal of one of the grammar schools.

Mr. Vaughan was born at Huntsville, Missouri, on August 27, 1855, and is a son of John and Addie (Dameron) Vaughan. After attending the public and high schools of Missouri he entered the University of Michigan where he graduated in the law department with the class of 1882, receiving the degree of bachelor of laws. Coming to Dallas following his graduation, he was admitted to the bar and practiced law for a couple of years, later turning his attention to teaching. He was also in the real estate business for several years and in 1912 became identified with the Modern Order of Praetorians, serving as secretary of one of the local

councils and aiding materially in building the membership to a commanding position among the fraternal organizations of the city his counsel attaining a total membership of over fifteen hundred.

In 1883 Mr. Vaughan was married to Miss Nellie M. Drake of Ann Arbor, Michigan. They have five children, Chas. P., John G., Wm. D., and Lyda, now Mrs. J. B. Glass of Paris, and Albert S. The family home is at 4510 Cole Avenue.

Mr. Vaughan has been active in the civic affairs of Dallas and all during his residence here has been ever ready to aid in any enterprise for the advancement or upbuilding of the city.



O. HARVEY, City National Bank Building, Wichita Falls, as cotton buyer and exporter and petroleum producer is one of the big men of his city of big men. As petroleum producer he is drilling wells all of the time in Wichita County, Eastland, Erath and Comanche counties, and will soon begin developments in Stephens County. He has a good interest in the daily production of 1,200 barrels a day. All of this development is accomplished by associations rather than by companies. He is a director and vice-president of the City National Bank of Commerce as well as a director of the Empire Mortgage Co. He is among eight who built the Kemp Hotel, a structure with its furnishings costing one and a quarter million dollars, and he is one of the four largest stockholders in the same.

Mr. Harvey was born at Centerville, Iowa, November 27, 1881. His father, S. L. Harvey, was a newspaper man of that state and later of Oklahoma and Ohio. His mother was Alice Osborn Harvey, a native of Missouri. Centerville and Oklahoma schools, and later Honey Grove, Texas, gave the youth his schooling. From 1900 to 1905, young Harvey served as a telegraph operator, but while so engaged he learned the cotton business, in Oklahoma, Chicago and Kansas City. In 1905 he located at Dallas but soon changed his headquarters to Honey Grove, Texas. From 1908 to 1912 he was in the cotton business at Seymour, Texas, and in 1912 he opened his cotton office in Wichita Falls. Three years later he entered the oil business.

On October 10, 1907, Miss Chloe Blocker, daughter of Eugene E. Blocker, cotton man of Honey Grove, became the bride of Mr. Harvey. They have four boys: R. O., Jr., Eugene, Chester and Frank. The family resides at 1629 Tenth Street.

Mr. Harvey is a member of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, is president of the Maskat Shrine Patrol, a thirty-second degree Mason, a Knight Templar, a member of the Wichita Club, of the Wichita Country Club, a director of the Chamber of Commerce and is usually made a director in all city campaigns. He is a trustee of the Presbyterian interests of his city. He is also chairman of the board of directors of the Wichita Falls Baseball Association, Texas League.

Wichita Falls will remain a leader in agricultural products and in oil producing. Mr. Harvey in aligning himself with these two permanent and growing industries will continue as a leader in business transactions of his section as he already is today.



ANDON H. CULLUM, partner and one of the organizers of the R. O. Harvey Account, 1001-3 City National Bank Building, is one of the best known oil men in Wichita Falls. He came here in 1912 and has been very active in

the oil business and has aided materially in the development of the fields of North and Central West Texas.

Besides Mr. Cullum, the leasing organization is composed of R. O. Harvey, Frank Kell and J. J. Perkins and was organized in August, 1917. The business of the organization is buying and developing leases and has been very successful, the account having operated in the Burkburnett, Electra, Ranger and Desdemona fields. They have men in each of these fields watching developments at all times and the company has been very active in the buying and development of leases in each field.

Mr. Cullum is a native Texan and was born in Dallas on February 25, 1889. He is a son of J. D. and Eudona (Haynes) Cullum and was educated in the public schools of Dallas and the University of Texas. His father has been a prominent resident of Dallas for many years and has taken an active part in the civic and commercial life of the city.

After completing his education Mr. Cullum began work in the engineering department of the Houston and Texas Central Railway Company where he worked for a year and then became connected with the Texas Electric Railway Company in the construction of the Dallas-Waco Interurban line. He then went with the Gulf Production Company at Beaumont as engineer and field man and later was sent by this company to Wichita Falls.

Mr. Cullum was married in Wichita Falls in May, 1921, to Miss Leila Beall Anderson, daughter of G. D. Anderson, well known business man of Wichita Falls.

Actively interested in civic affairs, Mr. Cullum is a member of the Scottish Rite Masonic organization, holding membership in Maskat Temple Shrine and is also a member of the Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity of the University of Texas, Wichita City and Country Clubs and the Elks and Kiwanis Clubs of Wichita Falls and the University Club at Dallas.



JAMES W. ROBERTS, president of Jas. W. Roberts & Co., brokers, of Dallas, and former president of the Liquid Gold Production Co., which operated in the oil fields of Wichita County, and was recently merged into the Corona Oil & Refining Co., Inc., with executive office at 347 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y., and with Dallas office at Great Southern Life Insurance Building, is well and favorably known in the oil circles of Texas. Mr. Roberts is now active with the Corona Oil and Refining Company, and is a member of the board of directors.

Mr. Roberts was born in Erath County, Texas, April 22, 1877, and educated in the public schools there. His father, J. M. Roberts, was a farmer, and the subject of this sketch worked on the farm until he was twenty years old. After leaving the farm he went on the road as traveling salesman for 12 years, and later engaged in the jewelry business at San Angelo, Texas. In 1909 he went into the land business with the Concho Land Company of San Angelo, and was later associated with the Southern Land Development Company of Pecos City, subsequently the Cross Land Co., of San Antonio. He worked out of St. Louis and other eastern cities and brought many people, homeseekers and investors, to the state from Illinois, Tennessee, Missouri and Indiana. He was married at Evansville, Ind., in August, 1912, to Miss Blanch May Tabor, daughter of John Tabor, well known contractor, and their



P. C. Harvey,



L. H. Hullum.

one child, Jas. W., Jr., now seven years old, took first prize at the better babies show when he was 15 months old.

Mr. Roberts is a member of the Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association, the Texas Chamber of Commerce, the Dallas Chamber of Commerce, the Young Men's Business League of Houston, the Elks Lodge of Houston, being a life member, and the First Baptist Church of Dallas. He is also identified with the Dallas Automobile Club, the Dallas Athletic Club and the Union Club of Pittsburg, Pa. He is full of the Dallas and Texas spirit, and is always ready to put his shoulder to the wheel and push when the welfare of either state or city is the consideration.

ARON HORN, proprietor of the Alvin Jewelry Co., located at 1410 Main Street, also of the Horn Jewelry Co., at 1110 Main Street, has through his zealous endeavors built up two thriving businesses in a short time. The Alvin Jewelry Company, which was only established in 1919 is a very exclusive little gift shop 20 by 90 feet fitted up with mahogany trimmings and exclusive setting of stock in the cases. There is an optical department in connection with the Alvin Jewelry Co. The Horn Jewelry Co. includes a pawn shop. Both stores handle a very popular line of jewelry.

Mr. Horn was born in Thorn, Poland, in 1882. He is the son of Elias and Mary Horn, both of Poland, but now residing in Evansville, Indiana. Mr. Horn received his education in Evansville Public Schools. He was married at Chicago in 1911 to Miss Beatrice Cook of Evansville. They have three children, Joseph, Gladys and Enid. Their home is 4023 Cedar Springs.

Mr. Horn has spent most of his business career in the jewelry business. For ten years, he was associated with the Horn Jewelry Co. of Evansville, Ind. He decided upon Dallas as his new home because he thought it the best town of its size in the U. S.

He is a member of the National Jewelers Association, State Jewelers Association and the Mutual Club. He is also a member of the Temple Emanu-El. Mr. Horn is interested in civic affairs.

He has numerous friends who are glad to know of his success and growth in the business world.

ABE GOLDSTEIN is the active manager and the junior member of the firm of N. Goldstein and Son, jewelers and pawnbrokers, 1308 Main Street. The business was established in 1888 by Newman Goldstein, senior member of the firm, and in 1903 Abe Goldstein was admitted to full partnership with his father.

The firm handles a complete line of jewelry, silverware, diamonds and does a large loan business. The location, between Akard and Field Streets on Main, is considered one of the best in Dallas and the store occupies a space twenty-five by one hundred feet. Handsome mahogany fixtures give the store a splendid appearance and it is exceptionally well lighted. Eight people are employed in the various departments.

Abe Goldstein was born at Glenn Falls, New York, April 10, 1883, a son of Newman and Betsy (Bailey) Goldstein. When five years of age he removed with his parents to Dallas and his father became engaged in the jewelry business here. After attending the public schools and the Dallas high school, Mr. Goldstein became associated with his father in busi-

ness and during recent years has been the active head of the firm, his father turning over practically all of the executive details of management to him.

In 1912 Mr. Goldstein was married in Oklahoma City to Miss Hannah Goldberg, daughter of George Goldberg, retired Oklahoma merchant. They reside at 1829 Forest Avenue.

During the war Mr. Goldstein was interested in the iron and steel business and had charge of the American Junk Company in Dallas. He is an enthusiastic Dallas booster and intensely interested in civic affairs. He is a charter member of the Columbian Club and is also a member of the Automobile Club. His church affiliation is with Temple Shaareth Israel, the synagogue of the Orthodox Jewish faith in Dallas.

JOE SAMUELS, of the jewelry firm of Joe Samuels & Bros., Dallas, has been in the jewelry business in various phases for thirty-four years, and during that time has gained a well-deserved reputation as an authority and expert in his line of business, particularly in regard to diamonds, as well as a high degree of personal and financial success.

The Joe Samuels & Bros. establishment has existed in its present form since 1904. Located in a favorable business situation at 1406 Main Street, the store covers floor space of 20x80 feet and maintains a staff of seven employees, including diamond and watch experts. Adopting specialty of diamonds, the Samuels Brothers have spared no pains to make their line of diamonds as complete from a standpoint of quality as any in the South. Of course, to keep their stock up to standard and then a bit above, requires constant changes and a great amount of shrewdness and knowledge to say nothing of a scintillating alertness as to values, and as a result of his activity in this direction, Mr. Samuels has become a connoisseur in the field of diamonds of quite expert rank.

The jewelry firm of Domnan & Samuels had its beginning in 1886, continuing for ten years. In 1896 it became known as Joe Samuels, Diamonds, and in 1904 Mr. Samuels' brother, A. B. Samuels, became a partner in the firm which was incorporated under the name of Joe Samuels & Bro., for \$40,000. Recently, however, the corporation was dissolved and a partnership between the brothers formed, under which arrangement the firm now does an extensive business.

Mr. Samuels is a member of the Elks and the Chamber of Commerce, and has a lively interest in all the civic and social enterprises of Dallas.

WILLIAM L. THICKSTUN, manager of the Southern States Steel Company, Praetorian Building, is at the head of a splendid concern engaged in a vigorous, statewide trade. A great part of the success of this company is due to Mr. Thickstun's admirable management, and his convincing personality.

The Southern States Steel Company was organized January 11th, 1909, with Owen Hughes as president, Andy O'Rourke, vice president; W. E. Weatherford secretary and treasurer, and W. L. Thickstun manager. During the twelve years of its existence the company has averaged over one building a month and conducted an annual business of \$250,000. Their specialty is reinforced concrete construction and they have furnished reinforcements for the following Dallas corporations: Sears & Roebuck Building, 2200

tons; Milam & Connor, 200 tons; Higginbotham, Bailey and Logan, 600 tons; Butler Bros., 300 tons; Dallas County Jail 350 tons; Jefferson Hotel 350 tons; Interurban Building, 300 tons; and the Masonic Temple, 300 tons. Outside of Dallas this firm has supplied material for the Masonic Temple and Praetorian building at Waco, High Schools at Plainsville, Nissley Creamery at Amarillo, Wilson Gohlson Hotel Ranger, Hotel Weatherford at Weatherford, Southern Pacific Depot at Laredo, several Magnolia Petroleum Company Buildings at Dallas, many others from Texarkana to El Paso. The company is capitalized at \$50,000.

Born in Masiertown, Crawford County, Penn., on February, 1865, Mr. Thickstun was the son of Louis William Thickstun and Lyda Eastman Thickstun. He received his professional training in the Kansas State Agricultural and Mechanical College, and after graduating was engaged in the coal mining business of Kansas, Arkansas, and the Indian Territory. He entered this business in 1880, and continued in it for twenty years. During this time he had in mind the organization of a company such as he now manages, and in 1907 considered that the time was ripe for the materialization of his plans. He came to Dallas and the following year organized the Southern States Steel Company.

He was married in 1892 to Miss Fannie Bussey of Rich Hill, Missouri. The Thickstuns have one son, Louis William, and reside at 5004 Crutcher Street.

Mr. Thickstun is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, Shriner of Hella Temple, a member of the Rotary Club, the Ad League, the Chamber of Commerce and the First Baptist Church. He is public spirited, interested in municipal and civic affairs, and a substantial, progressive citizen.



ELIX P. WARREN, president of the National Petroleum & Refining Company, American National Bank Building, Wichita Falls, was a farmer in Wichita County for twenty-six years prior to 1917, has, since that date, been among the active oil men in one of Texas' greatest oil fields. Mr. Warren personally owns 1,000 acres in the heart of an oil producing territory, on a 420 acre tract of which oil was first brought in during 1913. From that day to this he has been in the oil business and is making good. Those who owned land in the oil fields when oil happened first to be discovered, have not been made rich by luck which so many people everywhere hunger for, but by their own labor, thrift and industry acquired their farms in oil districts. The daily tribute today being paid them by the many wells on their land is but the reward justly due for their thrift and economy of yesterday which made the oil fields theirs today. The National Petroleum & Refining Company is capitalized at \$5,000,000 and holds leases in and around every oil field in Texas, Louisiana and New Mexico. Mr. Warren, besides directing his own interests is a director in the City National Bank of Commerce, is a trustee of the Co-operative Grocery Supply Company, as well as of other interests, and is director and secretary of the Texas Stone Company and is still interested in farming.

Mr. Warren was born at Fayetteville, Tennessee, on September 2, 1861. His parents were Emily Parks Warren and Benjamin Warren. The Tennessee schools gave the youth his book training and from that time until in 1917 he devoted his energy and attention to farming. Appreciating the ad-

vantages offered by the Lone Star State, he came to Wichita Falls in 1889. In March of 1891 he married a Texas girl, Miss Lillie Culbertson, of Ellis County. They have residence at 2205 Tenth Street. The church affiliation is Methodist.

As a farmer who by thrift and perseverance has acquired large land holdings in what is today a rich oil territory, Mr. Warren is reaping his reward. As president and manager of one of the most able oil corporations in his district, he will have a place of leadership in the oil industry for many years to come.



M. HOUSTON TAYLOR, Oil Operator, was formerly president of the Tennessee Oil & Gas Company, operating in Block 818 in the Wichita County Oil Fields.

Mr. Taylor is a native of Tennessee; he was born at Mulberry of that state, on August 26, 1872. His parents were Wm. B. Taylor, a farmer and Ophelia Scott Taylor. His native state gave him his book education and for his business profession Mr. Taylor chose salesmanship. He first entered the insurance business with which he was for three years. He then travelled for H. W. Spalding for twelve years in the buggy business. In varying interests, for the next twenty-eight years he has served as a salesman when, in 1918, he resigned his position with the Delco Light Company, a farming light system for rural homes, and early in 1919 he began operating in oil in Wichita Falls.

On October 15, 1910, at Mountain View, Wyoming, Miss Georgia Dunlap, a native of Virginia, became the bride of Mr. Taylor. They have one daughter—Helen. His church affiliation is Baptist.



GEORGE N. WILSON. The store that sells the highest quality groceries at the lowest cash price, this is the reputation that George N. Wilson, as president, has built up for the United States Coffee and Tea Company, at 1621 Elm Street. His principles of honesty and fair-dealing, together with his efficient business methods have resulted in scores of satisfied customers and an annual sales record of from \$350,000 to \$400,000.

The U. S. Coffee and Tea Co. was established in 1907, being incorporated at the same time for \$25,000. At present the store carries a stock worth \$50,000 and conducts a retail and wholesale business in the three-story building on Elm Street. Its retail business is the largest of its kind in Texas. The store has built up its reputation on high grade coffees, teas and spices and in addition carries a line of high grade fancy groceries.

Mr. Wilson is fortunate in having as his assistant, his son, Geo. N. Wilson, Jr., in the capacity of secretary-treasurer. The vice-president of the company is Henry Seeligson.

Though a Virginian by birth, Mr. Wilson is a Texan by adoption. He was born in Virginia in 1862, the son of Capt. James H. Wilson, a Confederate officer who was later killed in the service, and Mary Price. His education was obtained in the Virginia public schools and at Norwood College, Nelson County, Va.

He came to Texas in 1895 for the American Tobacco Co., having charge of this company's plug tobacco business in Texas. Mr. Wilson remained in the tobacco business for twelve years. Prior to his connection with the U. S. Coffee and Tea Co. Mr. Wilson sold coffee on the road for five years.



F. J. Warren

His territory was an extensive one, covering Texas, New Mexico and Oklahoma.

In 1892, while still in Virginia, Mr. Wilson married Miss Rose Jeffries, a Virginia girl. She died several years later. One child, Helen, was born of this union. In 1902, Mr. Wilson remarried. His bride was Miss Mattie Bradley, of San Antonio. The children of the second marriage are Geo. N. Wilson, Jr., Olivia, Martha and Virginia.

Mr. Wilson resides at the Dallas Club. He is a Shriner, a member of the Cedar Crest Country Club and of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce. He is well-known in business circles as an honest, up-to-date merchant, whose chief interest is the increase of business efficiency in the management of his store.



E. A. PEACOCK was born at Crawfordsville, Indiana, in 1894. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Peacock, both of whom were citizens of the "Hoosier State" in the early times. The elder Mr. Peacock was engaged in the manufacture of tiles and carried on a very large and prosperous business. Young Mr. Peacock acquired his early education in the public schools of Crawfordsville, which was supplemented by four years work at Wabash College, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then accepted a position with the Pioneer Wire Bound Box Company, with which concern he continued for two years. He was then offered the position of manager of the Barker System Bakery of Dallas and came there in order to accept the position. He arrived in Dallas on April 1st, 1920, and began his work on the first of May of the same year.

During the World War Mr. Peacock was a member of the 54th Aero Squadron and was stationed at Everts Field, Lone Oak, Arkansas. He was not fortunate enough to get sent overseas but put in two years of service on this side of the water.

The marriage of Mr. Peacock to Miss Mary Scoggins of Dallas took place at Crawfordsville, his native home, in June 1919. He is a member of the Masonic order. Both Mr. and Mrs. Peacock are members of the Christian Church.



J. TWADDELL, manager of the Glidden Stores Company, Dallas, dealers in paints, paper, varnishes and painters' supplies, has been in the paint business during his entire career and his recent promotion to the position of manager of one of the largest paint houses in America is proof that his experience has been profitable.

The Glidden Stores Company was established in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1870, and since that time its influence and patronage has steadily widened, demanding the opening of new branch houses until today there are stores and factories in all the principal cities of the United States. They handle paints, wall paper, varnishes and all kinds of painters' supplies. Although Mr. Twaddell has been with the company as manager only since August 15, 1919, he has already shown his rare ability and his previous experience will be of great value to the firm.

Mr. Twaddell was born in Hubbard, Texas, in 1873, of good Texas parentage. Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Twaddell, his parents, belonged to the substantial farming class of Hill County. Mr. Twaddell was educated in the public schools of Waco and at an early age went into the paint business and has never had an inclination to leave it. For sixteen years

prior to his coming to Dallas he had been associated with the Sherwin-Williams Paint Company, one of the best known houses in America. That he was asked to take the responsible position which he now holds is evidence of his business efficiency and management.

In 1897 Mr. Twaddell was married to Miss Frances Brown, of Waco. Mrs. Dorothy (Twaddell) Barnett is their only child. The Twaddell residence is at 812 North Zangs Boulevard.

Mr. Twaddell is a member of the United Commercial Travelers and of the Kiwanis Club. In his church associations he is a Methodist. During a residence in Dallas of little more than a year, he has shown himself interested in enterprises which stand for civic advancement and is rapidly becoming one of her most highly esteemed citizens.



M. DUKE, manager of The Barrett Company of Texas, with offices and warehouse at the corner of Oak Lane and Trunk Avenues, came to Dallas January 1st, 1919, and established the Texas office of the Barrett Company at Dallas and later organized a branch house at Houston, which is controlled from the Dallas office. The Barrett Company handles all kinds of composition roofing materials, also coal tar products used for paving materials, selling direct to jobbers, wholesale dealers and retailers.

Since its organization in February, 1919, the Dallas branch has enjoyed an exceptionally large business which is continually growing as additional building is done in Dallas and the territory served by the local house. The home office of the Barrett Company is in New York but approximately thirty-five branch houses and an equal number of manufacturing plants are located in various cities of the United States.

Mr. Duke is a native of Georgia and was born at Cedartown in 1885. He was educated in the public schools of Cedartown and early in life entered the business world, devoting practically his entire time since reaching manhood to the roofing business.



TTO HUBERT HUFF, confectioner, Dallas manager Nunnally's 1514 Elm street, came to Dallas June 2, 1920, from Washington, D. C., and opened the Nunnally store July 17, 1920, handling Nunnally's candies exclusively and operating one of the handsomest and most sanitary soda fountains in the city. The home office of the Nunnally Company is located at Atlanta, Ga., and the corporation is capitalized at \$3,600,000. Nine stores are operated in the United States, and other stores are to be opened in Texas soon. Winship Nunnally of Atlanta, Ga., is president and E. R. Rogers of Atlanta, is vice-president of the company. The product of the Company, known as "Nunnally's, the Candy of the South" is being sold all over America, and is one of the best known brands throughout the country. Shipments are made to all parts of the country from the Factory in Atlanta, Ga., where a large force of the best candy makers in the world are employed, augmented by a large corps of efficient office men and women.

Mr. Huff has been associated with the company for four years, having charge of the Washington store for three years and identified with one of the stores in Atlanta for one year. Prior to his connection with the Nunnally Company he was with the Kuhlman-Chambliss Drug Company of Knoxville

Tenn., for six years. He began his business career as a soda dispenser in a small store in a small city, and by strict attention to business and his clean cut way of handling trade, he made a success.

Mr. Huff comes from Green county, Tenn., where he was born February 19, 1894, and was educated in the public schools of that county. His father, J. A. Huff, was a well known liveryman in Green county for twenty years, and his mother, May (Bayliss) Huff, was a native of Washington county, Tenn.

He was married at Bristol, Va., August 25, 1914, to Miss Louise Rush, daughter of J. B. Rush, business man of Bristol, and they live at 2803 Hood street. He is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a member of Almos of Washington, D. C., Shriner, belonging to Albert Pike Consistory No. 1, and Lebanon Blue Lodge No. 7.



A. FISHER Commerce Building, Wichita Falls, oil operator, and president of the Big Pool Oil Company is a stock-farmer who today is reaping the rewards of his thrift and toil of days gone by that made him owner of land which is today valuable as one of Texas' richest oil fields. The Big Pool Oil Company operates in Burk Burnett Township and has an interest in two big producers besides owning attractive leases in the heart of one of Texas' best proven oil districts. Mr. Fisher is also a director in the Fisher-Parker Oil Company. Associated with him in official capacity is Jas. R. Robinson, secretary and treasurer, of the Big Pool Company.

Mr. Fisher is a native Texan; he was born in Burnett County, on February 26, 1867. His parents, Alex Fisher and Sarah J. Fry Fisher were among the pioneer settlers of Texas, coming here in the early fifties, and his father is still living with over eighty-six years to his credit. Burnett County public schools gave the youth his education in books and for a life profession Mr. Fisher chose stock-farming. He followed this profession, one of the oldest and noblest calling of a Texan, serving his country as a frontiersman, until he was forty-five years of age. He then, in 1913, went into the real estate business in Wichita County at Burk Burnett. Here he remained, at Burk Burnett, until 1918. From this year onward, he has been successful in his business operation.

In 1888, at Burnett, Texas, Mr. Fisher married Miss Mandy Brown, a Texan. To them ten children have been born; John Alex, Hiram Herbert, Oscar Clyde, Andy Earl, Samuel Emmet, Robert Almon, Laura K., Lena Caroline, Sadie Jane and Nellemae. The family residence is at 2107 Tenth street. Mr. Fisher is a 32d degree Mason, a Shriner and has five sons who are Shriners. The church affiliation is Baptist.

As a pioneer Texan who has helped develop the West from the cow-boy days, who by his toil and thrift has acquired holdings valuable today because they are in a rich oil section, Mr. Fisher is by rights active in Texas' newest industry. His company, the Big Pool Oil Company, is doing its part in the immense business that is now characteristic of Wichita County.



OMER BEACH, American National Bank Building, Wichita Falls, oil operator, is now enjoying the rewards of his thrift of many years standing as a farmer, which, years ago made him the owner of 380 acres of land right in the midst of the Texahoma fields. He holds royal-

ties on one-hundred and twenty-three wells with other wells being developed by him. He is vice-president of the Adill Oil Company and a director in the Exchange National Bank.

Mr. Beach is a native of Louisiana. He was born in that state on January 12, 1868. His father was J. L. Beach, a wealthy planter, and his mother, Harriet McLennon Beach. They came to Texas in 1872 and located in Grayson County. Mr. Beach has been active as a farmer; he came to Wichita County in 1911 and bought up land, and in 1914 he bought the land that now yields him over one hundred wells with more arriving. He moved into the city of Wichita Falls in 1918, after the oil development on his farm in 1917. Here he is engaged in large public service that has been characteristic of him wherever he has been; Mr. Beach has always aligned himself with the best interests of every community he has lived in. This characteristic is now given larger possibilities and opportunities.

In Grayson County, Texas, in 1888, Miss Lulu Richardson became the bride of Mr. Beach. They have seven children, Roy, Jessie, Cecil, Ethel, Otto, Homer, Jr., and O. L. The family residence is at 1500 Austin Street. Mr. Beach is a Mason and a Baptist.

No man gets something for nothing. The one hundred and twenty-three wells that Mr. Beach already has and the others that are arriving, were not brought by luck or by chance. When one sees a man in possession of a prosperous farm, he knows that the state did not give it to him, nor did he just happen upon it. With toil approaching sixteen hours a day, with perseverance and thrift, it was acquired. The big business Mr. Beach directs and enjoys today is but the reward of his toil, perseverance and thrift of yesterday.



LEWIS CARL BROOKS, Texas manager for the Graton-Knight Manufacturing Co. of Texas, dealers in leather, 309 North Austin Street, has had a most rapid advancement and inside of five years rose to the managership of one of the largest leather distributing agencies in the South. His company's factory is located in Worcester, Mass., but the Dallas branch carries a complete line of goods and always has on hand here a year's supply of materials. Railroad strikes and the like do not bother the company for it does not have to depend on short notice shipments to take care of the demands of its customers.

The Dallas branch was opened in 1908 with a complete line of goods. Mr. Brooks became the manager in 1916. He has salesmen on the road covering all of Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico and part of Arizona. As soon as old Mexico becomes quiet, Mr. Brooks intends taking two men and covering the western part. Serving so many dealers and direct buyers as the company does necessitates a large force in the Dallas house. The business is showing a healthy increase yearly.

Mr. Brooks was born in that historic old town of Jefferson, November 21, 1887. His father, E. E. Brooks, was one of the early settlers in that country, coming to Texas from Alabama shortly after the Civil War. He was a farmer, gin operator and owner of a general mercantile business and is still very active. Lewis Brooks was educated in the schools at his home and at Jacksonville, Texas. On leaving school in 1906 he came to Dallas and went with the Eubank Machinery Company. After five



S. A. Fisher

MEN OF TEXAS

years he entered the services of his present company as a salesman on the road. In 1916 he became the local manager.

His wife was Miss Bessie Kizer, daughter of M. D. Kizer, a prominent Irving farmer. They were married here January 4, 1912, and have two children, Doris Jean and Phylis.

Mr. Brooks is a Mason and takes a great deal of interest in all civic matters in Dallas.



B. BURKS, manager of the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Co., a wholesale concern dealing in plumbing supplies, is located at 1200-6 Jackson Street.

Mr. Burks is head of the Dallas branch of the company which has for wholesale territory all of North Texas. The Dallas branch occupies all five stories and the basement of the building at 1200-6 Jackson Street and a storage shed reaching to Wood Street. This company handles everything in the line of plumbing supplies. Under Mr. Burke's management the sales of the Dallas branch have leaped to \$2,000,000, approximately, in annual sales.

Mr. Burks is from Kentucky, having been born there in 1890, in Breckenridge County, the son of John Burks and Nellie Bowmer. The family moved to Louisville when he was a small boy and he was educated in the Louisville public schools. After his graduation from the Louisville high school, he began work with the home office of his present company which was located in Louisville. The home office is now located in Pittsburg. He has worked in every capacity up through this business with steady advance in responsibility and opportunity. In Louisville, after serving in the sales department, he was chosen as manager of the Houston branch and sent to Texas in 1916. After serving in Houston two years he was transferred to the larger Dallas branch where he has been manager since 1918.

In 1913 Mr. Burks was married in Louisville to Miss Margaret Baird. Mr. and Mrs. Burks have one child, a little girl, Alice Baird Burks. Their home is at 4224 Swiss Avenue.

Mr. Burks is a 32d degree Mason, member of Dallas Consistory No. 2 and of Hella Temple Shrine. He is also a member of the City Club and the Chamber of Commerce. A wide-awake, progressive young business man, Mr. Burks is a worthwhile addition to the citizenship of Dallas.



CHARLES S. BARRY, secretary and treasurer of the Murray Company, manufacturers of cotton gin, and oil mill machinery, and mill supplies, at William and Murray Streets, is one of the most prominent business men of Dallas and an authority in the manufacturing industry. Other officials of this huge concern are: J. H. McDonough, president; J. Kirby McDonough, vice-president, and H. N. Mitchell, assistant secretary and treasurer, all of whom are leaders in financial circles.

The Murray Company has been one of the largest manufacturing concerns in Dallas for twenty years, having been established in 1900. They are manufacturers of cotton gins, cottonseed oil mill machinery, and mill supplies, turning out an enormous amount of business. Besides the Dallas factory, the corporation owns a second factory in Atlanta, Georgia, with branch offices in Memphis and Little Rock. The factories in Dallas and Atlanta cover fifteen acres of land each with approximately 400 employees at work in each place. The

Murray Company handles business amounting to from three to four million dollars annually, being one of the wealthiest and largest manufacturing concerns of its kind in the world.

Born in Corsicana, Texas in 1875, Mr. Barry came to Dallas while yet a young boy. He began his education in the Corsicana public schools, completing it in the Dallas schools. He became associated with the Murray Company at its establishment in 1900, gradually working his way up until he reached his present responsible position. The firm owes much to his marked business ability, his capacity for work, his enthusiasm and energy.

In 1900 he was married to Miss Carrie Padgitt, daughter of J. D. Padgitt who, for many many years, has conducted a large saddlery business in Dallas. Mr. and Mrs. Barry have three children, Jessie Bell, Frances, and Charles S. Jr., and own a home at 4933 Swiss Avenue, Munger Place.

Mr. Barry is a member of the Dallas Country Club, the City Club, and the Athletic Club.



MARSHALL R. DIGGS, Secretary of the A. T. Walraven Book Cover Company, 209 Lane St., Dallas, came to this city at the close of the world war and has been active in business and social circles since that time, becoming identified with the above company in July 1921.

The A. T. Walraven Book Cover Co., are manufacturers of Walraven school book covers used throughout the U. S. This cover is already considered the best on the market, due to the high quality of Kraft paper used in their manufacture and the adjustability of the covers which enables the users to meet all cover demands with only two sizes.

Mr. Diggs is the son of Robert A. and Annie (Sauls) Diggs who were living in Paris, Tennessee, at the time of his birth, November 7th, 1889. In 1891 the family moved to Texas and located at Merkel, near Abilene. Four years later, however, they moved to Ardmore, Oklahoma, and here the younger Diggs received his first schooling in the public schools. After finishing high school he attended the Oklahoma Methodist University at Oklahoma City and graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1910. He then attended the Law School at Yale University, and received the degree, Bachelor of Laws in 1913. From 1913 to 1916 he practiced law in Chicago and for one year, 1917, in Minneapolis.

In August of that year he entered the second officers training camp at Leon Springs, Texas. On November 27th he was commissioned First Lieutenant and assigned to the 90th Division, U. S. A. In January 1918 he was sent to Leon Springs as instructor and in the spring was sent to Camp Sheridan, receiving his Captain's commission the following June. His discharge came March 19, 1919 at which time he came to Dallas, entering the Automobile business in association with Captains E. B. Stansbury and Coke Johnson.

Mr. Diggs was married in November 1919 in Atlanta, Georgia to Miss Alice Muse of that city and resides at 3510 Drexel Drive, Dallas.

Mr. Diggs is a York Rite Mason and a member of Zurat Temple Shrine of Minneapolis, the Dallas Country Club and the American Legion. Ever since coming to Dallas, Mr. Diggs has taken a keen interest in all betterment projects launched for the advancement of his adopted city.



J. GREEN, manager and majority owner of the Porter Oil Association, 825 American National Bank Building, is one of the best known of the younger oil men in Wichita Falls and has been very successful since coming to this city in 1919. The Porter Oil Association under his management has acquired and developed some very valuable holdings in the Northwest Extension field at Burkburnett and has some splendid production. The company has ten employees in the field. The company has valuable properties in Arkansas, Louisiana and in the Gulf Coast region of Texas. The trustees of the Association besides Mr. Green are: A. A. Sterling, of Houston; G. W. Cooper, of Wichita Falls, and J. D. Long, of El Dorado, Arkansas. The Association was organized in March, 1921.

Mr. Green is a native of Georgia and was born at Rayburn Gap on September 12, 1887. He is a son of D. M. Green. After attending the public schools of his native county Mr. Green entered Piedmont College at Demorest, Georgia.

After completing his studies Mr. Green engaged in the insurance business until 1911 when he became identified with the Sun Company in the South Texas fields. For about three years he was identified with the San Jacinto Life Insurance Company of Beaumont, at the time the company was organized. He progressed rapidly in the oil business and when he resigned his position with the Sun Company in 1917 had been made district manager. After leaving the Sun Company he went with the Gulf Pipe Line Company and was sent to Wichita Falls. He remained with the Gulf for a year and then began operating independently. He continued as an independent operator until he became identified with the Porter Oil Association and still owns several leases and has some production of his own.

Mr. Green has taken work in Masonry and is also a member of the Kiwanis Club and the Wichita Falls Chamber of Commerce. He is active and energetic and a consistent booster for Wichita Falls. Mr. Green is unmarried and resides at the Kemp Hotel.



HAS. H. TABER, well known engineer, automobile man and independent oil operator, came to Dallas in 1910 in the employ of the United States Engineering Department and was government supervising engineer in charge of construction of the Oak Cliff Viaduct. Prior to that he had gained much valuable experience in bridge building while connected with the Pennsylvania Highway Department. Following the completion of the viaduct he made a survey of Trinity river for the government from Dallas to the Gulf of Mexico and later was engineer in charge of construction of the big concrete dam at the foot of Caddo Lake, at Mooringsport, Louisiana. After leaving the government service he returned to Dallas and entered the automobile business, handling the Hudson car in the North Texas district. In 1917 he removed to East Texas where he handled the Hudson and Oldsmobile until the outbreak of the war. After six unsuccessful attempts he enlisted in the army, assigned to the artillery division and ordered to report to Camp Zachary Taylor three days after the signing of the armistice.

Upon receiving his discharge Mr. Taber engaged in the oil business at Burkburnett and witnessed the bringing in of the second well there. His oil enter-

prises have been successful and he still has holdings in the West and North Texas fields. Leaving Dallas, Mr. Taber became identified with the Hudson & Essex agency at Shreveport, La.

Mr. Taber was born at Union City, Pennsylvania, April 5, 1888, a son of A. M. and Nina (Smiley) Taber. His father was a well known manufacturer of Union City and his maternal grandfather, A. W. Smiley, one of the drillers of the Drake well at Titusville, the first oil well ever drilled in the United States. He studied in the public schools and graduated at the Union City high school in 1907, later taking a special course in civil engineering at the Pennsylvania State College.

While in Dallas he was a member of the Dallas Automobile Country Club and is a member of the International Travelers Association and Travelers Protective Association. His college fraternity is the Sigma Alpha Epsilon.



WATT DAVIS, president and manager of the Dallas Brass Manufacturing Company, Incorporated, 4015-17 Main Street, a business established in Dallas in 1906 by Geo. Soutter, Sr., is one of the factors contributing to the industrial expansion of the city and since his connection with this business has increased its volume fifty per cent. The business is the largest of its kind in the state, occupying a building 50x150 feet, employs fifteen people and keeps one representative on the road. The company manufactures bearings for street cars and makes heavy castings of all kinds, does a general line of machine work and markets its products mostly through jobbers. Geo. Soutter, Jr., is vice-president and assistant manager of the company. Prior to entering the business Mr. Davis was city and road salesman for the Hargreaves Printing Co., for five years, and prior to that he was in the awning business for six years.

Mr. Davis was born in Lake City, Craighead county, Ark., and was educated in the public schools, taking a business course in Harrell and Draughon Business College after coming to Dallas. His father, D. C. Davis, deceased, was a native of New York and moved to Arkansas in 1882 and was engaged in farming. His mother's maiden name was Cornelia Douglas.

He was married in Dallas in 1912 to Miss Lillian Soutter, daughter of Geo. Soutter, Sr., founder of this business, now retired and living in Dallas, and they have one son, J. Watt, Jr., and live at 1119 Bishop Avenue, Oak Cliff.

He is thoroughly interested in his business and is determined to make it one of the big industrial concerns of the city, therefore devotes himself very energetically to the task he has set for himself. He came to Dallas in 1904, is well acquainted and has many friends who are confident that he will reach the goal he is striving for.



LAUDE S. DAWLEY, Vice President and General Manager of the Southern Ice and Utilities Company, 709 Sumpter building, is a well known business man of Dallas and identified with one of the largest corporations in the state. Mr. Dawley's father, C. W. Dawley, is president of the company with W. L. Martin of Marshall, Texas, secretary and treasurer.

This large business had its beginning when Mr. Dawley's father built and operated an ice plant twenty years ago, for the purpose of furnishing ice for transporting crops and fruits to Northern and



M. Green

Eastern markets. The business grew to such an extent that in 1916 a large corporation was established with headquarters at Dallas, while sixteen ice plants were built at various distributing points in Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas. The largest of these plants will store 15,000 tons of ice and will manufacture 300 tons a day. The combined daily output of the sixteen plants is 12,000 tons, with a storage capacity of 40,000 tons. Eight persons are employed in the Dallas general offices and about 350 employees in the state of Texas.

Mr. Dawley was born in Springfield, Missouri, on September 19, 1883. His father is C. W. Dawley, now of Dallas and president of the company, and his mother was Miss Lula S. Boyer, of an Ohio family. Mr. Dawley received his education at the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, Virginia, from which institution he was graduated in 1904. For sometimes afterwards he was engaged in business with his father, but later became interested in development of Oklahoma oil fields, and associated with oil companies of Oklahoma for five years. In 1916, following the organization of the Southern Ice and utilities Company, he relinquished his oil interests and returned to Texas as vice president and general manager of the company.

His marriage to Miss Barbara Allen, daughter of Dr. E. N. Allen, for many years surgeon for the Rock Island Railroad Company, was celebrated in 1909 at the brides home in McAlister Oklahoma. Mr. and Mrs. Dawley have one daughter, Teresa Sue, and make their home at 3818½ Cedar Springs road.

Mr. Dawley is a Mason, a Shriner of Hella Temple, and a member of Consistory No. 2, Dallas Country Club, City Club, Cedar Crest Country Club, Athletic Club, Kiwanis Club, and the Episcopal Church. He is identified with the leading interests of Dallas and holds a high place in the esteem of the community.

S W. ESLINGER, senior member of the firm of Eslinger & Sons, manufacturer's agents for the Gates Manufacturing Co., with headquarters at 210 Browder Street, established this business in 1918 with his sons, Everett A. and Gordon W. Eslinger, as co-partners.

In May, 1920, they bought the Gates Manufacturing Co.'s Dallas branch and have adopted the above as their trade name. This concern is manufacturing for the dealers auto top covers, side curtains and seat covers for all model cars, they also job auto trimmers' supplies and upholstery.

They employ a number of salesmen who cover the states of Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana and Arkansas, in addition to a large mail order business secured from New Mexico, Arizona and California.

After spending the first 18 years of his life on a farm in Indiana, Mr. Eslinger followed the shoe business for a number of years, being employed by the Famous Shoe & Clothing Company of St. Louis. Leaving that company to engage in the retail drug business, later traveling for a well known patent medicine house, covering the states of Indiana, Illinois and Mississippi.

Returning to St. Louis after a lapse of a few years, he joined the traveling force of the St. Louis Dressed Beef and Prov. Co., remaining with that firm until it was absorbed by the "Big Four," known as the beef trust, when he again entered the retail drug business, this time in Springfield, Mo. He found the call for the commercial life so strong, selling his drug store to one Dr. Blackwell. He

became connected with the Springfield Seed Co., with whom he remained for fourteen years visiting nearly every state in the Union as seed buyer and special salesman for that company.

February, 1917, he engaged with Gates Mfg. Co., of Indianapolis, Ind., manufacturers of automobile upholstery, as their special eastern traveling representative, covering all the New England and southeastern states up to July, 1918, at which time their branch house in this city became in want of a new manager. The position was offered him which he accepted, coming to his new post in July, 1918. He had full charge of the branch as manager and salesman up to May 10th, 1920, when he, with his son, Everett A. (who had recently returned from the World's War after spending thirteen months on the battle fields of France), and Gordon W., bought out the Gates Dallas branch, and are now manufacturing seventy-five per cent of their own goods, such as auto top covers, seat covers and side curtains, jobbing same throughout the entire southwest.



HAS. O. GILLMAN, 1101 Ross Avenue, Manufacturer of the Gilco Plunger, oil well plunger, with floor space 45x80 feet. Mr. Gillman employs two traveling salesmen who cover North West Texas.

Mr. Gillman was born at Brooklyn, New York, February 11, 1885, a son of C. and Christina (Hagland) Gillman. He was educated in the Brooklyn public schools and after a course in a commercial college entered the National City Bank of Brooklyn, remaining with that institution fifteen years and resigning in 1917 his position as teller and chief clerk. After leaving the services of the bank, Mr. Gillman became identified with the Interstate Pipe Company at Tulsa, Oklahoma. After remaining in Tulsa for thirteen months, intensive development of the North Texas fields brought about the establishment of the Dallas office and he was transferred here as District manager of Texas and Louisiana.

Mr. Gillman was married February 6, 1907, at Brooklyn to Miss Esther Swanson of Lincoln, Neb., a daughter of Rev. Olin Swanson, a retired Methodist minister. They have one child, Margery. From 1901 to 1908 Mr. Gillman was a member of the 13th Coast Artillery of New York.

A man of pleasant personality and splendid executive ability, Mr. Gillman is expected to become one of the strong business men of Dallas and make his mark in the commercial world in the Southwest. He believes the possibilities of Dallas are very great and expects the city to become one of the leading jobbing centers of the country. He is a member of the Elks, the Dallas Country and City Clubs and Chamber of Commerce and the Mid. Cont. Oil and Gas Association.



ALL BROTHERS GLASS COMPANY. The Product of the Ball Brothers Glass Company, the famed Ball Fruit Jars, known to every house wife in nearly every section of the United States, is, for Texas and the Southwestern States, manufactured at Wichita Falls. The manufacture of this household equipment is a business in itself that has reached gigantic proportions. Wichita Falls, a city of big men and big business, has become and is becoming the site of some of Texas leading industries. She is important as a distributing center, being at the heart of a great empire untouched by any other large city and having good

transportation facilities. Furthermore, she is a city possessed of a capital and her men are not reticent when it comes to backing and managing good business enterprises. The plant of the Ball Brothers Glass Company covers fifty acres in the manufacturing district. There are 155,000 square feet of floor space in nine principal buildings and several smaller ones. One hundred men are employed in the various departments and the plant has a capacity of seven hundred gross of jars a day—the enormous daily output of 100,800 jars. Texas is proud of her young giants of industry and the Ball Brothers Glass Company is one of them. The product of the company is disposed of in the territory principally west of the Mississippi River.



NEWTON MAER, capitalist and oil operator City National Bank Building, Wichita Falls, is building a present day city from the pavements of its walks and streets to its skyscraper office buildings and biggest apartments. He is president of the W. Newton Maer Building Company, which erects residences; president of the Maer-Heydrick Building Company, which has constructed three great business buildings; president of the Wichita Falls Paving Company, which is now paving Wichita streets; a director of and chairman of the Chamber of Commerce committee which is installing a new street lighting system and making possible a real white way for this Texas young giant. Also vice president Wichita Falls Lumber and Building Company, director in the Morgan Feed and Fuel Company. Thus there is hardly a thing that is built in his city that does not have the stamp of the Maer genius on it or in it. Besides his building projects Mr. Maer is vice-president of the City National Bank of Commerce, is one-half the firm of Maer & Shappell, which drills oils wells, is one-half owner of the Kemp Court Apartment House, the biggest in Wichita Falls, and part owner of the City Laundry as well as vice-president of the Southern Tire and Tube Company.

Mr. Maer was born in Columbus, Mississippi, on November 15, 1883. His father, O. O. Maer, is superintendent of the Wichita Valley Ry. Co. and resides at Wichita Falls. While W. Newton Maer was still a lad, his parents came to Texas and settled at Smithville. Here their son completed high school in 1899 and at once became telegraph operator with the Cotton Belt. In a short time he was made chief clerk of the Cotton Belt at Pine Bluff, Ark. But in 1908, as he became ill, he came to Wichita Falls where he has since remained. Here he became chief clerk for the Fort Worth and Denver Ry., then went with the Katy as dispatcher. He next organized the fire insurance company of Cravens, Maer & Walker, with which he was identified for two years. He then became distributor for the Overland car, having territory covering 18 counties in this section of Texas, doing a million dollar business per year. In 1912 he entered the oil business with which he has been ever since, in the Burkburnett and Petrolia fields. He recently put down eight wells, one at a time, which are yielding him an enormous output, in the K. M. A. district.

On November 2, 1910, Miss Sibyl Kemp, daughter of J. A. Kemp, of Wichita Falls, became the bride of Mr. Maer. To them two children have been born: Newton Kemp Maer and Sibyl Maer.

A man so prominent as Mr. Maer has social duties to perform for his city. Accordingly he is a di-

rector of the Chamber of Commerce, a thirty-second degree Mason, a Knight Templar, is a charter member of the Maskat Shrine, a member of the B. P. O. E., vice-president of the Wichita Club, charter member of the Wichita Falls Country Club and of the Forrest Hills Country Club. His church affiliation is Presbyterian.

When it is recalled that it is altogether possible for a citizen of Wichita Falls to live in an apartment or a residence built by Mr. Maer, to don an immaculate white shirt washed by him, to ride in a car bought of him which rolls over pavement laid by him, and then enjoy a lighting system installed by him, and to transact his business, enter a skyscraper office building promoted by Mr. Maer—one begins to realize how intimately Mr. Maer is connected with every development of his thriving metropolis. His genius is seen everywhere. No wonder he has an innumerable host of friends and is one of Texas' immense business men.



ALPH C. DUNKELBERG, oil operator, First National Bank Building, Wichita Falls, is aggressive in a territory of big business and has attractive interests and holdings. He operates in his own personal holdings only. He is now active in both the Electra and Burkburnett fields. At one time he had an interest in nine producing wells, eight of which were located in the Electra territory, the other at Burkburnett. While he does considerable brokerage in both wells and leases, he mostly buys and sells and operates all on his own account. The coming of the West into the rank of leading oil fields of Uncle Sam's oil producing sections, means an aggressive development and growth unprecedented.

Mr. Dunkelberg is a native of Indiana. He was born at Fort Wayne of that state, on November 29, 1897. His parents were Charles A. Dunkelberg, deceased since 1918, and Annie C. Crockett Dunkelberg. The schools of Indiana gave the lad his first education, then came the school at Port Deposit, Md., and after that the University of Michigan. In the latter institution Mr. Dunkelberg studied in the department of engineering. In 1918 the Dunkelberg family had moved to Texas and located at Wichita Falls. Ralph C. Dunkelberg at once began the oil business and has continued in it ever since except for a few months of interruption by military service. In March, 1918, he enlisted in the navy. Later he was transferred to the Naval Aviation Department. He was trained in the ground school of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Flying School, on Bayshore, Long Island, N. Y. He was discharged on November 20, 1918.

Mr. Dunkelberg is a "bachelor." He resides at Kemp Court. He is active not only in business but in the social life of his city. He is a Shriner in the Mizpeh Temple of Fort Wayne, and also a member of the B. P. O. E. His church affiliation is Presbyterian.

Youthful, energetic and with oil interests already in his possession, Mr. Dunkelberg will be active among the oil men of his section for years to come.



FRANKLIN T. FLEMING, manager of the Oak Cliff Paper Mill, Station A, Dallas, Texas, is at the head of one of the oldest manufacturing concerns in the city of Dallas. He is a partner with W. T. Fleming of this factory which turns out an enormous amount of business, furnishing wrapping paper to most of the large



W. Newton Maer


business firms of Texas and Oklahoma. Mr. Fleming is of Irish descent and four generations of his family have been in the paper manufacturing business in the old country and since coming to the United States. It is needless to say that he knows his business thoroughly, a fact that is responsible for the unusual degree of prosperity which his concern enjoys.

The Oak Cliff Paper Mill was established in 1894 twenty-eight years ago. Although a wide variety in grades of paper is manufactured, wrapping paper is the chief product. In 1920 the output of the mill reached the grand total of 4,500 tons of paper. To carry on a business of this size, forty-three employees are engaged in the mill and two salesmen are kept on the road, one for covering Texas territory, while the other works Oklahoma. The factory owns its own power plant and also owns 1,000 feet of trackage. From 400 to 500 cars are loaded at the mill and shipped to various Texas and Oklahoma points each year.

Mr. Fleming was born in the picturesque city of San Jose, California, in 1873. His parents were John G. and Catherine Fleming of that state. Mr. Fleming was educated at Mt. Angel College in Portland, Oregon, and upon completing his schooling, turned naturally to the business that had become a tradition in his family. For a time he was connected with the Crown Columbian Paper Manufacturing Company of Oregon City, and later with the Bridle Mill Pulp Company. In 1894 he and his father came to Dallas to establish the paper factory they now own.

His marriage to Miss Albertina Riard, of New Orleans, took place in Dallas in 1900. Mr. and Mrs. Fleming have three children, Merrie, John and Ervin T., Jr.

Mr. Fleming is a member of the Roman Catholic Church, the Chamber of Commerce and the Texas Chamber of Commerce.

ILLIAM BERNARD McDOWELL, vice-president of the Strait Scale Company, Dallas, is virtually a pioneer in the scale business in Texas. He is now at the head of an organization which cares for the business of the entire southern territory, selling and installing large scales for railroad cars, wagons and trucks, in fact all kinds of what are known as "heavy scales" to oil mills, ginners, various kinds of supply houses and railroads throughout the south.

He is a native of Kentucky and at the time of his birth, June 24, 1867, his parents, J. J. and Mary (Clover) McDowell, were living in Covington. He attended schools nearby in Ohio, but later finished his education at the public and high schools of St. Louis, Missouri, where his parents eventually removed. Here his father became engaged in the pig-iron business.

The younger Mr. McDowell began his business career in St. Louis with the firm of D. R. Francis and Brothers, grain dealers. He afterward worked for the Meacham Arms Company in St. Louis, but eventually came to Fort Worth to work for the Howe Scale Company and remained in their employ for ten years. In 1890 he was offered a position with the Fairbanks Company in New Orleans and with them he remained about two years and resigned. It was then that he made his connection with the present company.

Mr. McDowell is a firm believer in the future of

Texas, and he is particularly confident as to the showing that Dallas will make for herself in the years to come. Here he has a wide range of acquaintances and is an ardent supporter of every worthy public movement. His name may be found on the rolls of Lodge No. 71 B. P. O. E., and he was one of the first to subscribe his support to the organization of the new Dallas Athletic Club.



M. WHEELER, president and general manager of Ye Planry, Dallas, is the man responsible for the establishment of a business built around an original idea, and which has become one of the leading industries of the city.

Ye Planry was organized in 1915 by F. A. Dernier, of Los Angeles, L. T. Durnier, of Dallas, and Mr. Wheeler. The purpose of the company was to furnish every kind of plan to prospective builders, and to maintain in each office high class architects prepared to design any kind of building that might be desired. The service is for the benefit of retail lumbermen and independent builders, the idea being that a man who is going to build a home is interested in that home as a whole, instead of the price of doors, sashes, windows, etc., as independent units. Ye Planry offers to retail lumbermen plans, specifications, actual photographs and estimates, on every kind of house or building that a prospective builder might be interested in. They help the lumbermen to advertise, and succeed through his success.

The firm has branch offices in Los Angeles, Kansas City, Denver and Spokane. The home office in Dallas employs twenty-five people and occupies the entire second floor of a building at 1901½ Live Oak Street. About seventy-five persons are employed in all the offices, and the very best architects and designers obtainable are secured. Since the establishment of this firm in 1915 thousands of plans have been furnished to independent builders, lumbermen and contractors.

A Kentuckian by birth, Mr. Wheeler was born in Glasgow on March 4, 1876. His parents were W. C. and Cora Sanders Wheeler, Kentuckians who owned a large plantation. He graduated from the high school of Glasgow in 1892 at the age of sixteen and entered Bowling Green University, teaching during the summer months. His first business position was traveling salesman for Williamson Halsell Frazier, wholesale grocer. After a year at this he came to Dallas and for three years was cashier and also had charge of the statistical department of the Telephone Company. About this time Mr. Wheeler organized a toilet goods manufacturing company known as the Baker-Wheeler Manufacturing Company, making such a success of the undertaking that in 1912 he sold his one-half interest at a handsome profit and entered the automobile and tire business. His duties with this company took him to New York, but he soon returned, liking Dallas too well to settle elsewhere permanently. After returning he became interested in real estate, investments and house building, the demand at this time being greater than ever before. Gradually the plan of his present business worked itself out in his mind, and in 1915 materialized in the establishment of the firm, the first of its kind in the world, and now known from coast to coast.

He was married on January 24, 1901, to Miss Mary J. Johnson, daughter of J. M. Johnson, prominent lumberman of Dallas. Their city home is at

Forrest and Myrtle, and they also own a beautiful country place near White Rock.

Mr. Wheeler is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, Auto Country Club, Kiwanis Club, one of the organizers of the Dallas Ad League and a member of the Masonic Lodge.



W. CULBERTSON, City National Bank Building, in the realty, oil and gas business, is well known among the big oil producers of Texas.

Mr. Culbertson is a native of Pennsylvania. He was born in Westmoreland County of that state on November 6, 1875. His father, A. Culbertson, was a pioneer oil man of Pennsylvania, and his mother was Levinia Moats Culbertson. The Quaker state gave the youth his education and then he began the oil business under his father's direction and association. In 1900 he went to California oil fields where he worked in the Kern County fields and later in the Coaling district. He remained here for four years and then came to Texas in 1904. For six years he was engaged in Texas, Oklahoma, Illinois and Pennsylvania. He has three brothers in the oil business—O. H. Culbertson in Pennsylvania, H. J. Culbertson in Tulsa and J. G. Culbertson of Wichita Falls Motor Co., and selected by the Republican party of Texas as their standard bearer in the gubernatorial campaign in 1920. Mr. Culbertson is manager of the Wichita Falls Gas & Oil Company and as such operates in Petrolia. Except the real estate and leases they hold, this company sold its interests to the Lone Star Gas Company, including the gas rights and equipment. Mr. Culbertson is also manager of the John & Jeff Oil Company which operates in territory southwest of Electra in the district formerly known as the Culbertson pool, but now known as Waggoner Brothers Ranch. This company has eight producing wells. The C. & C. Ranch, located in Clay County is owned by Mr. Culbertson and his father. He is also a director of the City National Bank of Commerce, ex-vice-president and director of the Wichita Motor Company, and has many interests in real estate and oil.

Mr. Culbertson has materially assisted in the up-building of his city, being one of the group of oil men who promoted the erection of the City National Bank of Commerce Bldg. With Mr. Kemp he erected the Kemp and Culbertson Building, in the 900 block on Ohio Street. He was, also, one of the men who aided financially in the building of the Kemp hotel.

In 1907, at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, Miss Jeanne Davidson of that city became the bride of Mr. Culbertson. They have two children—Wiley and Sarah Elizabeth. The family residence is at 1100 Harrison Street. His church affiliation is Presbyterian, which he serves as an elder. Mr. Culbertson is a member of the Rotary Club, Chamber of Commerce and of the Country Club. He has always identified himself with every worthy interest of his city and his state and both rank him as one of the first citizens.



ACK G. CULBERTSON, well known manufacturer, is president and general manager of the Wichita Motors Company, makers of the celebrated Wichita Motor Trucks which are now in use in eighty-four different countries and in every state of the Union. The company was organized in 1910 and in 1911 incorporated. The factory is located on a thirteen acre tract of land and the factory buildings cover five acres of floor

space. The company has 275 employees in its plant and offices at Wichita Falls and two hundred agents actively engaged in the distribution of Wichita trucks and tractors. The plant has a capacity of five hundred trucks per month and manufactures seven different models and also a farm tractor which is expected to rival the truck in popularity. Other officers of the Wichita Motors Company are J. W. Culbertson, vice-president, and J. A. Kemp, chairman of the board.

Mr. Culbertson was born in Knox, Clarion County, Pennsylvania, in 1883 and is a son of Albert Culbertson. He attended the public schools and the Pennsylvania State University where he specialized in mechanical engineering. He completed his course in mechanical engineering and did considerable post graduate work.

He began his active business career in 1907 doing engineering and construction work in various parts of the United States, Cuba and Mexico. Most of his work was on power plants and he has a number of large, successful installations to his credit.

Besides his work as chief executive of the Wichita Motors Company Mr. Culbertson is president of the Texas Employers Association and is actively interested in the oil industry in Wichita County. He also is a director at large of the State Advertising Association and is a director and vice-president of the Texas Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Culbertson is a Republican in politics, has been a staunch supporter of Republican principles and was elected as their standard bearer to lead the party in the gubernatorial campaign in 1920. Received the largest number of votes ever given a Republican candidate in this state.

Mr. Culbertson is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of Maskat Temple Shrine and of Dallas Consistory No. 32; he maintains membership in the Wichita Falls Golf Club, the Ad Club, Rotary and University Clubs and the Wichita Falls Chamber of Commerce. One of the signal honors conferred upon Mr. Culbertson was his selection as a member of the National Foreign Trade Council, made up of seventy men in the United States chosen as representatives of the largest commercial and industrial interests in the country. In the developing of the foreign trade of the United States this council has rendered invaluable service to the commercial and industrial organizations throughout every portion of America.

Mr. Culbertson is unmarried and resides at 1008 Van Buren Street.



MOS J. MITCHELL, member of the M. & V. Tank Company (a co-partnership), City National Bank Building, moved to Wichita Falls in 1918 and formed a partnership with F. E. Van Wormer. They are manufacturers' agents and general distributors for bolted steele tanks, representing the Butler Manufacturing Company of Kansas City. The firm does a general jobbing business in Texas, Kansas, Wyoming, Montana, Louisiana, California and Mexico. They also sell redwood and cypress tanks and do a retail business in this district. Mr. Van Wormer is in charge of the office of the company in Wichita Falls, which is the headquarters, and Mr. Mitchell looks after the outside domestic and foreign business. He and his partner are also independent oil operators in this field and hold leases in other parts of the state and Louisiana.



J. W. Culbertson

Prior to going into business at Wichita Falls Mr. Mitchell was in the tank business in Kansas and Oklahoma. At one time he represented the Eastern Tank Company of Chanute, Kansas. He has also been an oil operator in Ohio and other places. He keeps in close touch with the oil development of the country and is enthusiastic over the outlook for the industry in Texas, expressing the belief that the state will continue to be one of the leading oil states of the United States.

Mr. Mitchell came originally from Scranton, Pa., where he was born in 1871. His father, R. Y. Mitchell, was one of the pioneer oil men of Pennsylvania. His mother was Lydia (Avery) Mitchell. He was educated in the Pennsylvania schools.

He lives at the Kemp Hotel, is a member of the Wichita Club and the Chamber of Commerce and is always found among the live wires of his city who are working to make Wichita Falls the leading city of Texas. He travels quite extensively, visiting all the prominent oil districts of the United States and other countries.



JOHN T. WARE, manager of the J. W. Ware Company, 2103 Ross Avenue, dealers in druggists' sundries, has, in a remarkably short time, come to be one of the prominent factors in the drug business of Texas. The unusual success of the enterprise of which he is the manager furnishes abundant proof of his business efficiency and of his knowledge of the field. He is associated with his brother, J. W. Ware, who in addition to his business here, owns a half interest in the Ware & White Company of Atlanta, Ga., carrying a similar line of supplies. The J. W. Ware Company, established in 1914 by the Ware brothers, has had a vigorous growth from its very beginning, in spite of the somewhat depressed conditions, due to the war, under which it was launched. Steadily its patronage has been extended until it now covers all of Texas, Louisiana and South Oklahoma and parts of Mississippi and Arkansas. Eight salesmen are on the road and five other employees are in the office. Stocks and bonds totaling from forty to fifty thousand dollars, furnish part of the financial basis and a business closely approaching a quarter of a million dollars is carried on annually.

Mr. Ware was born in Seale, Alabama, May 19, 1884. His parents are Judson J. and Lavina Ware, nee Keys. The public schools of Alabama supplied his early education though his keen business insight has come, as it always does, from the school of practical life. At the age of twenty-six Mr. Ware entered the wholesale drug business in Denver with a brother, A. P. Ware, where he remained for four years. Partly through the influence of his brother, J. W. Ware, who had been traveling in Texas for fifteen years for Lampton, Crane and Ramey Company of Louisville, he came to Dallas and started the same line of business he had been engaged in at Denver. Two years later the present establishment was conceived and began its history, having as its most valuable asset the combined experience of the Ware brothers and their large acquaintance with the field as a whole. Six thousand square feet of floor space are used and everything in the general line of drug sundries is handled.

In 1915 Mr. Ware was married in Chicago to Miss Genevieve Zahn, of Lincoln, Nebraska. There are no children. The Ware home is located at 1509 North Peak Street.

Mr. Ware is a member of the A. F. & A. M., having taken the Scottish Rite and Commandery degrees. He is also a Shriner, retaining his membership in the El Jebel Temple of Denver. He has been actively associated with the Chamber of Commerce during his entire residence in Dallas.

John T. Ware is one of the men who early in life recognized that it is not possible to establish and maintain a business on any other principles than those of just representation and genuine service. To these ideals he has coupled an interest in his work, an abundance of energy and enthusiasm and tireless industry. With such qualifications, it is not surprising that he has climbed rapidly and gives promise of taking one of the foremost places in his field of endeavor.



JOHN A. FISHER, owner of the John A. Fisher Company, 1102-1104-1106 Wood Street, Dallas, with branch establishments at 535 South Flores Street, San Antonio, and in the city of Houston, Texas, has the distinction of having founded the only business of its kind in the Lone Star State—distributing paper products. The organization was effected in 1909 and serves the wholesale trade only, being direct distributors for manufacturers and state manager for the Advance Bag and Paper Co., of Middleton, Ohio. Printing is done for other paper houses. The paper business as it is interwoven with the commercial life is an immense industry. It has its share in every activity of public trade, from wrapping the small parcels of the thousands of drug stores or shops of small articles, to the enclosing of the miles of dry goods of the fashionable places. All this labelled wrapping comes from somewhere and the John A. Fisher Company strives to secure this part of the business. When one considers that Texas consumes \$5,500,000 worth of wrapping paper, bags and kindred lines, one can fully appreciate the possibilities of the paper business in Texas. Mr. Fisher has secured a lot 75x90 feet on South Lamar Street and he expects to build a seven-story paper warehouse during 1922.

Mr. Fisher is a native Texan, he was born at Jefferson in 1865. His parents were Mr. and Mrs. John Fisher from the state of New York. They came to Texas, locating at Jefferson, in 1854, and are thereby among the pioneers of the eastern district of our state today. The Lone Star State gave the youth his education. Mr. Fisher came to Dallas in 1886 and has been a leader among the business men from that date. He was identified for five years with the Boedeker Ice Cream Company and then went into the jewelry business. Later he began selling paper lines as a traveling salesman, saw the immense possibilities of the industry and the result was the John A. Fisher Company of today.

In 1890, at Dallas, Miss Nellie Guy Steere, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Steere, from Devonshire, England, became the bride of Mr. Fisher. J. Earle, Eleanor A., Abent R. and Dorothy Ann are their children. The family has residence at 4918 Swiss Avenue.

Mr. Fisher is identified with the Lakewood and the Automobile Clubs, the Chamber of Commerce and the Open Shop Association of his city. Quiet and unassuming, yet he is felt in any realm which he enters and at once is assigned a place with those who achieve. He has made a sure place in Dallas for himself and in the Southwest for his business.



JOSEPH L. MAYFIELD, City National Bank Building, oil operator, is president of the Natural Gas Company which is having a big part in the immense development of the Wichita County and North Texas oil fields. The company holds a large number of producing wells whose combined daily flow is enormous. Associated with Mr. Mayfield in official capacity are J. L. Staley, first vice-president of the company, and P. P. Langford, second vice-president and C. C. McDonald, secretary and treasurer. Besides his interests in connection with the company, Mr. Mayfield operates independently extensively and holds nearly 100,000 acres in leases and royalties and fee in all oil sections of northwest Texas and New Mexico.

Mr. Mayfield was born at Kosciusko, Miss., on March 7, 1878. His parents were L. R. Mayfield, a cotton planter, and Leona Leinbauch Mayfield. In 1881 they yielded to the call of the Lone Star State and came to Texas where they settled at Dublin. After a thorough course in the Texas public schools, Mr. Mayfield attended the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, from which he graduated in 1896. He then spent one year in travel; for the next two years, 1897-99, he taught school in Texas. In 1900 he mined for gold in Colorado. From 1901 until 1904, he followed the mercantile business and from 1905 until 1908 he was interested in stock ranches in western Texas where he raised horses and cattle. From 1908 until 1911 Mr. Mayfield traveled for a Baltimore wholesale clothing house out of Dublin, Texas. In 1911 he followed the call of the wild cat in the oil business at Electra, and after two years of such experience he scouted acreage for other parties for two more years. In 1915 he returned to Electra and operated on the McLaurin tract. Here he met with big success and has continued operations extensively ever since.

In 1901, at Dublin, Texas, Miss Jessie Miller, a Texas girl, became the bride of Mr. Mayfield. They have two children—Josephine, age nineteen, and Herbert, age sixteen. The family resides at 1200 Filmore St. Mr. Mayfield is a member of the Elks, the Wichita Club and the Forrest Country Club and the Chamber of Commerce. As president of an aggressive and able company, with already a big business to their credit, Mr. Mayfield will be a leader in oil activities for many years to come.



EDWARD A. HILL, President of the Hill Company, 711 Mrs. Dan Waggoner Building, is a geologist by profession and an oil operator for profit, and occupies a prominent place in both profession and business in the oil industry of Texas.

The Hill Company, which was organized in April, 1919, by Mr. Hill and associates, has considerable acreage and producing oil wells in North Texas, where the outlook for continued production is good.

Mr. Hill is a Kentuckian by birth, born at Owensboro August 14, 1876. His father, J. F. Hill, was a prominent business man of that city. His mother was Miss Elinor E. Moore of Ohio.

After several years instruction under a private tutor, Mr. Hill entered Yale University and attended that institution with the class of 1896. Two years later he studied with the Leeds Classes under Dr. Geikie, a noted geologist, and concluded his geological studies at Edinborough, Scotland, in 1889.

After returning from Scotland, Mr. Hill spent four

years in California, doing literary work at Pasadena. In 1904 he went to Okmulgee, Oklahoma and there spent two years building the Okmulgee interurban railroad. In 1906 he moved to Tulsa where he spent over a decade in oil geographical operations, coming to Texas and locating in Ft. Worth in 1918.

Like all other Texas oil men, he is a booster for Fort Worth and attributes the city's recent remarkable growth to the development of the oil business in North Texas. The city has profited by the publicity it has received, he says, and will continue to grow into one of the leading cities of the Southwest.

Mr. Hill lives at the Hickman Apartments. He is a member of the Elks Lodge at Oklahoma City, the International Research Society of London and the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce.



CHAS. W. SMITH. "Its the best" means Smith's ice cream. Mr. Chas. W. Smith, president of Smith's Ice Cream Factory of 2125 North Harwood Street, is a real pioneer in the Dallas ice cream business. In 1899, although at that time there was no forewarning of prohibition and the consequent boost in ice cream consumption, Mr. Smith saw the possibilities of making money in ice cream and started to manufacture this product in a small factory equipped with hand freezers, the finished delicacy being delivered to customers by a one horse drawn wagon.

Today the modern sanitary Smith factory has a daily output of three thousand gallons. The cream is frozen by direct expansion, the most improved method, ice and salt being used only to ship the cream. Seventeen trucks and three teams and wagons are needed for its distribution. This cream is sold wholesale not only to retail dealers in Dallas but in North Texas within a one hundred mile radius of this city.

The company owns the property upon which it is located and does about \$500,000 business per year. There are 40 people in the organization and it was the first to place its freezing room in plain view of the public passing by the factory and Mr. Smith has led the way in every manner in the manufacturing of ice cream.

"The ice cream business today is only in its infancy," Mr. Smith states confidently. "Where we have an output today of three thousand gallons, in the next five years we will be manufacturing at least six thousand gallons."

Mr. Smith was born and reared in Dallas County and says that he intends to stay where he is—in the best town in the Southwest. Mr. Smith's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Smith, were old Dallas settlers. His mother was the daughter of Mr. J. B. Bachman, the former owner of the Bachman's Dam property, who settled there in 1854. Mr. Smith was born in 1876 and educated in the Dallas public schools. After he left his father's farm, Mr. Smith became manager of the Pasteurized Milk Company, which position he held for about two years until he decided to go into the ice cream business.

In 1897 Mr. Smith was married to Miss Jimmie May, a Dallas girl, whose people also had been among the first Dallas settlers. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have three children, Chas. Russell, Helen Rhea and James Louis. Their home is at 4003 Rawlins Street. Mr. Smith is well-known in lodge circles, being a 32d degree Mason, a Shriner, a member of Hella Temple, and Dallas Blue Lodge No. 760. As a member of



Joseph L. Mayfield

the Rotary Club and the Dallas Chamber of Commerce he is actively behind every progressive business movement.



B. THOMAS, owner of the Thomas Confectionery Company, has become so vitally associated with the confectionery business that his name is almost a synonym for "sweets." The phenomenal growth of his trade makes it apparent that it has been directed by one who not only knows the public taste but who also sees to it that nothing but the best is offered. Mr. Thomas was not driven into the confectionery business as the result of prohibition but early in life he recognized it as supplying a line of commodities for which the American public would always furnish a demand. Perhaps no group of establishments in the South have made fuller provision for the "sweet tooth" than the Thomas stores. In 1909 the first of these stores was established and one by one their number has been increased until there are now five of them in addition to a wholesale factory and none would dare prophesy what the end will be. Each of these stores handles a full line of candies, ice cream, luncheonettes, bakery goods and cigars.

Mr. Thomas was born in Parker County, Texas, in May, 1882. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Thomas Sr., have for many years been members of the well-to-do farming class of Parker county. They bequeathed to their son that rare business insight and tireless industry which has been the basis of his success. The public schools of Texas are responsible for his formal education. As a boy Mr. Thomas worked in a confectionery shop and no doubt received there many of the ideas and business principles which have since been used to such fine advantage. For a time he was employed as a traveling salesman before coming to Dallas but his real place in life was not found till he entered the confectionery business for himself. His business career is another example of men who wander a bit before settling into the enterprise for which they are permanently fitted.

In 1913 Mr. Thomas was married to Miss Helen Hacher of Dallas. There are no children. The Thomas home is located at 3520 Beverly Drive.

Few men have achieved so thoroughly a mastery of the confectionery business in all its details as has Mr. Thomas. It would be difficult to find a better illustration of the high degree of efficiency that has been attained by constant application to a definite field. However, he has not allowed his interests to be narrowed to his own particular enterprise, but his record as a member of the Puritan Lodge, the Chamber of Commerce and the Retail Confectioners Association shows that he has taken an active interest in the community welfare and has responded willingly and liberally to the demands which necessarily devolve upon a loyal citizen.



LILLARD A. WALLACE, president of the Adolphus Man's Shop (men's furnishing goods), established this business in July, 1919, in company with J. D. Hoard, vice-president and J. E. Payne, Jr., secretary-treasurer. Their choice of location, the Adolphus Hotel building, from which the firm took its name, was a most fortunate one, as it is in the heart of the business and hotel district of Dallas, thus drawing not only local patronage but that of the traveling public as well, and evidences the good business judgment of the firm, while the volume of their business during

the first year proves their ability to supply the modern fashions and cater to the taste of a particular clientele.

Born in McKinney, Texas, in 1889, Mr. Wallace received his education in the public schools of that city. He was attracted to the men's furnishing business and on leaving school entered the men's department of one of the large department stores of Wichita Falls, Texas, where he remained until 1911, when he went with Washer Bros., of Fort Worth, Texas, in the same department, leaving that firm to take a similar position with Sol Dreyfus of Dallas. In 1918 he became connected with the Kinsella Hat Company of Dallas, traveling throughout the state of Oklahoma for that concern. Having had a very thorough training in various lines of his chosen business, Mr. Wallace decided to open an establishment of his own, which he did in July, 1919, the immediate success of which undertaking proved his ability and thorough fitness.

He was married to Miss Vallie Skinner of Wichita Falls, in 1909. They have one daughter, Marion, nine years of age, who is at present attending school in Dallas. The family reside at 4502½ Junius Avenue, Dallas, Texas.

Mr. Wallace is a member of the Dallas Athletic Club, which promises to be one of the most progressive clubs of the city, if not of the entire Southwest.



LARENCE E. KENNER, general manager of the Columbia Manufacturing Company, 309 Dundee Street, manufacturers and wholesale dealers in ice, has been connected with the ice and cold storage business in Texas for almost twenty years and is now in active charge of one of the largest plants in the city and one of the largest and most modern cold storage plants in the state.

The Columbia Manufacturing Company has done its full share to break the spell of summer and to make life bearable in a Southern city even in August. Through its prompt and efficient service it has established an enviable reputation and serves an extensive patronage. A daily output of approximately 260 tons of ice is produced. In addition to his duties with the Columbia Company Mr. Kennemer is secretary-treasurer and general manager of the Oak Lawn Ice & Fuel Company is a stockholder in the Texas Ice and Cold Storage Company, on which approximately \$200,000 has been spent recently in improvements alone.

Mr. Kennemer is a native of Alabama, born at Hollywood, October 18, 1882. His parents, Nathan A. and Julia (McCarroll) Kennemer, belonged to the substantial farming class and gave their son the advantage of the education offered by the schools of Hollywood. In February, 1901, Mr. Kennemer came to Dallas and entered at once into the retail ice business. He began with only one wagon and at the end of twelve years he was using twenty wagons. In 1912 he went into the wholesale ice business in which he remained until February 1, 1920, when he became general manager of the Columbia Manufacturing Company.

On May 25, 1907, Mr. Kennemer was married to Miss Jenny Coyle, daughter of W. J. Coyle, of Dallas. Clarence Elliott, a twelve year old son, is the only child. The Kennemer home is at 3927 Cole Avenue.

Mr. Kennemer is a staunch advocate of the Democratic party.



JOHN F. EMERICH, president and organizer of the Emerich Oil Company, Wichita Falls, directs one of America's recent but most prosperous companies. E. L. Smallwood, of New York City, is vice-president of the corporation and Joseph Shaw, of Wichita Falls, secretary and treasurer. The Emerich Oil Company is capitalized at \$1,500,000 and operates in the Northwest Field, Burkburnett, Electra and Young County fields, already has twenty-eight producing wells, three rotary rigs developing three separate leases at present, and holds 27,000 acres of proven and semi-proven territory. The company has also large acreage in the Tampico field of Old Mexico.

Mr. Emerich was born at Mason City, Ill., on September 8, 1883. His parents are Adam Emerich and Ruth Wright Emerich and now live at Burlington, Kansas. Ottawa public schools and Ottawa University, Kansas, gave the youth his education and, as a start in his business career, John F. Emerich began railroading. He was train dispatcher for the Rock Island; later he served as traveling passenger agent for the same road until he resigned and went into the oil business in Oklahoma. He began in block 819, a condemned field, but opened up what is now known as the Emerich Pool, drilled eight wells that average from 1,200 to 2,400 barrels per day, and then sold his interests in the field he had thus brought in to the Kansas & Gulf Co. for \$1,250,000. This was the outcome of a three-year development for it was in 1914 that Mr. Emerich started in the business in Oklahoma and it was in 1917 that he sold. He then came to Wichita Falls, where he organized the Emerich Oil Company, which, with all of its big financial backing, its thousands of acres of proven territory and its many producing wells, has less than twenty stockholders. Mr. Emerich is also a director in the High Speed Steel Company of New York.

Recently Mr. Emerich purchased a 2,000 acre ranch in California where he expects to spend his summers.

In 1907 at Shawnee, Okla., Mr. Emerich married Miss Bloom Eggerman, of Washington, D. C. They reside at 1611 Monroe Street.

Mr. Emerich is a Mason to the thirty-second degree, a Shriner of the Indian Temple, Oklahoma City, a member of the Wichita Golf Club, the Chamber of Commerce and a Presbyterian by church affiliation. Youthful, powerful in executive ability, founder and president of the Emerich Oil Company, one of the largest and strongest in the Lone Star State, Texas is glad to welcome and adopt this man of big business and looks to him as an important factor in her future development.



ROBERT L. UNDERWOOD, oil operator and president and general manager of the Underwood Drilling Company, Inc., Morgan Building, came to Wichita Falls in January of 1919 and immediately engaged in the oil business, taking an active part in development of the various fields of this section since that time. On October 1, 1919, he organized the drilling company which bears his name and has been very successful with it. Besides his activity with the drilling company Mr. Underwood is also interested in leases and production and has acquired some very valuable holdings.

A native Texan, Mr. Underwood was born in Coryelle County, August 9, 1886. He is a son of

John W. Underwood, pioneer Texan and a well known resident of Coryelle County for many years.

Mr. Underwood received his education in the public and high schools of Central West Texas and early in life engaged in business for himself. He has had an active career in the oil business.

On March 11, 1909, Mr. Underwood was married at Hamlin, Texas, to Miss Maggie J. Hale, a native Texan. They have three children, Clay, Guy Herring and Anita Lee. The family resides at 1620 Twelfth Street, Wichita Falls.

Mr. Underwood is recognized as one of the best posted oil men now operating in the North and West Texas fields and is conceded to be an authority on matters pertaining to drilling. He is enterprising and energetic and an enthusiastic booster for Wichita Falls. Mr. Underwood is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.



SID HUDSON, district manager of the Geo. P. Ide and Co., Inc., located 1006 Commerce Street, has been actively engaged with this company for twenty-five years. He came to Dallas from San Angelo in 1910 to open up a Dallas branch house and accepted the position which he now occupies. The Geo. P. Ide Co., Inc., is one of the largest and best advertised manufacturers of shirts and collar concerns known. The Dallas branch supplies retail merchants in Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arkansas and Louisiana.

Prior to the time Mr. Hudson went into the employ of the Geo. P. Ide & Co., he was traveling the Texas territory for E. S. Jaffray Dry Goods Co. of New York. He then worked for the Geo. P. Ide & Co. for fifteen years before he was given the responsible position he now holds as manager of the Dallas branch.

He was born at Whaleyville, Md., in 1857. At the early age of ten his people came to Texas and located at Caldwell where they remained for many years. His father was Major Hudson, a prominent farmer in Burleson County. Mr. Hudson was educated by private tuition. In 1883 he married Miss Emma York, daughter of James York, a planter and merchant of Alabama. Her people, however, moved to Texas in 1875. Mr. and Mrs. Hudson have one daughter, Lurline. She was married to Mr. J. C. Powell, a prominent and influential rancher of West Texas. To them was born one daughter, Gene Catherine. Mr. Powell died during the influenza epidemic. Mr. Hudson's home is 3715 Gillon Avenue, Highland Park. The family are members of the Methodist Church.

Any city is indeed fortunate to have such influential men as Mr. Hudson as a resident and business man. His success is due to his great will power and determination and he should be an inspiration to young business men.



E. DE BERRY, manager of the Texas Parfay Company, bottlers, 811-13 Exposition Avenue, a corporation first organized in 1918, reorganized April 15, 1920 is associated with Dr. J. M. Jones who is president of the company, though not active in the organization. The Company manufactures and bottles parfay and soda waters and has a capacity for from five to six hundred cases per day, and supplies the local trade. They also manufacture syrups, which are sold to the trade all over the state. Six delivery trucks are



Ina F. Emerich

operated in the city delivery service and a corps of fourteen people are employed.

Mr. DeBerry was born and reared on a farm and for a number of years engaged in agricultural pursuits in West Texas, but quit the business in 1898, and went into the saloon business at Gainsville, Texas, where he operated the Anchor Saloon. Later he went into the grocery and liquor business at Pilot Point, Texas, and leaving that line he went on the road as a cigar salesman for the Henry Reiger Cigar Company, covering the entire state of Texas. Quitting the road he came to Dallas in 1903 and again engaged in the saloon business, which he continued until the city went dry. He then engaged in the real estate business and followed that vocation until the organization of this company was effected.

Mr. DeBerry is a native of Madison County, Tenn., born in 1867, son of D. L. DeBerry, a farmer, deceased. He attended the schools of his community, acquiring such an education as the public schools of those days provided. He has twice been married, his first wife dying in 1895. His second wife bore him one son, Charles B., 20 years old, and a traveling salesman. He and his father are the owners of the Sun Crush Distributing Co., exclusive distributors for Sun Crush, a genuine orange juice drink, in Dallas and Fort Worth. This drink is one of the most healthful drinks on the market and may be found at all leading drug stores and drink stands. The office of this company is located at 1811-1813 Exposition Avenue, Dallas.

Mr. DeBerry and his son are members of the T. P. A. He has great faith in the future greatness of Dallas and is confident that its growth in the next few years will surpass all of its former strides.



B. SHANNON, wholesale coal dealer with offices 713 Southwestern Life Building, has the distinction of being the oldest coal dealer in Dallas who is still in the business. For nearly thirty years he has given his entire attention to coal distribution during which time he has come to know all the men of prominence in the coal industry in the south and has established an extensive patronage.

Mr. Shannon went into the wholesale coal business in 1893 and his territory both for selling and for buying has gradually been extended. He now deals in coal that is mined in Illinois, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas, selling it throughout North Texas. Mr. Shannon is not one of the coal dealers who has been discouraged by the reduced demand for coal due to the introduction of fuel oil and natural gas, but he feels that depression in the coal industry is only temporary as is already being shown. His own business enjoyed a 50 per cent increase in 1919 over 1918 and the increase for 1920 was even greater. He has salesmen on the road constantly and travels himself much of the time.

Mr. Shannon was born in Houston, August 2, 1872. His father, D. W. Shannon, was a native of New York but came to Texas at an early day and served through the Civil War in the Confederate army. He was one of the pioneers of Wichita Falls and became prominent there as an attorney and civil engineer. He was one of the engineers who laid out the city of Wichita Falls, Texas. His wife was formerly Miss Arbella Abel, a native of Mississippi. In 1875 the family moved to Dallas and a year later the elder Mr. Shannon's death occurred at Wichita Falls. Until he was eleven years old the younger

Shannon attended the public schools of Dallas but at that early age it became necessary for him to begin working. His first employment was cash boy for Sanger Brothers, which place he held for a year. For the next three years he was railroading and for three more years he was employed in a bank. During these years of training in the school of life he was an apt student and when he went into the coal business in 1893 he carried with him a valuable store of experience and general knowledge.

On June 8, 1904, Mr. Shannon was married to Miss Cora Walsen, daughter of Fred G. Walsen, one of the pioneer merchants of Colorado and afterwards Treasurer of the state. The two children are Constance and M. B., Jr. The Shannon residence is at 1121 Apple street.

Mr. Shannon has witnessed the development of Dallas from a town of 7,000 to its present size, and he has implicit faith that its future development will be as great as the past. He has entered heartily into every forward movement and is a tireless supporter of enterprises for civic advancement. From 1915 to 1917 Mr. Shannon served the city as Finance Commissioner. He is a member of the local Chamber of Commerce, the Texas Chamber of Commerce, the University Club, the Dallas Country Club, the Auto Club and a director of the American Life Insurance Co., and of the Dallas Railway Co. His long residence in Dallas and his worthy career have been the means of attracting to himself a large group of intimate friends.



ALTER B. SAMUELL, pioneer Texan, in his business career of a little over forty years, has been as active in the wholesale grain, lumber and oil mill business as any man in Texas during the same time. Practically every section of the state has known his organizing and promoting genius in oil mills. He had been, thereby, one of the benefactors of his state, for before the present day efficiency of the Texas oil mill farmers everywhere discarded their cotton seed, many burning tons of them to get them out of the way, which today, because of the products now derived from them, are a valuable part of the farming crop. The cotton oil business of Texas runs into the hundreds of thousands of dollars, and the securing of this by-product has led to the utilization of still others. In like manner the present-day immense grain business was not possible until the founding and establishment of many and large wholesale grain concerns; Mr. Samuell was a forerunner in Texas in this respect also, being one of the earliest in this field of commerce. Just as he had been of great use in creating marketing systems for land products and for their utilization, so Mr. Samuell has also been a leader in developing real estate and farm lands; entire sections of territory have been lifted into higher values because of his development.

Mr. Samuell was born in 1856, at Verona, Ala. His father, Wm. Thornton Samuell, a native of Alabama, moved to Sherman, Texas, in 1879; his mother was Salina (Bridges) Samuell, also a native of Alabama. The University of Oxford, at Oxford, Miss., gave Mr. Samuell his education while Texas has reaped the benefit of his long business career. Later he moved to Greenville, Texas, where he died July 7, 1901.

In 1885, at Greenville, Texas, Mr. Samuell married Miss Bertha V. Stevens, daughter of E. H. Stevens, who came to Texas from Alabama in 1850. They

have three children, Walter B., E. S. and Mrs. Zora (Samuell) McNeil. The family reside at 1100 South Akard Street.

Mr. Samuell was a Mason, a Knight of Honor, and a member of the Order of United Workmen. As a pioneer who yesterday laid the foundations of big business, Mr. Samuell will be remembered as a pioneer and developer of Texas.



JOHN L. NELSON, 1015 American National Bank Building, independent oil operator, drilling contractor and manager of the Universal Drilling and Development Company, is one of the best known as well as among the most successful of the scores of independent oil men who have operated in the fields of Wichita County. He has been very active in the Northwest Extension of the Burkburnett field, K. M. A. and in the fields of Union County, Arkansas and at Mexia. He has drilled a total of thirty-three oil wells of which thirty-one were successful producers. This is a record believed to be unsurpassed in the history of the development of the Mid-Continent oil fields. Besides making a splendid success of his company and paying to its stockholders more than a million and a half dollars in dividends, Mr. Nelson has acquired some splendid holdings, including three hundred barrels settled daily production which he owns individually.

His development work during the first three months of 1922 called for a cash outlay of over one hundred thousand dollars and his program for the year calls for continued drilling of his extensive lease holdings. From fifteen to fifty men are employed by Mr. Nelson all the time.

Mr. Nelson was born in the northern part of Louisiana on October 24, 1894. His father was John L. Nelson, a native of Denmark who came to the United States in the early eighties. He is now deceased. After attending the public schools of Louisiana Mr. Nelson, at the age of seventeen, began working for a wholesale drug company but after a short time secured employment with the Gulf Production Company as lease helper. He remained with this company for six years at Oil City, Louisiana, and then went to Goose Creek in the coastal fields as lease foreman for the Gulf. After a year and a half at Goose Creek he went to New Mexico and later to the oil fields in Wyoming. He then was foreman for the Mid-West Oil Company for a year and then came to Wichita Falls where he began operating independently. He organized the Universal Drilling and Developing Company and owns a large portion of its capital stock. He is young, aggressive and especially optimistic regarding the future of Wichita Falls and the oil fields surrounding the city.

On November 15, 1920, Mr. Nelson was married at Saint Louis, to Miss Alpha O'Hara, of Denison, Texas. They have one son, John L., Jr., and reside at 2909 Ninth Street.

Mr. Nelson is a public spirited, progressive type of citizen and is a member of the Masonic Lodge.



JOHN F. O'DONOHUE, independent oil operator with offices at 224 First National Bank Building, is one of the pioneer oil men of Wichita Falls and one of the best known. He has been engaged in various forms of activity in the oil business in this section since 1909 and has been successful. He has been active in the

Electra fields and has just brought in a well that extended the proven area of that field and is commencing other wells on the same lease. For several years Mr. O'Donohoe was connected with some of the big companies, working as scout and in other field capacities, but since 1916 has operated for himself. He was active in the Burkburnett district during the boom there and has also operated in Oklahoma.

Mr. O'Donohoe is a native of Mississippi and was born on October 19, 1885, but removed to New Orleans when but little more than a baby and was reared there. He is a son of John R. O'Donohoe, retired business man of New Orleans.

After studying in the public schools of New Orleans, Mr. O'Donohoe began his work as time-keeper for a railroad company, working in the transportation department. He began work at the age of sixteen and continued until he was twenty, at which time he left the railroad and began work for the Evangeline Oil Company. He worked in all the Louisiana fields until 1909 when he was sent to Wichita Falls as scout for the old Guffey Petroleum Company, now the Gulf Production Company. He later went with the Texas Company and continued with the latter organization until he entered business for himself in 1916.

In November, 1916, Mr. O'Donohoe was married at Wichita Falls to Miss Carrie Kell, daughter of Frank Kell, banker, railroad owner and financier of Wichita Falls. They have one son, Jack.

Mr. O'Donohoe, besides his oil interests, is heavily interested in various other activities and is a director of the First National Bank of Wichita Falls. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Columbus, Wichita Club, Country Club and Chamber of Commerce. He is an enterprising, progressive citizen and is ever ready to aid in any enterprise that has for its object the betterment of Wichita Falls. He is an enthusiastic booster for the city and predicts a population for Wichita Falls of 100,000 by the beginning of the next decade.



WILLIAM J. LYONS, sole proprietor of the Lyons Bros. Company, Williams and Central Railway, manufacturers of non-alcoholic beverages and vinegar, is another Dallas man who began his business career in the East and step by step moved westward until he came to the "City of the Hour." The early part of his life was spent in that pilgrimage but he reached the city of his final choice with sufficient time left to build up an extensive trade in his particular field and to make his presence felt in Dallas commercial circles.

The business of which Mr. Lyons is the head had its origin in San Antonio, where, in 1906, in company with his brother, Thomas E. Lyons, he established his first factory. Six years later, seeing its superiority as a distributing center, he came to Dallas. On January 1, 1919, a branch house was opened in Atlanta, with Mr. Paul Sherrod in charge. The Dallas house employs more than forty people and occupies 20,000 square feet of floor space. In addition to the large quantities of vinegar, the house mixes the well known beverages, "Cherry Tip," "Muscadine Punch," "Mexican Hot" and "Gin Ricky." In 1919 the sales totaled more than \$300,000. Mr. Lyons recently established another branch at Omaha. For the increase of the business in Dallas, a quarter of an acre of ground has already been

secured on the Katy tracks where a modern brick factory will soon be erected.

Mr. Lyons was born in Shelby County, Kentucky, in 1874. His father, W. W. Lyons, was in the distillery business in Louisville, Kentucky. His early education was furnished by the public schools of Louisville. When he was twenty-two years old he took a position with R. M. Hughes and Company, of Louisville, and remained with them for four years. In 1900 the Hughes Company established a branch house in San Antonio of which Mr. Lyons became the vice-president and general manager. Six years later he and his brother went into business for themselves where they remained until Mr. Lyons came to Dallas in 1912, and established the present house.

Mr. Lyons was married to Miss Inez Shafer of Detroit. There are five children, the oldest son, Reeder, is with the Atlanta branch of his father's business. The Lyons home is at 5704 Swiss Avenue.

In addition to his other interests, Mr. Lyons is a director of the Dallas Trust and Savings Bank. He is a Scottish Rite Mason, with the Dallas Consistory Number 2, a member of the Hella Temple, the Dallas Country Club and the Chamber of Commerce. Since his arrival in the city he has been a liberal promoter of the best enterprises of a public nature in Dallas and expresses himself as being confident that she has the makings of a great city.



CLANTON DAVIS, 3026 Elm Street, district representative of the Gullett Gin Company, came to Dallas from Amite, Louisiana, the home office of the company, when the local branch house was established in 1911. Prior to that time he had been connected with the company in its general offices at Amite and altogether has been with the Gullett people for thirty years.

The Gullett Gin Company has an interesting and unique history and cotton gins manufactured by this company were sold from wagons in Texas in 1849, long before the advent of railroads in this state. The business was originally founded in Aberdeen, Mississippi, by Benjamin David Gullett, a New England inventor, and in 1869 was removed to Amite, Louisiana, in order to be nearer the supply of timber and other raw materials used in the manufacture of the gin plants. On July 11, 1883, the company was re-organized and incorporated under the laws of the State of Louisiana with A. Baldwin, prominent banker and business man of New Orleans as its first president. Every modern improvement which facilitates the handling of cotton has been embodied in the Gullett gins and accessory machinery and based solely on the merit of its products, the business of the company has expanded until it is now recognized as one of the South's leading industrial establishments. The factory, storage sheds and warehouses at Amite cover over twenty acres of ground.

Mr. Davis began his experience in selling gin machinery when he became connected with an agency at Rome, Georgia, which was then representing the Gullett Company. Determining to master every detail of the business, he became connected directly with the home office and so thoroughly did he come to understand both the manufacturing and distributing end of the business that when the Dallas office was opened he was selected to manage it. Mr. Davis was born at Wetumpka, Alabama, in 1871, and re-

ceived his education in the public schools, embarking in the business world at an early age. He was married at Spartanburg, South Carolina, in 1895, to Miss Elizabeth Littlejohn. They have four children, Nina, Harriet, Helen and Clanton, Jr. They reside at 5319 Bryan Street.

Since removing to Dallas Mr. Davis has taken a deep interest in the civic and commercial life of the city and is very optimistic regarding its future growth. The business conducted by his company from the Dallas office has been very gratifying and he is expecting a material increase as more attention is paid to agricultural pursuits in the present undeveloped sections of the state.

Mr. Davis is a member of the Mason and Elk Lodges and of the Chamber of Commerce.



ALBERT T. WALRAVEN, president of the A. T. Walraven Book Cover Company, also a member of the firm of Walraven Brothers, Manufacturing Stationers and Loose Leaf Equipment, Inc., has been identified with the printing industry in Texas since 1902, when he first came to the state and located at Waco, where he was engaged in the business for one year before coming to Dallas. He is the inventor and patentee of an adjustable book cover that is adaptable to all kinds of school books, the patents covering Canada and the United States, and the company expects to market these covers through agents in all parts of the United States and Canada. The cover is said to be the best of its kind ever manufactured and will no doubt find its way into the schools of the entire country. The Walraven Book Cover Company, which manufactures and markets these book covers, is an incorporated concern, Curtis E. Calder, treasurer and C. W. Buffington, secretary.

The firm of Walraven Brothers is one of the leading printing and loose leaf equipment firms of the city, making a specialty of machine posting equipment of every character. They enjoy a large trade throughout Texas, their annual business aggregating a quarter of a million dollars. They specialize in special forms for modern machine bookkeeping for every class of business. Their systems are installed free of charge, the only cost to purchasers being equipment and supplies, and they are the only people manufacturing in Texas who furnish this class of service. The company has about thirty employees in the Dallas plant and Mr. Walraven has complete charge of the local business.

Mr. Walraven was born in Nashville, Tenn., August 14, 1884, and was educated in the public schools of that city. After coming to Texas in 1902 he worked for Hill Kellner at Waco for one year and then came to Dallas and was with the A. G. Elliott Paper Company, wholesalers, for two years. In 1905 he went with Walraven Brothers and left that firm after one year to go with H. B. Martin, law book agents and stationery, remaining with this firm four years. In 1910 he went into business for himself under the firm name of Walraven Brothers, consisting of himself and his father, W. H. Walraven.

He was married in 1911 to Miss Bessie Scott, of Missouri, and lives at 1018 North Bishop Street. He is very prominent in Masonic circles, being both a Scottish and York Rite Mason. He is a member of Washington Lodge No. 1117, A. F. & A. M.; Dallas Commandery No. 6, Dallas Council No. 18, Royal and Select Masters, Dallas Chapter No. 47,

P. A. M., Dallas Lodge of Perfection No. 17. He is a member of Hella Temple Shrine, and his religious affiliation is with the Presbyterian Church.

ROBERT AUSTIN CRAWFORD, Vice President and General Manager of the Lone Star Gas Company with headquarters on the eleventh floor of the American Exchange Bank Bldg., Dallas, is directing the activities of the largest Gas Company in the state of Texas. Other officers of the concern are L. B. Denning, President, D. L. Cobb, Treasurer, and M. W. Bahan, Ft. Worth, Vice President. Mr. Crawford sells thirty million cubic feet of gas daily during the summer season and sixty million cubic feet daily during the winter months to the Gas Distributors and Companies in a third to a half of the gas-consuming part of Texas. Eleven years ago the Lone Star Gas Company was organized for wholesale business, with headquarters at Dallas, and has 500 employees in the organization. In addition to the general supply of gas for the public, two Government Helium Plants get their gas from the Lone Star Gas Company and the Government's Navy Plant at Ft. Worth and the United States Bureau of Mines Plant at Petrolia, Texas. Oil, to the extent of 1,000 bbls. a day, is produced as well as Texas' greatest Gas supply.

Robert Austin Crawford was born June 14, 1885, at Oil City, Penn. His father, J. B. Crawford, was a pioneer oil and gas man and, before retiring, served through his active career as president of the United Natural Gas Company. His mother is Nellie (Comstock) Crawford. After completing the public and high school system of his native city, Mr. Crawford prepared himself for his life profession by taking the engineering course offered by the University of Pennsylvania. Since 1909, as an independent producer, he has operated in Illinois, Kansas and Texas, and retains his production in Kansas at present.

In October, 1910, at New York City, Miss Laura Strance became the bride of Mr. Crawford. Jane is their young daughter and the family reside at 5444 Gaston Avenue, Munger Place. Mr. Crawford is a member of the American Petroleum Institute, Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Association and the Natural Gas Association, in professional organizations, and of the Masons (the Knight Templars) and the City Club as well. The church affiliation is Presbyterian.

Mr. Crawford is one of the younger business men who have attained prominence state-wide due to individual initiative and ability. He is one of the best men in the public utility business in the Southwest and is rendering a service invaluable.

DL. COBB, secretary and treasurer of the Lone Star Gas Company, American Exchange Bank Building, has been connected with the oil and gas industry in Texas for a number of years and his broad experience and intimate knowledge of the business have not been the least factors in the development of the firm with which he is now associated.

Mr. Cobb missed being a native Texan by only a few months, being born in Arkansas, March 28, 1878, and was brought to Texas by his parents the following year. The family located at Corsicana where Mr Cobb received his primary and high school education. He then attended Southwestern University of Georgetown, Texas, from which he was grad-

uated with the A. B. degree in 1898. Soon afterwards he went into the oil business in the Corsicana district and became secretary of the Navarro Oil Refining Company. He remained in this position until the organization of the Lone Star Gas Company in 1909 when he became secretary of the company with headquarters at Fort Worth. In 1919 he came to Dallas where he has since remained.

In 1909 Mr. Cobb was married to Miss Raymond Hesley, of Caldwell, Texas. Their children are D. L., Jr., Robert Heslep, Ann Evelyn and Sarah. The Cobb residence is at 5201 Live Oak Street.

Mr. Cobb has done much for the development of the oil and gas industry in Texas and is an active member of the Texas Gas Association and of the Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association. He is a Mason and a Shriner of the Moslah Temple. His membership with the University Club and the Lakewood Country Club shows his interest in the social organizations of the city. He is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce. His exacting duties have not prevented him from doing his full share in the enterprises for community and civic advancement.

LB. ROBINSON, sole owner of the Texas Seed and Plant Company, First and Jefferson Streets, is one of the young men of Dallas who has rapidly forged to the front not only in his own business but also in the commercial circles of his home city and gives promise of becoming one of the prominent men of the state.

The Texas Seed and Floral Company was established in 1879 and during some of the early years of its history did but little more than hold its place. In 1904, however, it came under the management of some forward looking, enterprising men who put new blood into its veins. Mr. Robinson, in company with his brother, C. W. Robinson, bought the plant in that year and since that time it has partaken of that remarkable development that has been so characteristic of its home city. In 1917 Mr. Robinson bought the interests of his brother and has since that time been practically the sole owner. More than \$75,000 was expended for improvements on the Oak Cliff grounds. The property there consists of eighteen acres of ground all of which is well irrigated. Fifty thousand square feet of glass is used in green-houses. In their gardens flower seed, fruit trees, shrubbery, ornamental shade trees, vegetables, flower plants and pot flowers are grown. The greater part of the flower seeds are imported from England and France. In addition to the large local trade in cut flowers and funeral designs, there is an extensive mail order business for which more than 200,000 catalogues were issued annually. The territory covered by this trade includes the greater part of Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma and New Mexico. This company did the largest business in plants and seeds of any house this side of Springfield, Ohio.

The Texas Seed and Plant Company was organized by Mr. Robinson January 1, 1920, who purchased the floral plant from the Texas Seed and Floral Company, of which he was general manager and vice-president, which corporation was dissolved when the present establishment was organized.

Mr. Robinson was born in Oak Cliff, February 3, 1894. His father, William M. Robinson, was one of the pioneer implement dealers in Dallas and was for thirty-five years with the Parlin & Orendorff Implement Company. Mr. Robinson came to Dallas from



R. A. Lawford

Bellair, Maryland, when a young man 20 years of age and spent his entire business career in this city. He was one of the first settlers in Oak Cliff and during his whole life had an active part in the development of Oak Cliff and Dallas. He was the organizer of the Texas Wheel & Body Co., which his son, R. F. Robinson, still retains. He died November 9, 1919, at his home in Oak Cliff. Mr. Robinson did his preparatory school work in the Oak Cliff high school and having finished the course there he took a horticultural course in Cornell University. While in high school he worked part time in the Oak Cliff green house and having finished school he lost no time deciding what he would do. He entered at once with all the enthusiasm of youth into the business for which he was pre-eminently fitted, both by choice and by training.

On December 4, 1918, Mr. Robinson was married to Miss Norma B. Clark of Terrell, Texas.

Mr. Robinson is a member of the Cedar Crest Country Club.

R B. WINGATE president and manger of the Texas Budwine Company, bottlers, decided five years ago that Texas offered a splendid field for a young man and his increasing business has emphatically borne out his estimate. Beginning in a modest way with a small place at 315 North Walton street in 1916, Mr. Wingate, with his associate, S. H. Crawford, secretary-treasurer of the company, has built his business up to where it is one of the largest bottling companies in the city. His capacity when he started was about three hundred cases of soda water a day and now it is eighteen hundred. The company moved to its new location in 1918 and has ten thousand feet of floor space, employs twenty persons and keeps ten trucks delivering soft drinks throughout Dallas County and adjacent cities.

Mr. Wingate's success is just another example of what experience and grit will bring to a man. Just three years out of college he struck out for a strange town determined to make a success. He hit Dallas during an average season and started his business in an inauspicious manner. However, he worked hard and long and it was not long before this combination brought splendid results.

He was born at Camilla, Georgia, in August, 1890, son of Ransom B. and Margurite West Wingate. He attended public school there and later matriculated in the University of Georgia from which he was graduated in 1915 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. It is to be noted that he worked his way through college as secretary-treasurer of the Budwine Company at Athens, Ga. Following his graduation he remained with that firm about a year before coming to Dallas in 1916. He bought eighty-five percent of the stock in the local company and took charge at that time.

On December 17, 1913, he married Miss Adalene Dobbs, daughter of A. M. Dobbs, a prominent cotton oil mill operator at Athens, Ga. They have three children, Thomas Rosier, Henrietta Elizabeth and Margarite West, and make their home at 710 Hillcrest avenue in Munger Place.

Mr. Wingate is a Mason and a member of the Rotary Club. Dallas Athletic Club, Lakewood Country Club and the Chamber of Commerce. He is actively interested in all Dallas activities and does much for his city. He is a member of the Baptist church.



MYRON F. KIRK, assistant manager of the Southwestern Paper Company, 1315 Pacific Avenue, Dallas, is a man who has devoted his life to the paper business. To this intelligent concentration of energy and effort along a single line of wholehearted endeavor, Mr. Kirk, no doubt, owes much of the opportunity that has come to him as a member of an organization which is justly accorded first place among the paper manufacturers and distributors of the United States. The Southwestern Paper Company, incorporated in 1903, is the Southern distributing division of the J. W. Butler Paper Company of Chicago. Mr. H. A. Olmstead, vice-president—"Harry" Olmstead, as he is familiarly known to his co-workers and the major portion of the citizenry of Dallas—directs the policies of the company, and, by his inspiration of solid "team-work," has built success into the very structure of that fast-growing and sturdy commercial enterprise.

In 1907 Mr. Kirk was assigned to Dallas from the Butler offices in Chicago.

Mr. Kirk is the son of R. L. Kirk, deceased, who had been identified during his life with a hardware firm in Chicago. He married Miss Bessie Wheelock, of Chicago, in 1907. Mr. S. A. Wheelock, father of Mrs. Kirk, is president of the Wilmette Exchange State Bank. Mr. and Mrs. Kirk are the fondly proud parents of four children, Elizabeth, Frances, Ruth and Thomas Kirk. Mr. Kirk holds membership in the Dallas Chamber of Commerce, the Ad League and the Dallas Country Club. He attends the Central Congregational Church.

The Kirk home is at 3805 Stratford Avenue.



LYLE MARSHALL is president of an organization whose size and scope is probably appreciated by but few people in Dallas. His organization turns out enough spring beds and cots every day to comfortably accommodate the population of some of the rural precincts in Dallas County. Situated on a private switch at Dawson and Mays Streets, the factory, occupying thirty-one thousand square feet, ships a tremendous amount of merchandise out of Dallas every day to cities throughout the Southwest. The great trouble now is supplying the great demand that is being made on the concern for its products. Associated with Mr. Marshall is his father, N. T. Marshall.

In normal times the Daltex Spring Bed Company does about \$350,000 in business annually.

The company travels three men on the road, spreading the reputation of Dallas as a manufacturing center wherever they go. After five years in business here many merchants in this section of the country have come to depend entirely on Mr. Marshall's company for all their supplies along this line. His long experience in the business has made him unusually successful in the manufacturing business and he expects to expand his factory in a short time.

Mr. Marshall is a native of Lebanon, Tenn., having been born there in 1884. His father, W. T. Marshall, is one of the best known bankers and farm land owners in the old South. He has been active in business in Tennessee for many years. He has an interest in the Dallas company and intends moving here and will probably take an active part in its affairs. Lyle Marshall was educated in the public schools at Lebanon and later took his B. A. degree at Cumberland University there. On leaving college

he immediately went into the bed and spring business as vice-president of the Anchor Spring and Bed Company at Nashville, Tenn. He then decided to open up his own business and spent considerable time looking over different locations. After several trips to Dallas and back to his home, he decided that this was the proper place so he started his company in 1915. In addition to his manufacturing concern he is interested in several oil companies.

Mr. Marshall is a member of the Rotary Club, the Chamber of Commerce and an enthusiastic worker for Dallas. He has made scores of close friends in his comparatively short residence here and is considered one of the most progressive business men in the city.



H. BLUM, general manager of the Atlantic Oil Producing Company, a subsidiary of The Atlantic Refining Company, occupying the entire third floor of the American Exchange National Bank Building, Dallas, has been associated with the Atlantic Refining Company for the past sixteen years, has been active in matters pertaining to oil development since coming to Texas. The Atlantic Producing Company specializes in the production of crude oil and has agencies in a number of states, including Oklahoma, Kentucky, Kansas, Texas, Louisiana and the north and Gulf Coast States. At the present time it is drilling a large number of wells in Oklahoma and Texas, and already has a considerable number of producers in these fields. The Atlantic Oil Producing Company has approximately seventy-five men in its employ and handles all of the business of the larger company in this territory.

A native son of Pennsylvania, E. H. Blum was born at Philadelphia on the 2nd day of August, 1886. He is a son of Jacob Blum, of Pennsylvania, who was engaged in the general merchandise business in that state. The younger Mr. Blum received his general primary educational training in the public schools of Philadelphia and secured his higher education of the Temple College, also located in Philadelphia. Soon after leaving college he began work with the Atlantic Refining Company and gradually worked up to a position of responsibility with that concern.

After fourteen and one-half years with the company, he was appointed general manager of the Atlantic Oil Producing Company. He opened up the Dallas branch of this company in January of 1919 and since that time has been managing all of the business of the company in this and bordering states of the union. The company is now interested in a number of Texas pools and is extending its business to Oklahoma and Louisiana and other states just being under the process of oil development.

In October of 1916 Mr. Blum married Miss Elsie M. Hall, of Pennsylvania, and they now have their home at 3616 Maplewood Avenue, Highland Park. Since coming to Dallas Mr. Blum has become interested in civic affairs and is a member of the Dallas County Athletic and Dallas City Clubs, and the Chamber of Commerce.



S. BENNETT is one of the best known men connected with the oil industry in the North Texas fields. He is the inventor of several oil well tools which are in very general use in the oil fields, especially a patented grab to fish out under reaming lugs, and a collar to be used in fishing out pipe. He has had a great deal of experience in railroad and oil well tool shops and has

a practical knowledge of mechanics that enables him to understand the needs of drillers. For several years he worked in the machine shops of Gamer & Company at Fort Worth, then in the large railroad shops and in oil well tool shops. During the war he worked in the naval gun factory at Washington, and came to Wichita Falls after being discharged from the service in 1919. He organized the W. R. B. Machine and Tool Company in October, 1919, to manufacture all kinds of high grade oil well drilling tools, known over the State as W. R. B. Quality Brand. Associated with him in the organization were Henry Hobbs and E. T. Westmoreland.

Mr. Bennett has an interest in new patents on a grab to be used in fishing out under reaming lugs which have been lost in the hole. It will also take hold of broken rotary bits. The advantage claimed for this particular tool is that one of the prongs can go by the lug in the hole and straighten it up so that the other prong can also get around it, and the two prongs can then take hold and pull the lug out. He is also the inventor of an over shot to be used in fishing out pipe. Its advantages are said to lie in the fact that the two slugs are prevented from ever being lost in the hole by a shoulder inside the over shot, which prevents the slugs from falling through. He is a young man and takes a great deal of interest in his work. He was born in Fort Worth, Texas, in 1886, and educated in the public schools of that city. His parents are T. S. and Julia (Jones) Bennett, and his father, who is a native of Kentucky, has been connected with the Fort Worth and Denver Railroad at Fort Worth for the past forty years and is still in the service of the company.



EO. E. LEBERMANN, Fort Worth, president of the Desdemona Oil & Leasing Syndicate, is directing official that leads the business world in its activities among Texas leasing agencies. The Syndicate has as other officials who serve with President Lebermann, P. Edw. Glenn as secretary, A. E. Glenn as treasurer, and Judge O. W. Gillespie, attorney for the organization. It is a Trust Association that was formed in December of 1919, with a capitalization of \$300,000.00. Leases are held in Wichita, Erath, Archer, Young, Eastland, Reeves and Newton Counties of Texas—1,332 acres. Two wells are owned in Reeves County. The Desdemona Oil & Leasing Syndicate is one of Texas' largest clearing houses in buying and selling leases.

Mr. Lebermann was born in Illinois, Christian County, on May 14, 1873. His parents were J. A. Lebermann and Bertha Heck Leberman, both of Illinois. In 1878, appreciating the advantages afforded by the Lone Star State, they emigrated to Texas, locating at Fort Worth at a time when there was only one train into the place and when the street cars were drawn by mules. After a seven years' residence there, they moved to a ranch in 1885. Here Mr. Lebermann continued his growth and activity until going into the oil business. In 1918, he came from Young County, his residence, and entered into the organization of the company he now directs as a leader, in December, 1919. Prior to that his activities in the oil business had been various.

In 1894, Miss Mollie Gibbs of Young County, Texas, became the bride of Mr. Lebermann. They have a daughter, Fay Lebermann, and the family residence is at 2105 Fifth Avenue. Their church affiliation is Christian.

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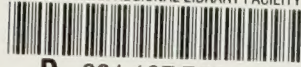
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